AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Boston American

Sunday Circulation — Largest in New England

WEATHER
Fair today and Monday; rising temperature; moderate west to north winds.
Sun rises, 6:06; sets, 4:51.
Moon rises, 5:17 p. m.
High tide, noon.
TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY:
Maximum, 66 at 2 p. m.
Minimum, 59 at 8 p. m.
Average, 61.

CITY EDITION.
News Section, Part 1 (Latest News).
News Section, Part 2 (General).
News Section, Part 3, (Sports and Auto).
News Section, Part 4 (Real Estate).
Magazine Features.
Editorial and Drama.
City Life.
Colored Comic Pictures.

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'U.S. PRESIDENT AND POPE COULD BRING SPEEDY PEACE'

RESULT CLOSE IN STRAW BALLOT

Gov. Walsh and Candidate McCall Will Both Gain from Progressive Ranks, According to Test Canvass Throughout State

Walsh Leads in Actual Votes Cast; Suffrage Outlook Not Favorable; Prohibition Total Greater Than Last Year

Those who marked the straw ballots were asked to indicate how they voted last year. The result was the following:

	Walsh	McCall.	Prohib.	Prog.
This year	2,784	2,071	226	302
Last year	2,488	1,648	163	567

The straw vote on suffrage was:

Yes	3,164
No	3,273

The Boston AMERICAN straw vote, in which 5,660 ballots were cast, was tabulated last night and indicates the following:

1—That suffrage appears to be defeated.

2—That an unusually large vote will be cast for an off year and that both Walsh and McCall will poll substantially increased votes over 1914.

3—That Walsh leads McCall 3,784 to 2,071 in the straw ballot, but that McCall's gain over last year is considerably larger than Walsh's gain.

4—That the Prohibition vote will be more than doubled, and that the Progressive vote will be less than half of what it was a year ago.

5—That a large part of the Progressive vote of 1914 will be pretty well split between McCall and Walsh, and that the increased Prohibition vote will come largely from men who voted the Republican ticket last Fall.

6—That McCall's increase will come principally from voters who stayed at home a year ago.

7—That Walsh will carry Boston by a larger plurality than he had a year ago.

8—That McCall will have a larger plurality in the principal cities and towns of Greater Boston (outside of Boston) than he did a year ago.

9—That McCall will have a larger plurality outside of Greater Boston than he did a year ago.

(Walsh's plurality in Boston last year was about 35,000. McCall's plurality outside of Boston last year was about 18,000.)

For purposes of comparison here are the figures on last year's election:

	Walsh.	McCall.
BOSTON	54,152	19,209
Greater BOSTON.		
Outside Boston	28,329	24,125
BLOCKWORKERS	137,581	127,253
STATE. Total	219,443	190,637

The result of the straw vote in Boston was:

	Walsh	McCall	Pro-hibition	Prohibi-tion
This year	1,411	944	159	102
Last year	1,235	749	209	51

The result in the cities and towns in Greater Boston, but not including Boston itself, was:

	Walsh	McCall	Prog.	Prob.
This year	465	479	38	30
Last year	454	379	89	21

The straw vote from the rest of the State was:

	Walsh	McCall	Prog.	Prob.
This year	605	657	105	94
Last year	519	520	369	*31

On suffrage, the vote by those divisions was:

	Yes	No
Boston	1097	1554
Greater Boston, outside Boston	385	653
Rest of State	682	1066
Total	2164	3273

The straw vote was taken at six-

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

BABY PHOTOGRAPH OF LOST AHERN BOY, WHO MAY BE 'ONE-O-FOUR'

PHOTO © BY PALK W'S

SAYS SHEPARD ADOPTED HEIR MAY BE HIS SON

Joseph Ahern of Roxbury Thinks Little "One-O-Four" Is His Lost Child.

Joseph Ahern of Roxbury told the AMERICAN yesterday that he believes "Little 'One-O-Four,'" the foundling adopted as their own son by Finley J. Shepard and his wife, who was Helen Gould, is his son, and he is so positive that he plans to go to Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where the Shepards live, to see and, if possible, identify the boy.

Since the news was published that the Shepards had adopted a foundling, they have received many letters offering them other children; and they have also received letters in which the writers claimed to be relatives—father, mother, sister, uncle—of the child the Shepard's have adopted.

This came to light yesterday, along with the engrossing story of the months of effort expended by the Shepards in an effort to locate the relatives of the foundling they wished to make their son. Just how complete and exhaustive that search was is indicated by the statement of Mr. Shepard:

"It's too romantic a story to tell now. I think I shall write it myself on of these days. It's the most remarkable story that has been written since the days of Victor Hugo."

AHERN EXPLAINS CLAIM.

Joseph Ahern, who says he believes the boy is his own, yesterday told why he thinks so.

"What leads me to believe that this little boy is the son I have lost," said Mr. Ahern, "is first of all the picture of the child printed in the AMERICAN.

"The picture is of a boy remarkably like my own son.

"In the second place, my wife, who took the boy when she left me, has relatives in New York and it is almost certain that she went there.

"It may be that she lost the boy in New York and could not afterward get trace of him, and this I believe to be the case.

"I am also positive that the little

Governor Walsh's speech was fre-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

CURLEY, FITZ 'MAKE UP' AT MEETING OF RATIFICATION

Mayor Calls for Cheers as His Former Friend and Foe Appears at Great Meeting, 4000 Joining in Demonstration at the Temple

Governor Walsh, Cheered for 17 Minutes, Is Hailed as the Next Governor at Remarkable Scene; Assails "Invisible Government"

More than 4,000 men and women who packed Tremont Temple at the big Democratic ratification meeting last night gave a remarkable ovation to Governor Walsh. Incidentally they saw Mayor Curley and former Mayor Fitzgerald on the same public platform for the first time since Mayor Curley's election.

Next to the unusual demonstration accorded the Governor, the meeting of Curley and Fitzgerald was the big "feature" of the meeting. Mayor Curley personally led the cheering for his predecessor.

Applause lasting seventeen minutes greeted Governor Walsh when he appeared upon the platform. The demonstration subsided only after urgent request by the Governor himself. The entire audience stood up and cheered, sang and applauded.

Mayor Fitzgerald arrived late. Congressman James A. Gallivan jumped to his feet and shouted, "Three cheers for John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston." The cheers were given with enthusiasm.

CURLEY LEADS CHEERS.

Then Mayor Curley, who presided, stepped forward and pounded a gavel vigorously for order. When silence had been somewhat restored he said:

"I will remind Congressman Gallivan that I am chairman of this meeting, and one chairman is sufficient. Hamlet without the melancholy Dane would be like a Democratic rally without Fitzgerald. I never knew a time in a campaign when I would have to be reminded of what cue to follow, and especially from Congressman Gallivan. Now three rousing cheers for John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston." The crowd rose and cheered to the echo.

Governor Walsh was deeply affected by the great reception given him by the vast audience, and declared his appreciation by saying that "no man could be human and not be touched by the affectionate greeting."

Before the thousands who filled every seat and every available space in the hall, Governor Walsh expressed confidence of his re-election and gave an accounting of his two years' stewardship.

He delivered a stinging attack upon the hidden influences of invisible government which, he declared, were behind the Republican party in the present campaign.

CHARGES EVASION.

He told what he stood for and demanded that his Republican opponent, Samuel W. McCall, do the same. He charged the McCall campaign with being one of evasion, saying that State issues have been "hidden under McCall's attack on the Wilson administration at Washington."

He declared for an investigation of telephone rates and attacked the Republican Senate for defeating such an investigation at the last session.

The Governor defended Mayor Mr. McCall state publicly his attitude on railroad legislation and whether he, as Governor, would veto the attempts that are to be made to further hamper the railroad industry. He called upon his opponent to tell the public his attitude on taxation reform. The Governor pointed out that a Republican majority in the Legislature had persistently refused to adopt his recommendations to make it possible for the State to reach the five billions of taxable property that have escaped taxation in Massachusetts for years.

More than a thousand persons who could not get into Tremont Temple jammed Bosworth street, near the Temple, and listened to prominent Democratic speakers at overflow rallies held there.

Continued on Page 8, Column 1.

Three Men Are Badly Injured In Auto Crash

Charles Hutchinson and Fred Hebb, two inspectors of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and George Corsick, employed by the Fred T. Ley Company of Boston, were seriously injured yesterday when the automobile in which they were riding crashed through a fence and catapulted over a thirty-foot embankment near the Mishawum bridge, in East Woburn.

Hutchinson, who was driving, was the most severely injured of the three. He received a broken nose, a broken right wrist, several fractured ribs, and a severe injury to his right hip.

Hebb received a deep wound on his right side and is a complete nervous wreck as a result of the accident. Corsick escaped with a few scratches and a severe shaking up.

Girl Shot by Uncle Dies at Hartford

Mary Rabinowitz, the former Winchester girl, who two weeks ago was shot by her uncle, Charles Rabinowitz, in Hartford, Ct., died yesterday of pneumonia, contracted during her recovery from her wound. She died in the Hartford Hospital. Her uncle committed suicide immediately after shooting the girl. The girl was seventeen. She left Winchester six months ago, going to Hartford with her father who was a drug man.

Exposition Counts 15,000,000 Visitors

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Exposition attendance today is soaring over the 15,000,000 mark. That figure is the conpilation of fair visitors was reported at 7 o'clock last night, the last million admissions having piled up in sixteen days. The previous million took seventeen days.

E. C. Conroy, chief of admissions, estimates that 3,000,000 more admissions will be paid before the close of the exposition.

Accuse Broker of War Stock Fraud

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Frederick Adams Russell, a Broadway broker, has been arrested by postoffice inspectors on a charge of using the mails to defraud persons for whom he pretended to be speculating in war stocks. Most of Russell's customers were elderly women who had been impressed by his claims to inside knowledge of stock conditions.

Exeter Takes 16 to Training Table

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 23.—Tad Jones has started the training table at the Exeter football camp with a list of sixteen players, including Kempton, Campbell, Harvey, Prewett, Hadley, Greene, Crane, Duncan, Martin, Braman, Davis, Donnelly, Noyes, Webber, Da Vialla and Callahan.

Medford Woman Is Hurt in Auto Crash

KEENE, N. H., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Henry Perkins of Medford, Mass., sustained a broken leg in an automobile accident on Gilsum road. Mrs. Perkins and party were returning from Orleans, Vt. While passing a team the auto skidded and went into a fence head on. Mrs. Perkins was thrown from the rocks. Mr. Perkins was hurt about his head.

Next Radio 'Phone Test with Japan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—To girdle the globe by wireless telephony is the next plan in experiments at Arlington, following the first wireless telephone talk to Paris, just accomplished.

Apparatus at the big Arlington station is now being tuned up for a talk with Tokio.

Austrians Blow Up Italian Steamship

GENEVA, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Athens today states that an Italian steamship has been sunk by an Austrian submarine.

FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE Heals throat and lungs. Best for colds.—Adv.

U. S. PURSUES GERMAN SEA RAIDER AS PIRATE SHIP

Revenue Cutter Scours Gulf of Mexico for American Liner Zealandia, Converted Into Cruiser to Prey Upon Commerce of Allies

Department of Justice Officially Declares Craft a Pirate, and Crew Face Death Penalty if Captured; Flash Warning Over Sea

By International News Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A thrilling chase by the United States revenue cutter Miami is being conducted tonight in the Gulf of Mexico after the steamship Zealander, which has been declared a pirate ship by the Department of Justice. The crew of this fugitive vessel is known to be German or men of German sympathies.

Attorney General Gregory announced tonight that if any of the crew are shown to be the men who escaped from the German interned cruiser at Norfolk they will be arrested and tried for piracy in this county, for which the penalty is death.

The Zealandia was built in 1871 and is capable of making twelve knots an hour. She is owned by the Finke trading Company of No. 26 William street, New York city. It is understood that the Zealandia is now under charter to another shipping firm and carrying a miscellaneous cargo bound for Malmo, Sweden ,with a stop at Tampico, Mexico, for a cargo of oil.

CONFIRM RUMORS.

The Department of Justice has received reports confirming earlier rumors that the Zealandia had changed crews at Pensacola, Fla., and sailed from that port October 7, practically converted into a German cruiser, to be used for raiding the commerce of the allies.

It was specifically reported that when the ship left the Florida port the American flag painted upon her side had been obliterated and her name effaced from its proper place.

The ship's owners in explaining this said they had ordered the ship painted at Pensacola and that the effacement of the distinguishing marks that identified American ships within the danger zones of Europe had been carried out through carelessness and not by design.

The customs service was advised today by reports of the owners that the Zealandia was at Tampico and would remain there several days. This was not borne out by reports to the Department of Justice, which state that the ship has not arrived at Tampico, although abundant time has elapsed for her to complete that leg of her legitimate voyage.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

These conflicting reports surround the movements of the Zealandia with an air of mystery and secret agents of the Department of Justice and of the treasury all over the Atlantic Coast are working on the case.

If either department knows how the Zealandia has been armed to make of her a commerce raider they are keeping that information to themselves. The United States Government would be responsible to the allies for any damage done the commerce of the allies by any ship fitted out in America.

Great Britain, under the Alabama reward, was compelled to pay the United States for permitting privateers to fit out in England to prey upon United States ships during the Civil War, and it is probably to head off any possible claim for damages that the government already declared the ship to be a pirate, if the reports concerning its character should prove to be true.

A general alarm has been sent out. All the revenue cutters and several warships are engaged in the search. Merchantmen plying in the waters where the Zelandia is supposed to be have been warned to look out and report by wireless.

Berlin Ready to Make Reasonable Terms, Says Noted Historian

Prof. Hans Delbruck, Former Tutor of Kaiser, Gives Germany's Attitude in Interview Passed by Foreign Office.

Herman Bernstein's important interview with Dr. Hans Delbruck, German statesman, historian, and formerly tutor of the Kaiser, for the Boston AMERICAN, had to be submitted to the Berlin foreign office for approval. After revision by Professor Delbruck four excisions were made by the foreign office.

The AMERICAN prints in heavy-faced type below the deletions made by the foreign office. They were supplied from a duplicate copy of Mr. Bernstein's interview sent to the AMERICAN by messenger.

The highly-important peace suggestions of this eminent scholar, statesman and devoted friend of the Kaiser were not stricken out or altered at the foreign office. The italic words were put in by Professor Delbruck himself.

By HERMAN BE[illegible]TEIN,

Special Correspondent of the [illegible] AMERICAN.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Professor Hans Delbruck, the famous German historian and the tutor of the Kaiser in his youth, was the only eminent statesman in Germany that accurately foretold the present war.

In interviews and statements which I made public at the time Professor Delbruck declared that while the other Powers were dividing the world among themselves, taking all available colonies, Germany, the growing German nation, was asked to stand by and remain a mere unconcerned, onlooker. He saw that, to grow in peace and develop, Germany must have colonial possessions like the other great Powers.

Professor Delbruck has written extensively on this subject in his Preussische Jahrbucher. He is one of the important moulders of public opinion in Germany.

I sought his views on war and peace, for his views are representative of a great element of the thinking German people. He is a conservative, progressive force, not a "militarist."

STATES "THE REAL CAUSE OF THE WAR."

I said to him: "So many books have been published—books of all colors, red, white, blue, green, in fact, all the colors of the rainbow—concerning the outbreak of the war, that I should like to know from you **the real cause of the war.**"

"It is very simple," he replied. "Russia's desire to secure Constantinople, to destroy Austria and to conquer the northern part of Sweden led to this European conflict. This was Russia's **purpose, and** Germany simply would not let her accomplish it. England desired to maintain the Entente, **and by the 'mechanism' of the Entente she is in this war.**

"To put it briefly, the war was

Continued on Page 6, Column 5.

5 HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS INJURED IN AUTO CRASH

Auto Returning to Medford from Haverhill Football Game Collides with Wagon.

Five Medford High School pupils, three of them girls, were injured last night when an automobile in which they were returning from a football game in Haverhill collided with a garbage wagon on the State road in Stoneham, near Farm Hill.

THE INJURED.

SAUNDERS, RUTH, Stoughton street, Medford, dislocated hip.

BROOKS, MILDRED, Warren street, West Medford, badly cut.

GLIDDEN, LOUISE, Warren street, Medford, badly cut.

MILLER, ALDEN, No. 16 Chestnut street, Medford, dislocated jaw and badly cut.

EARLY, HOBART, member of the football team, severely bruised.

Mayor Benjamin F. Haines of Medford, also returning from Haverhill, took all the injured in his automobile to a Stoneham doctor and then to their homes.

The automobile containing the young folks was being driven by Miller, son of Charles E. Miller. He said the garbage wagon had no tail light.

The automobile, after the crash, locked wheels with the garbage wagon and skidded, throwing out Early, Miss Glidden and Miss Saunders, who were in the rear seat. Miss Brooks, riding with Miller, was jammed under the steering wheel and both were showered with glass from the windshield.

The garbage wagon was a large two-horse vehicle, driven by William J. Vallard of Reading. Vallard escaped injury, but one of the horses was so badly injured he had to be shot.

5,000,000 Lbs. of Cod for New England Fleet

By International News Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The great American cod provided the largest source of revenue last month for the big fishing fleet off the New England coast, a total catch of five million pounds, worth about $145,000 being landed at the ports of Boston, Gloucester and Portland, the department of commerce announced today.

The fleet of 236 vessels brought into the three ports altogether 18,454,361 pounds of fresh and salted fish worth $516,822. In addition to the unusually large catch of cod, haddock and mackerel were brought in in great quantities.

Mexicans Kidnap American Teacher

By International News Service.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 23.—Mexican bandits last night attacked a lonely schoolhouse near Rio Ysabe, Tex., and kidnaped an eighteen-year-old American girl teacher, according to private messages received here today.

Byron Ongley, Actor, Falls to His Death

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23.—Byron Ongley, formerly an actor, who was manager for the "Eternal Magdelene" company, starring Julia Arthur, fell from a third story window of the Hotel Dupont here today and was killed.

Leaves N. Y. 1:06 P. M. Daily—Augusta Special Aiken and Augusta.

The Southern Railway inaugurates today this new high-class train with drawing-room, sleeping and dining cars to Augusta. Boston office: 332 Washington st.—Adv.

STRIKE TIES UP TONS OF FREIGHT

Force of 500 Breakers Already Imported and Many More Are Reported on Way to the City by Train and by Steamer

New Haven's Housing of Men in Old Railroad Cars at Dock Meets Quick Protest from Mayor and Board of Health

Five hundred strike-breakers arrived in Boston last night to help move the tons of freight piled up as the result of the freight handlers of the Boston & Albany and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads joining yesterday the 700 Boston & Maine freight handlers who went out on strike Friday.

The strike is assuming large proportions as today every union railroad freight handler in the city is on strike. Notwithstanding the best efforts of strike-breakers tons of freight were unmoved yesterday and every incoming train is bringing more.

It is possible that the strike may succeed in tying up the transportation of the city as it is said that union freight clerks and union teamsters may refuse to work with non-union freight handlers.

The 500 men who arrived last night were taken by the New Haven road to Pier 4, Commonwealth Docks, and there placed in old-fashioned discarded passengers, 45 to the car.

Scarcely had they arrived when Mayor Curley and Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, chairman of the Board of Health, went to the docks on a tour of inspection. The Mayor strongly criticised the road and ordered the car doors unlocked. He said a sudden fire would mean that many men would be incinerated and gave the road one day to make other arrangements for housing them.

MORE MEN ON WAY.

The steamer Block Island was reported on the way from Fall River with several hundred strike breakers and the Puritan was reported as bringing a thousand more recruited in New York.

The Block Island was reported to have broken down off Cape Cod so that she will be several hours late in docking.

After inspecting the strike breakers' quarters last night Dr. Mahoney said to William J. Hobbs, superintendent in charge of the men:

"These conditions are awful. I will give you twenty-four hours to get these men other quarters."

STRIKERS STAND FIRM.

Mayor Curley said to Mr. Hobbs:

"The railroad company should come to an understanding with its employes. I don't like this idea of importing strike-breakers. It does no good to Boston. I doubt if the union clerks will work with the non-union freight handlers, and if they do it is doubtful if the union teamsters will work with them and the strike may spread until the whole city is tied up, causing untold suffering, misery and loss."

As soon as the Mayor and Dr. Mahoney left the railroad began to unload carloads of cots and mattresses for the strikebreakers.

About 100 strike-breakers were taken into the Charlestown and East Cambridge yards last night, either coming singly or else entering through the North Station. They

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

WORCESTER STRIKE THREATENS TO INVOLVE 9,000 MACHINISTS

Employers Firm Against Organization, and Political Issue Is Made of the Situation.

WORCESTER, Oct. 23.—With 3,000 men already out, indications here tonight were that Worcester's strike might involve practically all the 9,000 machinists in the city, and possibly various other trade unions.

At noon today the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works refused the demands of its 1,500 machinists. The employes of the plant have voted to go on strike Thursday.

Employers and employes in all of the plants affected by the demands are preparing for a "fight to the finish," according to statements of Donald Tulloch, secretary of the Worcester Branch of the Metal Trades Association, and of Joseph H. Gilmour, leader in the strike of the machinists.

The employers insist upon the open shop. The men demand the right to organize, an eight-hour day, an increase of five cents an hour, pay and a half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and holidays.

BATTLE LINES DRAWN.

The National Trades Association, one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the world is pitted against the machinists, and the master manufacturers who are members have declared that they will never consent to deal with their men through a labor organization. Worcester is known throughout the country, they declare, as an open-shop city and they will fight at any cost to keep it so. The men insist that as a result of Worcester being an open shop city they are lower paid than machinists anywhere else in the country.

The strike is the only large walkout Worcester has seen in years and when Joseph H. Gilmour, organizer for the machinists appeared in this city three months ago and announced his purpose to form a union to demand better conditions, very little attention was paid to him. Since then the public has seen the opening of labor troubles, which have threatened to involve the entire city.

When he arrived in Worcester, Gilmour refused to listen to persons who told him it would be impossible to organize Worcester machinists. He is a quiet, but convincing talker, and he went from shop gate to shop gate urging organization. At first the men listened out of curiosity, but later they were convinced and in the end put aside their tools and walked out.

From the beginning, Gilmour has followed one line of argument. He points out that business is good, that huge profits are being made on war orders and that large dividends are being made by the manufacturers. He declares that this condition will not last for all time, and urges the men to insist upon their fair share of the returns while it does last. He pleads with the men to join the union in order to present these demands the more forcefully.

2,000 MEN NOW OUT.

Employes in shop after shop have joined the union. The men in several of the factories have walked out. Shops in which strikes have been called include the two plants of the Reed-Prentice Company, where more than 800 men are out; the Whitcomb-Blaisdell Company, where 350 are out, and the Leland-Gifford Company, where 300 are out.

In two cases the manufacturers have taken the bit in their teeth and declared lockouts before the men had a chance to proceed with a strike. The Morgan Spring Company locked out about 100 employes and the Norton Grinding Company 400. The strike therefore now involves a total of about 2,000 men.

It was five weeks ago Monday that the first walkout came. It was at the Reed-Prentice Company plant where the men presented demands and were refused. Employes in both plants to the number of more than 800 left their work and marched through the streets to Eagle Hall, where strike headquarters were established.

Two days later the Whitcomb-Blaisdell Company employes went on strike and the next week the Leland-Gifford men went out. The lockouts at the Norton Company and the Morgan Spring Company followed.

Machinists in the other shops are also organizing and Gilmour declares it is only a question of time before the demands are presented in every shop in the city.

As a result of the hearings before the arbitration board, the situation is regarded as more intense than ever. The manufacturers took the position that they would not agree to arbitrate under any conditions or even to treat with their men through a labor organization. The men, through their leaders, offered to arbitrate, and say that the manufacturers have refused, the strike leaders say that the consequences are on the employers and that it is a fight to the bitter end.

HE MADE POLITICAL ISSUE.

The strike issue has already spread to the political field. Michael A. Scanlon, Democratic candidate for Senator in the First Worcester District, against Senator Clarence W. Hobbs, has chosen the strike as his chief issue. He declares that the Hobbs Manufacturing Company, which is controlled by the Hobbs family is connected with the Metal Trades Association and he urges that the voters express their disapproval of the Metal Trades by retiring Hobbs.

Politicians are also talking of a labor candidate against Mayor Wright, who is head of the Wright Wire Company, an open shop, though it is not connected with the Metal Trades Association.

One of the side issues has been the apparent determination of the police department to prevent Gilmour from addressing meetings of machinists at the shop gates. When he first came to Worcester he was not molested, but after the strike started Chief of Police George H. Hill declared that the ordinance against blocking of the street prohibited the speaking and Gilmour has been twice arrested.

The first time he was fined for obstructing the street and $5 for disturbing the peace. The second time he was charged with disturbing the peace but after a hearing before Judge Samuel Utley in the Central District Court he was discharged.

BOTH SIDES DETERMINED.

"We are convinced of the justice of our cause and we have been willing to arbitrate," declared Gilmour, "and we are still willing, but if it is necessary we will fight to the last ditch.

"I have not in any instance urged the men to go on strike. I have left that to them, confining my efforts to work of organization. In fact in many instances I have advised against a strike, as I have felt that it would be possible to adjust this situation satisfactorily. But the manufacturers have declined to assent to any sort of a peace move and they leave nothing for us to do but fight it out. We shall do so to the last ditch."

Secretary Tulloch of the Worcester Branch of the Metal Trades is equally positive that there will be no yielding on the part of the employers.

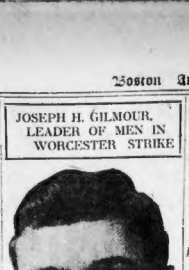
"During the last six or eight months," he says, "the manufacturers have made substantial increases in the wages of the men. They did this voluntarily, giving the increased wages where they felt they should to individuals who seemed worth the increased pay. They had also granted war bonuses, based on the total earnings. In some cases these bonuses have amounted to twenty per cent. of the employe's pay.

"Since the strike has been declared the Reed-Prentice Company has paid bonuses amounting to $8,000 to the men who remained at work. This amount would have been $20,000 had all of the men remained. Up to this week I figure that the strikers have lost $106,000.

STRIKERS ORDERLY.

"The increased wages given in individual cases with the war bonuses is all the manufacturers feel they can do. And even if they could grant an increase they would not treat with anybody other than their employes. They would not meet the men through representatives of labor organizations. They feel that the open shop is the best policy for Worcester, and that it should be continued.

"In short, the whole situation in a nutshell is that the employers will not deal with their men through a labor organization."



JOSEPH H. GILMOUR, LEADER OF MEN IN WORCESTER STRIKE

1,350 MEN OUT IN RAILROAD FREIGHT STRIKE

All Lines with Boston Terminals Affected—Arbitration Proposed by Mayor.

Continued from First Page.

were divided into eight-hour squads. Those not working were fed by a Somerville caterer and were put to bed in cots in one of the freight houses.

There was no excitement and only one arrest, that of a man who got drunk on his way to take a freight handler's job.

Freight Handlers' Union No. 8572 had an enthusiastic meeting in Hibernian Hall last evening with President Michael F. White presiding. It was decided to remain out until demands for increased pay are granted. The strikers were advised to stay away from the yards and not use harsh methods in persuading strike-breakers to stop working.

ARBITRATION URGED.

Earlier in the day, in an effort to prevent a complete tie-up, Mayor Curley called on the officials of the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and New Haven to take back the striking freight handlers and submit the matter to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

To discuss their position in regard to the strike, about 250 members of the Old Colony Branch, No. 142, Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, met last night in the union headquarters at No. 724 Washington street. Delegations from both the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine branches were present.

Robert Brown, president of the Old Colony branch, and Richard Stearns, member of the executive committee of the brotherhood, addressed the meeting and advised the members to keep up their agreement with the railroad companies and stick to their work for the present.

The Mayor has also called upon the strikers to agree to this proposition for an amicable adjustment of the questions in dispute.

The strikers will take up the Mayor's proposal at a meeting in Wells Memorial Hall today, and an answer has been promised by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The railroad directors will also take the matter up and give their decision early tomorrow.

In the meantime, freight transportation out of the city is almost completely tied up and the delivery of goods consigned to Boston business concerns has been practically stopped.

Representatives of the Freight Handlers' Union are expected to ask the Teamsters' Union to order their men to keep out of the freight yards and do no collection or delivery of goods at any of the places where non-union men are at work.

The 200 freight handlers of the Boston & Albany Railroad and the 450 handlers of the New Haven walked out yesterday noon and joined the 700 Boston & Maine employes in the strike for a 25 per cent. increase in wages, a nine-hour working day and pay for all holidays.

Non-union men were hastily collected and put to work in the freight yards of the three roads in an effort to keep the freight moving with as little delay as possible, but a serious tie-up could not be prevented.

MOVIE BALL VOTING COUPON

No. 1 Boston American Sunday Oct 24 1915

GOOD FOR 10 TEN VOTES

This coupon will not be counted unless presented at the Movie Ball Contest Headquarters, No. 5 Winthrop Square, Boston, or mailed to that address on or before 6:00 P. M., November 6, 1915.

My favorite Movie Picture Star is:

.....

My Name is .....

Street .....

City or Town ..... State .....

HOW TO SEND VOTE COUPONS—At the end of the third contest period (Series "C"), collect all votes of that series, then cut out your Series "C" No. 1 coupons together, tie or fasten them in some manner and attach a slip of paper showing the number of Series "C" No. 1 coupons contained in the package. Do the same with Series "C" No. 2 coupons and so on up to and including Series "C" No. 5, the last one of that series. Then wrap them all in one bundle and write or stamp on the outside of the bundle your name and address, the name of your favorite Movie Picture Star, and the number of consecutive sets said to be contained therein. A similar rule applies to the final series.

WORLD SEARCH FOR NAME OF GOULD'S WAIF

Seeking Identity of Boy Who Has Been Adopted by Millionaires.

Continued from First Page.

boy is mine. There are many things that make me think so.

"He calls those who found him his name, and to them it sounded something like 'Austin McCleary.' My boy's name was Arnold Gleason Ahern.

"Austin McCleary calls me 'daddy.' A stranger's interpretation of a child's version of that name.

"Another thing, when he was just a little boy, I taught him that his address was No. 1 Broad street. We were then living on Broad street, in Weymouth. Now he seems to say this foundling said he had lived at 68 or 684 Broad street—in some unknown city.

"There again, his little tongue might have twisted the number '144' to either '68' or '684.'

"I taught him to say in a little sing song that he lived in Weymouth in the village by the sea.' But the New York authorities perhaps could not understand his baby talk.

DESCRIPTION TALLIES.

"The description printed in the papers tallies fits my boy. The child adopted by the Shepards is said to be about five years old. My boy will be five on February 5.

"The Shepard boy has flaxen hair; so had mine. The Shepard boy has long eyelashes and dark brows; so had my son. The Shepard boy has hazel eyes; my boy's were hazel, shot with blue.

"They say this little fellow is a 'perfect child.' Of course my boy always seemed perfect to me, but the resemblance in the photographs is so close that I am convinced I am in a way to get back my lost son.

"This child was found on September 12, 1914, on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York. My wife left Weymouth in May of 1914. She went to the home of her family in Kasson, Dodge County, Minnesota. I received a letter saying she was there with the boy.

"After a time, hearing no more, I wrote to my wife's people. That was in July. They replied that she had left them, and that my boy was then in St. Paul, with an aunt of my wife.

"Later, I think it may be, my wife took the boy and went to New York.

"From the picture, I am positive the boy the Shepards have adopted is mine. In case it turns out so, I don't know what action I would take to recover him. I don't know how the thing would stand, legally, but I would be much pleased to know he is my boy, and to know that he is safe and that I can see him again.

"I am going to get in touch with the New York authorities and I hope to go to Irvington. And I'm going to try to find my wife and her people. This will be hard, for they have moved from Minnesota to Iowa.

The little Shepard boy was unable to tell those who have questioned him whether he lived as a baby among city streets and hotels or in the quiet country. He answered "yes" both ways, in an evident desire to please. Mr. Shepard says that at their Weymouth home they had chickens and flowers, and that the little fellow was fond of both.

HAPPY IN NEW HOME.

Meanwhile little Finley J. Shepard, Jr., newly adopted by the Shepards and thus heir to a fortune that is estimated as high as $40,000,000, is having a fine time at the Irvington estate of his father and mother. There are trees to climb, a swimming pool in which to learn to swim and dive, and a score of other attractions calculated to delight him.

He has a brand new pony, of which he is infinitely proud, and he delights to show it to his playmates.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard are as delighted with the boy as he is with them. "Are you satisfied with him?" Mrs. Shepard was asked yesterday.

"Perfectly," she said. "He is wonderfully intelligent."

Mr. Shepard was found at the end of a telephone. "Yes, thanks, Bill," he was saying. "Come around and see him. Bring your kid. Finley will take a fall out of him. Oh, you bet he will, you ought to see the arm on him."

He hung up the receiver, and said to his caller:

"I'm proud of the little feller. You can say we're delighted."

The story of the remarkable search that was prosecuted in an effort to locate the foundling's family was told yesterday.

James M. Mitchenor, a Philadelphia attorney, acted for the Shepards and he secretly employed H. G. Silcox, a Philadelphia detective.

The Boy was questioned at the Children's Society Home to which he was taken after he had been found on the decre of the Cathedral.

CLOSE RESULT INDICATED BY STRAW BALLOT

Walsh and McCall Running Neck and Neck Race; Prohibitionists Gain.

Continued from First Page.

teen places in the heart of Boston, at fifteen places in suburban Boston, at twenty-two places outside Boston but within Greater Boston, and at forty-five places elsewhere in the State—a total of ninety-eight "polling places." The total ballots marked were 5,666, divided as follows:

Boston.....2,744

Greater Boston outside Boston—1,934.

The State—1,842.

Ninety-three ballots were marked at City Hall, Boston. These ballots were against suffrage 78 to 29. They were for Walsh, 75 to 14. Shaw got one vote and Clark none. Walsh gained three votes over last year here, Shaw one and the two progressives lost four and McCall gained none.

SOME LIVELY CAMPAIGNING.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce voted for suffrage. Out of 64 ballots, the figures were 37 for, 27 against. Walsh led McCall 41 to 24, McCall's majority is 13 as against 17 a year last year's figures.

The Union buildings were largely against suffrage. The Exchange Building was 128 to 65 against suffrage. Nowadays men were hastily collected and put to work in the freight yards of the three roads in an effort to keep the freight moving with as little delay as possible, but a serious tie-up could not be prevented.' The Kimball Building was an exception, with 82 to 66 in favor of suffrage, and 74 to 45 in favor of McCall.

The Court House favored suffrage, 55 to 49. The vote for Governor was: Walsh 65, McCall 23, Clark 3, Shaw 7.

A total of 260 ballots were marked at: Dudley street station of the "L," on two successive days. The first day the second day Walsh led, 125 to 44.

Sullivan square station voted against suffrage, 35 to 24, and for Walsh, 28 to 14. Park street was almost an even thing on Votes for Women—87 against, 64 for. The vote here was 31 to 49 for Walsh over McCall.

The South Station was two to one against suffrage—121 to 61. By the same token, the votes here went 112 to 79 against Walsh and for McCall.

Calls Crinoline a "Monstrosity"

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 23.—In sketching the evolution of women's dress Professor Ann Gilchrist Strong of the University of Cincinnati had this to say before the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs on the era of crinoline:

"During the ten years from 1855 to 1865 all women, including the sweetest women that ever lived, wore crinolines. Twice since this monstrosity has raised its head, only to be beaten back into limbo. Again it is proposed in ultra-fashionable circles.

"Men have been the first to show their common sense in eliminating painful ornaments, but our pierced ears, our tight corsets, our choking collars and fate painting still remain."

O'Hearn's Mother Dies in Nova Scotia

CANNING, N. S., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Mary O'Hearn, mother of Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn of Boston, is dead here. She was eighty-six. At the funeral were Commissioner O'Hearn and wife, Richard and James O'Hearn of Boston, other sons, Mrs. John O'Hearn, wife of a son who died in Boston a month ago, and Mrs. D. W. Mahoney, a daughter.

British Sink Four German Steamers

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23.—Four more German steamers have been sunk by British submarines in the Baltic. They are the Herzogand, 1163 tons gross; Pilauen, 4319 tons; Brandaburg, 4039 tons, and Electra, 1261 tons.

Boys and Girls! PREMIUMS given for selling only 12 Boy-ettes. Write today for new plans and premium lists. SEND NO MONEY Brookings Merchandising Co., MEDFORD, MASS.

PROFIT SHARING BASEMENT MILLINERY STORE

Mail Orders Filled 10c Extra. No C. O. D.

69c

NO COUPONS NO TRADING STAMPS NO PREMIUMS

We Share Our Profits With You

You actually get 10 to 20% off from our regular "lowest in the city" prices. Because our Basement costs us no rent we cut this big item out of our figures and give you the benefit. So-called wholesale-retail stores never approach Kornfeld's Basement Store values. If so many milliners appreciate our wonderful values—surely you should compare our styles and prices and see for yourself. Our stock is complete and NEW.

3 shapes (on left), at our profit sharing price 69c

Clever and practical and of an excellent velvetta. We have a few dozen left for those who are prompt. We also trim your hat free. Value 98c.

See our special French pattern hat frames at 69c; also our regular staple frames at 25c to 49c.

A. Beautiful Angora Sets, soft and pleasant to wear; extremely durable and in the new shapes; not cheap, or cheap looking; reasonably priced for the set of scarf and cap, at 1.25

B. New shirred silk velvet hat in black, edged with fur. Value 2.50. Our profit-sharing price 1.79

C. Bright finished, mannish felt in black and dark colors. Value 2.00 ..... 98c

A. & B. Black silk velvet, of true Kornfeld style and quality. Last week this hat sold here for 1.79—this week we will offer these, though the price elsewhere would be 2.50, at the low 1.49 price of .....

C. This smart, dressy sailor, in black only, sold here for 1.98. A few left for you at our profit-sharing price... 1.79

NEW FLOWERS. Satin and fur in pink, jack and old rose, with fur edging, 19c; velvet in purple, pink, jack, with silver cloth, and silver feelers, at 59c. 2 or 3 on a hat; new and becoming.

KORNFELD'S 65-69 SUMMER ST.

Hats Trimmed Free. Kornfeld's made Free Trimming a reality. Thousands use this service with complete satisfaction. So can you.

UNUSUALLY GOOD STYLES AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

15 WINTER ST.

ORENBERG'S

The Season's Novelties in China, Silverware, Cut Glass and Jewelry

The immense selections at the most reasonable prices make Orenberg's the most favorably known store for

Wedding Gifts

OUR CIRCLE SPECIAL

Solid Gold 10-Karat Neck Chain, with safety ring clasp, soldered links, 15 inches long, $1.00 chain. Our Special 39c

Remember, Solid Gold.

Watch This "Circle for Specials" Each Week

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled. Please send Check or Money Order.

Mahogany Serving Tray, like cut, 25-inch size, with hand inlaid centres. This tray is a beauty and will not warp. Compare it with a genuine $5 value. Special at this week only $2.79

Wonderful Value

3 Silver Specials

Atterton's English Porcelain Breakfast Set, in the popular Kenilworth pattern, consisting of 37 pieces, as follows: Breakfast Plates, 6 Bread and Butter Plates, 6 Tea Cups and Saucers, 6 Fruit Saucers, 6 Cereal Dishes, and 1 Large Cereal Dish. Actually worth $25.00. Our Special for 37 pieces $3.49

Glass Silver Plated Relish Dish, like cut. This dish is made with separate compartments that can be used for relishes, cut, olives, etc. The lining can also be removed and used as an olive dish. The beautiful silver effect is obtained by a process taken from Watch Fob Gold. Price for one week only 99c

Rich Cut Glass Flower Vase

12 inches high, rock crystal design, new and popular shape. A genuine $5.00 value. Special Price, $2.99

A DAINTY GIFT

Fine Wedding Gift

Hand Painted China Chocolate Set, like cut, consisting of chocolate pot with six cups and saucers to match, with the new and popular Calla Lily design, bright lustre finish, fine quality of china. Imported to sell for $3.50. Our Special ..... $1.99 Price

Silver Plated Mustard Jar, like cut, with silver top and separate glass lining and glass spoon. Special value ..... 59c complete

Cut Glass Sherbets, like cut, in the popular grape cutting, attractive floral quality and shape. Worth $4.00 dozen. Special Price, for six glasses 99c

Rich Cut Glass Compote, large size, 8 inches high, 8 inches across top, new floral design, fine quality of glass. $2.50 value. Reduced to $1.49

Cut Glass Ginger Ale Glasses, like cut, full size, with the popular floral design, fine quality of glass. Our Special price, per set of 6 glasses 59c

This is only one of the many values to be found in our leather goods dept.

Genuine Morocco Bag, like cut, tan leather lined, containing mirror and purse. For this week 99c

Ivory Handle Steel Knives, like cut, made by Landers, Frary & Clark. Each knife bears their trade mark "Universal" and is strictly guaranteed to be first quality goods. Worth $1.50 per doz. Reduced for this week, to, set of six pieces $1.39

Ivory Handle Medium Size Carving Set, like cut, with the popular design and fine quality of steel. Landers, Frary and Clark steel, set consists of knife and fork in case. Worth $2.50. $1.76. Reduced to, set complete 99c

Imported Brass Swinging Desk Clock. Imported Brass Desk Clock, like cut, with stand to swing on base, can be used on desk or for paper weight. Good timekeeper. Our Special 85c

Solid Gold Ring, Tiffany Setting, like cut, mounted with amethyst, sapphire, ruby, and topaz stones of fine quality. Value $1.50. Special 69c

Remember, Solid Gold.

Popular Initial Tumblers like cut. Another big shipment of these tumblers has arrived and we would advise you to call early as we feel sure this will be the only opportunity, as we have all initials on hand. This is a 9 oz. lead tumbler, with initial in old English design, like cut. Orenberg's Special, 6dc. 59c

Fine Quality of Gold Plated Beads, like cut, in three sizes, large, medium and small, with the Alex motor clasp, guaranteed to wear ..... 19c Special Price

Umbrella Week at Orenberg's

Silk Sun or Rain Umbrella in the popular shades of green, blue, red and black, 26 size, silk case and tassel, worth $3.00. Our Special $1.89

Fine American Taffeta Umbrella, for ladies and gentlemen, 26 and 28 size, paragon frame, with sterling silver trimmed handles, also many carved handles; silk case and tassel. Reduced for this sale to 99c

American Taffeta Umbrella, for ladies and gentlemen, 26 and 28 size, with paragon frame and steel rod, mission handles; worth $1.00. Our Special 69c

NASHUA MILLS REJECT OFFER OF ARBITRATION

Strikers Call Off Demonstration and Parade at Stieve Funeral Today.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 23.—The mill agents today rejected an arbitration offer of the 2,500 operatives who are on strike here. Former Mayor William E. Barry, counsel for the strikers, returned from New York today and offered to submit the claims of the strikers to a board of arbitration to consist of one member named by the employes, one by the strikers and a third one chosen by these two; or to a board of three, and to be named by the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, the employes to go back to work pending a decision.

This offer was rejected by Agent William H. Caldwell of the Jackson Company, and Roscoe S. Milliken of the Nashua Company.

The demonstration and parade planned at the funeral tomorrow of James Stieve, who was beaten to death was called off tonight. Angelos Diamopoulos, one of the Greek leaders announced that to avoid all possible criticism and chance for trouble, it had been decided to have private services at the Church of the Annunciation.

Former Mayor Barry tonight addressed a big meeting of strikers at Hamlin Hall. He said:

"Officials and organizers of the American Federation of Labor will arrive here tomorrow or next day, as soon as their convention is over. They come here to organize you. Under no circumstances should you have anything to do with another organization which knows no God and no country. If you do, I can no longer act as your counsel.

Railroad agents were busy today trying to hire strikers to take the place of the striking freight handlers in Boston. There were stories of fancy wages offered to able bodied men, but it is thought that few if any accepted.

CRITICIZE MILITIA.

The militia, many of whom are mere boys, have been severely criticised, with many allegations of drunkenness, and a committee was ordered to the ranks for allowing drinking. The court-martial was conducted in secret and the officers refuse to say what disposition was made of the other cases. At the end of the first murder testimony was introduced to show that the private drank seven straight whiskies while on duty.

Members of the militia have conducted themselves so that even the mill agents who wanted them called out have protested to the officers.

Roscoe S. Milliken, agent for the Nashua Mills, said to Colonel William E. Sullivan:

"I protest against the attitude of the militia toward the men. I particularly protest against their insults to our older men and flirting with the young women."

J. B. Salaueki, arrested in Lowell, charged with complicity in the death of Stieve, was arraigned in court and held under bonds of $500. Several others were already under arrest on the same charge.

Agent Milliken promised a statement today on what the mill owners would do. The statement was not forthcoming. Instead he said he would have one Tuesday.

The W. C. T. U. has asked Mayor Crowley to close the saloons. A petition signed by fifty wives of strikers to the same effect was also presented to him, but the Mayor refused. He has the power to close the saloons three days at a time.

MANY CASES OF DESTITUTION.

Many cases of destitution among the workers have been discovered, but the strikers claim the city authorities are not enthusiastic about relieving them. Two of the worst cases were found on Elm street. One was a mother and five children, whose husband went to another city to look for work when the strike occurred and has since not been heard from. He received six dollars a week. Another case was found where a mother and four children were starving. Charitably inclined people relieved both cases.

Poles and Lithuanians in other cities today promised strike contributions. Among those to come to the front were people of these nationalities in Worcester and Lawrence.

Quarantine 700 Swine at Brockton

BROCKTON, Oct. 23. — About 700 hogs and pigs have been quarantined by order of the State Board of Animal Industry on account of discovery of five cases of hog cholera in the herd. Those known to be affected have been killed. Every animal in the herd will be vaccinated.

Knock-Out Drops

FOR COLD AND WIND

THAT IS WHAT

Brown's Beach Jackets

are. I make them. They wear like iron, wash without shrinking, are fleece-lined, cheaper than a good sweater, wear much longer. I have hundreds of letters from outdoor men who swear by them.

Two sizes at $2.50; jersey without collar, $2.50; jersey with collar, $3.25. Will mail it upon receipt of price if your dealer hasn't it.

If you wear my jacket I would like to know what you think of it. Write me. Send for catalog No. 17.

WM. W. BROWN,

138 Chandler Street, Worcester, Mass.

PRESIDENT MAY BE MARRIED AT THANKSGIVING

Wilson Makes No Engagements After Nov. 12, but No Date Is Officially Given.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. — The Thanksgiving holidays are to see the wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt, according to close friends of the engaged couple. While no official information of any character dealing with the plans is as yet forthcoming, the immediate relatives of the couple are known to be arranging their affairs to be within easy touch of Washington from about the middle of November.

Miss Margaret Wilson is back in the White House to stay until after the wedding. Mrs. F. B. Sayre and her baby are expected here within a week from their Summer home to stay with her father and sister for an indefinite period.

Mrs. William G. McAdoo, the other Wilson daughter, will be back from a trip to the Pacific Coast about November 10, while relatives of Mrs. Galt and the other relatives of the President are already gathering here.

President Wilson and his fiances, accompanied by Mrs. Sayre, motored seventy-five miles to Emmitsburg, Md., to have luncheon with Mrs. Galt's brother-in-law, Sterling Galt, editor of the Emmettsburg Chronicles.

At Frederick and other points along the route the White House automobile was recognized and the party was frequently cheered, but no intermediate stops were made. An automobile with the usual secret service guard kept in sight of the car both going and coming.

Tonight there was an informal dinner party at the White House at which Mrs. Galt and Mrs. Mead, of Dayton, O., were guests.

The President has made no engagements after November 12 and this adds color to the report that the nuptials will not be delayed until the Christmas holidays, but that the new mistress of the White House will be installed at the Congress convening December 6.

Although there has been much discussion regarding Mrs. Galt's plans when she assumes her duties as mistress of the White House no correct information is obtainable.

Her intimates declare that reports that she was planning a campaign of retaliation against the so-called Washington high society are utterly without foundation. They point out that although wealthy in her own right she has never been prominent in any particular set other than whenever any of the old time Virginia set entertained. And those who know Mrs. Galt best declare that as mistress of the White House she will have no feuds to settle.

Boston Man Heads Charities Conference

PITTSFIELD, Oct. 23.—Edward T. Hartman, Boston, was chosen president of the Massachusetts State Conference of Charities at the closing session in the Maplewood Hotel. George R. Bedinger, Boston, was elected secretary, and Alice A. McMurray, Boston, treasurer. William E. Shanahan, Northampton, and Mrs. Ada M. Sheffield, Cambridge, were chosen vice-presidents.

The closing address of the conference was delivered by Miss Sarah L. Arnold, dean of Simmons College, Boston, on "The Girl Away from Home."

Attempt Made to Rob Ex-Gov. Douglas

BROCKTON, Oct. 23.—The burglars who broke into the home of former Mayor John S. Kent and stole more than $1,000 worth of jewels and money Wednesday night also made an attempt to enter the country home of former Governor William L. Douglas, it became known today.

At the country home of Douglas estate found a purse and two gold rings, one of the latter being in a small hedge on the Douglas lawn.

To Increase State Marine Detachment

An order from Governor Walsh authorizing the increase of the marine detachment of the Massachusetts Naval Militia from its present number of thirty-six to full company strength of seventy was read at the weekly drill in Mechanics Building.

This company, created three years ago and the only State marine organization in the country, was favored by the United States Marine Corps, and Major Frederick M. Delano, U. S. M. C., is the instructor. The limited size of the Chicago made it impossible to berth a larger organization, but with the prospects of getting the Kearsarge as a tender ship the increase is considered desirable.

Shift Sergt. Putnam from Headquarters

Sergt. Arthur J. Putnam, who for more than six years has been connected with the office staff of the superintendent of Police Headquarters, has been shifted to the Jamaica Plain station. He has been transferred with the explanation that his health will improve. Sergeant James F. Wright of Jamaica Plain has been transferred to the Hanover street station. Patrolman Charles A. Newell of Fields Corner will succeed Sergeant Putnam.

Smoke Issuing from Mt. Hood Is Report

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 23.—Reports from the Dalles, 32 miles north of Mount Hood, that smoke has been seen issuing from the mountain are under investigation by the forestry service. Mount Hood is 11,225 feet high.

GILCHRIST'S

QUARTERLY STOCK-TAKING SALE

Unusual Offerings From All Sections of the Store

In line with our policy of keeping stocks fresh and new from season to season, we hold a general clearance sale every three months. During this quarterly clearance event, which begins tomorrow morning, all departments join in offering their broken lines, small odd lots, remnants, etc., at prices so low as to assure an immediate clearance. This is "Let Go" time, and the right time when you should supply your Fall and Winter needs at decided price reductions. In some instances the quantities are small, so we advise early shopping if you wish to be sure to avoid disappointment.

Read Every Item Carefully—The Type Is Small, but There Are Some Wonderful Values!

Millinery

Women's and Girls' Velour Hats $2.98
Manish blocks, trimmed with grosgrain band and bow, colors are navy, brown, green, garnet and black.

Untrimmed Hats 89c
Over 50 different shapes. All are new and fresh, and made in desirable styles, hatter's plush hats, silk velvet hats, felt with velvet facings, turbans, tricornes, pokes and sailors, some colors, but mostly black.

Furs

$40.00 Black Fox Sets $29.98
Fox is the leading fur of the present season, making these sets particularly desirable, the muff is the new round style with head and brush trimming and single animal scarf, set complete, $29.98.

Natural Skunk Muffs $19.98
Made from prime skins of exceptional quality and color. Muffs in the very best manner.

$18.50 Dyed Opossum Muffs $12.98
This is a special lot of finest quality dyed opossum, the skins are exceptionally full furred and are particularly desirable to match fur trimmed garments.

Waists

$4.98 Lace Waists $1.50
Trimmed with frills, made over chiffon.

$4.98 Crepe de Chine Waists $2.59
Trimmed with organdie yestees; collar may be worn high or low.

$2 Jap Silk Waists $1.00
All-over embroidered, low collar styles.

$1.00 Lingerie Waists 39c
Trimmed with lace and embroidery.

79c Middy Blouses 45c
With lacings at neck and collar.

$5.98 Crepe and Lace Waists $3.98

Gloves

Women's $1.50 to $2 Gloves 98c
Real French kid gloves, pique sewn, some Paris point and 3-row embroidered backs, in white, tan and blacks.

Women's 39c to 50c Gloves 22c
Odd lot of cashmere, lisle and chamisette gloves, 2 clasps, in black and colors.

Women's 79c to $1.00 Gloves 49c
Lengths, pure silk gloves, mousquetaire style, one row and Paris point embroidery, double finger tips, in black.

Girls' Wear

$5.00 Winter Coats $3.50
All wool materials, in brown, lined with sateen, sizes 6 to 14 years.

$4.00 and $5.00 Corduroy Dresses $1.99
With lace collars.

Ribbons

49c Dresden, Roman and Plaid Ribbon 29c
6 and 7 inches wide, some brocaded.

19c Dresden Ribbon 12½c
4½ inches wide, satin edge, dainty patterns, in pink, blue, maize and lilac.

5c and 8c Satin and Taffeta Ribbons 3c
1 to 2 inches wide, full line of colors, but short lengths.

Hosiery

Women's $1.00 Silk Stockings 55c
Pure thread silk, extra spliced heel and toe, and reinforced garter tops, in black and colors.

Children's 25c and 35c Stockings 16c
Fine ribbed mercerized, double heel and toe, black only, sizes 5½ to 6½ only.

Infants' 25c Stockings 12½c
Fine Australian wool cashmere, in white, black, sky and pink, sizes 4 to 5 only.

Muslin Underwear

Slip-on-Gowns $1.19
Extra sizes, round neck or V neck, yoke effect, ribbon-run insertion, fine embroidery trimmed.

$1.25 Combinations 79c
Lace trimmed, in single and double ribbon effect, lace and embroidery insertion, lace trimmed drawers.

$1.00 Fine Nainsook Drawers 50c
Ruffles of dainty imported embroidery, circular style, short lengths only, waists 24 to 30, an unusual value, limited quantity

$1.50 Camisole Covers 75c
Dainty fisheye lace and wide ribbon run insertion, satin ribbon shoulder straps, peplum finish.

House Dresses

$3.00 to $4.00 Dresses 95c
Odd lot of fancy voile and tissue gingham dresses, in a variety of styles and pretty patterns, with dainty trimmings of sheer embroidery, good range of colors, sizes 34 to 46.

$1 Percale Wrappers 50c
Of fine quality percale, made tailored style, trimmed with folds of self material, full skirt with flounce, sizes 34 to 42.

Petticoats

$3.00 Silk Petticoats $1.65
In broken sizes and colors, some of messaline, others of taffeta, made with plaited and tailored styles.

Petticoats 79c
Sateen and percaline, percaline, in tailored and plaited styles, in all the new shades.

Kimonos

$3.98 Blanket Bath Robes $2.69
Made pointed collar, wide band and sleeves, down front and on sleeves, turn back cuff, heavy cord and tassel, with pocket, in all the popular shades, sizes 36 to 46.

Corsets

$3.00 Corsets $1.39
La Lily, P. N. and Bon Ton Corsets, of coutil and batiste, some slightly soiled, sizes 20 to 27.

$2.00 and $3.00 Corsets 95c
R. & G., Warner's and C-B Corsets, medium and low bust, sizes 19 to 28.

Knit Underwear

Women's $1.50 Union Suits $1.00
Full weight, bleached cotton, fine weave, made high neck, long sleeves and ankle length.

Women's $1.00 Vests 69c
Jersey wool and silk and wool, in various styles, slight seconds.

Women's 50c Underwear 25c
Fleece lined jersey vests and pants, in various styles, slight seconds.

Children's Wear

Infants' 25c to 50c Mittens 15c
Soiled.

Children's Underwear 19c
Drawers, colored slips, gumpees and skirts.

$1.00 Colored Dresses 59c
Sizes 3 to 6 years.

$1.50 to $1.98 White Dresses 95c
Long and short styles, soiled.

$2 Princess Dresses $1.69
Sizes 2 to 5 years, soiled.

Women's Shoes

$4.00 and $4.50 Rubber Sole Shoes $2.65
Gun metal, low heel, lace, broken sizes.

$4.50 and $5.00 College Boots $3.65
Calf, lace and patent button with low heels, new season styles.

$3.00 Black Satin Pumps, Colonial effect $1.99
With jet beaded ornaments.

$3.00 Cushion Sole Kidskin House Boots $1.79
Tip on plain toe, lace boots, flexible soles, sizes 3 to 8.

Children's Shoes

$1.85 Thistle Shoes $1.19
In patent button with high tops of white calf or dull leathers, broken sizes, no heel, sizes 2 to 5.

75c Baby Shoes 49c
Kidskin button, some cloth top styles, broken sizes, 2 to 5.

50c Rubbers 29c
Wide toe, best grades, children's, sizes 5 to 8.

Men's Shoes

Men's $4.00 Shoes $2.65
In tan, gun metal and kid leathers, broken sizes.

Men's $2.50 Shoes $1.49
Dull calf button, sizes 9½ and 10 only.

$1.50 Elastic Side Slippers 75c
For men and boys, in tan and black, with heavy soles, sizes 5 to 7.

Aprons

Bungalow Aprons 50c
Made of excellent grade percales, a large variety of striped patterns.

29c Tea Aprons 19c
Assorted lot, made of excellent material.

Laces

89c Shadow Allovers 47c
34 inches wide, in white and ecru.

Wash Bleond Net, per yard 39c
72 inches wide, in white and ecru, a desirable lining net.

Stamped Goods

$1.00 Centrepieces 65c
36 inches, stamped to embroider, excellent assortment of designs.

29c Hot Roll Cloths 19c
Stamped on excellent grade of linen, a large variety of new designs.

29c Hemstitched Bureau Scarfs 21c
Size 18x54 inches, stamped to embroider, a good assortment of effective designs.

Umbrellas

Children's 75c Umbrellas 49c
All sizes, well made, assorted mission and congo handles.

$1.00 Umbrellas 69c
For men and women, of full size, American taffeta cover, self case, plain and trimmed mission and natural wood handles.

Leather Goods

$1.50 Leather Collar Bags 85c
In tan, black and brown, large size, lined throughout with satin.

Wash Dress Goods

15c Melton Vellons 10c
A handsome printed fleece fabric, bright colorings, for kimonos, etc.

12½c Printed Dress Percales 9c
36 inches wide, stripes and small figures.

Silks

Dress Silks $1.49
Messaline and Canton crepe; 40 inches wide, our regular stock qualities, in complete color line.

85c Satin Messaline 49c
24 inches wide, heavy all silk quality, in complete line of light and dark colors.

$2.00 Satin Taffeta $1.39
40 inches wide, extra fine quality, in navy only.

$1.00 Black Satin Messaline 69c
36 inches wide, all silk, durable quality.

Dress Goods

Dress Goods 12½c
36 inches wide, including serges, granite cloth, wool plaids and crepe; exceptional value for house dresses, odd colors only.

79c Dress Goods 49c
42 inches wide, including melrose, storm serges and novelty weaves, all wool, plenty of navy.

$1.00 Storm Serge 69c
50 inches wide, all wool suiting weight, excellent for suits and skirts, in colors and black.

$2.50 to $3.00 New Coatings $1.98
56 inches wide, including boucle, two-toned mixtures, heavens and novelties, extra heavy, all wool.

Blankets, Spreads

Gray Blankets $1.19
11-4 size, hemmed, large size, actual measure 70x78 inches.

$3.00 White Bed Blankets $2.15
Size 66x80, pink or blue borders.

$5.00 White Wool Blankets $3.98
Double bed size, pink or blue borders.

Cottons

15c Pillow Case Cotton 11c
Bleached, Hill brand, 42 inches wide.

17c Bleached Cotton 10c
40 inches wide, fine and heavy, mill lengths, 5 to 20 yds.

11c Heavy Unbleached Sheeting 7¾c
40 inches wide.

59c Unbleached Sheets 48c
Size 1¾ to 2¾ yards, finished with 3 and 1-inch hems.

Fancy Linens

$6.50 Renaissance Table Covers $4.49
72-inch size, very attractive designs, with heavy rings and Japanese hand-embroidered centres.

$2.00 One-Piece Bed Shams $1.25
Size 27x63 inches, made of excellent grade muslin, a large variety of effective braided designs, some with ruffled edges.

Jewelry

$1.50 Loose Link Bracelets 89c
Gold top, in several dainty patterns, set with garnets, emeralds, sapphire and turquoise, safety ring catch, very latest style.

$2.50 Solid Gold Pendant and Chain $1.59
Set with different colored stones and baroque pearl drop, solid gold link chain.

Stationery

50c Corresponding Cards 29c
Eaton and Crane's brand, slightly soiled boxes.

50c Ink Wells 29c
Imported metal, fancy design.

10c Paper Doylies 10c
Assorted sizes.
2 packages.

Boys' Clothing

$1.98 and $2.50 Russian Suits 99c
For little boys 2½ and 3 years, also boys' Norfolk suits, ages 5 to 7 years.

$10.00 and $12.50 Overcoats $6.45
For boys 12 to 17 years, long overcoats, all wool, unlined or lined, chinchillas and fancy overcoatings.

79c Blouses 49c
Collar attached style only, imported madras and French ginghams, in neat light and fancy stripes, for boys 7 to 16 years.

Worsted Sweaters $1.15
For boys up to 14 years, roll collar style with pockets, good heavy worsted sweaters, in gray only.

Boys' Shirts 39c
Sizes 12½ to 14 neck-band, attached or separate collar styles, of fine percales and ginghams, in light and dark stripes.

Men's Clothing

$12.50 All Wool Suits $8.75
Pure unfinished worsts in blues, browns and grays, sizes up to 42 chest measure, suits for youths and men.

$15.00 to $20.00 New Winter Overcoats $12.50
Fitted back and staple coat models, quarter or full lined, in black, gray and fancy coatings.

Men's Furnishings

Men's $1.00 Negligee Shirts 45c
With laundered or soft double cuffs attached.

Men's $1.00 & $1.50 Gray Flannel Shirts 77c

Men's $1.25 Domet Flannel Pajamas 85c

Men's 79c Night Robes 45c

Men's $3.00 Union Suits $1.95
Heavy weight, long sleeves, ankle length.

Smallwares

15c Taffeta Seam Binding 10c
2-yard pieces.

15c Curling Irons 9c
Large size.

15c Dress Belting 5c
Non-slipping brand, per yd.

10c Lingerie Braid 14c
3 pieces for
With bodkin, fancy silk.

19c Elastic Sanitary Belts 10c
Adjustable.

5c Dressing Wax, 6 pieces for 10c
Kleno brand.

Silverware

$6.00 Silver Service $3.89
Quadruple plate, in Colonial pattern with bead edge, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and spoon holder, set of 4 pieces for $3.89.

$7.00 Community Silver Tableware $4.75
In the Monroe pattern, 26-piece sets, including 6 dinner knives, 6 dinner forks, 6 tablespoons, 6 teaspoons, butter knife and sugar shell, complete in gray moire chest, ten-year guarantee.

FREE LESSONS
In Knitting and Crocheting of Fleisher's Yarns by an Expert Teacher, in our Art Needlework Dept.
Street Floor.

Lace Curtains

$4.50 and $5.00 Madras Curtains $2.89
Panel and allover effect, sheer quality, in odd lots, 2 to 6 pairs each.

$1.75 Dutch Scrim Curtains $1.19
Wide filet lace insertion, novelty lace edge, hemstitched, in white and arab.

$1.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains 59c
Woven double thread yarn, overlocked stitched edge; many designs to select from.

Upholstery

$1.00 Sunfast Draperies 49c
Remnant lengths, plain and figured, all colors, suitable for overdrapes and side curtains.

39c Door Panels 23c
Irish Point Medallions, assorted designs, in white and arab.

25c to 30c Curtain Scrims 15c
Double border, in drawn work, tape edge, also some styles with lace edge and hemstitched, in white, cream and arab.

$1.75 Couch Covers $1.25
60 in. wide, Oriental designs, in red and green.

Toilet Specials

25c Liquid Toilet Soap 12c
8-oz. bottles.

50c Liquid Rouge Enchanto Brand Soap 29c

50c Cream Bouquet Enchanto Brand Soap 19c

25c Hand Mirrors 10c
Wooden frames.

75c Hair Brushes 35c
Rubber cushion, all bristles.

15c Orona Lilly Hand Cream 10c

Lamps and Chinaware

Japanese China Nut Sets 39c
In beautiful floral and gold decorations, set consists of 1 large scalloped edge footed bowl and 6 individual dishes.

$5.00 Cut Glass Orange Bowls $2.99
Oval shape, 11 inch size, rich deep floral and spray cuttings, a very acceptable wedding gift.

House Furnishings

$2.25 Ash Cans $1.59
Heavily galvanized iron with reinforced top and bottom, triple V rib, side protectors, strong bail handles.

$1.50 to $2.75 Wash Boilers 99c
Heavy tin wash boilers with copper bottoms, size 7 to 11, slightly imperfect, but warranted not to leak.

75c Garbage Can 49c
Heavy galvanized ware, well made, with strong ears, bail handle and cover, which fits over outside lip.

Enameled Ware 49c
Values up to $1.00. Extra heavy quality ware, blue and pure white lining, best shape, full sizes.
6-qt. Seamless Tea Kettles.
6-qt. Berlin Sauce Pots, Sauce Pans and Kettles.
2-qt. Lipped Preserve Kettles.
10-qt. Covered Roast Pans.
2-qt. Double Rice Boilers.
1½-qt. Tea Pots.
2-qt. Coffee Pots.

Floor Coverings

$18.00 to $27.00 Wilton Velvet Rugs $12.95
Also Axminster and Tapestry Brussels, size 9x12.

$12.95 to $15 Wool Art Rugs $9.99
In beautiful plain and allover designs, a splendid serviceable rug, size 9x12.

$3.50 to $4.50 Axminster Rugs $2.49
In good designs and colors.

$2.25 and $4.50 Rugs $1.75
Axminster and Wilton velvet, size 27x54.

49c Linoleum 29c
2 yards wide, limited quantities, fair assortment designs, per square yard 29c.

Mail Orders Filled

ESTABLISHED 1855

GILCHRIST CO.

Phone Orders Filled

WE GIVE AND REDEEM LEGAL STAMPS

WAKEFIELD WAR ON HIGH SCHOOL NEVER-ENDING

Property Bought for New Building Seems Unpopular and Matter Is Still Wide Open.

When anybody says "High School" in Wakefield it is a sign that he is looking for trouble.

If you don't believe it, walk into town and start talking about high schools, past, present and future, and see what happens.

If you speak highly of high schools, you will start an argument. If you speak disparagingly of high schools you will be in the middle of another wrangle. If you even stop and gaze at the High School, something is sure to happen.

This is not because the Wakefield High School isn't just as high in scholarship, morals, instruction and all these things as any other high school in the State.

High school! High school! High school!

That's the trouble.

Wakefield has heard so much about High school during the last two years and Wakefield people are so full of High school talk that the minute you suggest the subject they explode.

Like all questions, there are two sides to this matter. That, too, is a source of trouble, for the two sides are so evenly matched that almost as soon as one side wins a victory, the other side get enough recruits to take the victory away.

And the worst of it is, the whole matter is going to be fought over again from start to finish when the next annual town meeting comes around.

LONG CONTROVERSY.

Some time ago a controversy arose over the erection of a new High school.

First the town, in town meeting assembled, debated upon the desirability of every vacant lot of land within half a mile of the Town Hall. When the supply of vacant lots ran out, they began debating upon lots that had buildings on them. Everybody knew who owned every piece of property anywhere near the centre of the town and just what they paid for it or just who bequeathed it to them, and just how much taxes they paid on it. They even knew whether the taxes were paid on time or not.

At last they reached the finest piece of property in the whole town. They couldn't go any further, and if they had been practising several years in learning how to do so they stopped right then and there, and after a lot of canvassing voted to buy that piece of property for school purposes.

Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of nice, crisp, crinkly bonds were issued and the town became the owner of the Cyrus Wakefield estate on Main street—the show place of the town for a half a century—and the residence of the elder Wakefield who gave the town its name.

ONE BATTLE TO ANOTHER.

But the habit of years wouldn't break so easily. If the school matter were definitely settled for all time, there would be nothing to fight about in town meeting. So, when it came time to have plans prepared for a new building, the fight was renewed. And when the appropriation of money was suggested with which to build such a structure, the former Outs had become ins and wouldn't have it. There is now not only a new building—there isn't even a set of plans yet.

Wakefield is now lining up for another meeting and indications are that the former game will be declared a tie by unanimous consent in order that the contest may start all over again and thus last longer.

Some of the voters want the proposed new high school built where the present building stands, with enough additional land added to the plot to allow them a larger building.

Meanwhile the town, losing taxes on the property, paying interest on the bonds with which it was purchased, hires a woman as caretaker of the interior of the building.

The town has something of a white elephant on its hands. So secretly is it fastened there that the Legislature will probably be appealed to for assistance in removing it.

Apparently the town doesn't like the site for a High School. After voting to buy the property, after issuing bonds for its purchase, after taking title to the estate, after voting to build a new High School, the voters have refused to appropriate a penny with which to construct a High School on the former Wakefield estate.

Men have grown gray arguing the High School question in Wakefield, and yet, today, it is the most important matter before the citizens. It will remain the most important matter until it is settled for all time.

Is it any wonder that the mere mention of two short words—High School—causes a spontaneous response from a Wakefield resident?

BITTER LIQUOR BATTLE NOW ON IN FALL RIVER

Determined Move to Oust State-Appointed Police and Excise Board.

Fall River is the battle ground of a bitter contest between the liquor interests and the no-license issue, which will be decided at the State election, is whether the power to grant and regulate liquor licenses and to control the police force shall be restored to the people of Fall River.

Charges of vice and corruption have been made on the public platform and the Fall River Board of Police has been accused of being negligent in the performance of its duty.

The liquor interests are lined up solidly against restoring "home rule" to the people of Fall River in the matter of regulating the liquor traffic and police control. The Republican organization in the city has shown its hand and is out openly fighting on the side of the liquor interests.

The people of Fall River want to abolish the State-appointed Police Board, in which is vested the power to grant and regulate liquor licenses and the control of the police force and restore local control.

FORCED UPON CITY.

In 1894 legislation was forced upon the city of Fall River without its consent by a Republican Legislature prevailing for State control of the granting of liquor licenses and the administration of the police. On three different occasions the voters of the city by substantial majorities have asked that local control be restored. In each instance, however, a Republican Legislature has refused to grant this demand.

In the last municipal election, when the question was voted on, every ward and precinct in the city voted for the abolition of the State board.

Governor Walsh, in his two inaugural addresses to the Legislature, has urged the abolition of the State board in Fall River. In his last inaugural, he said:

"I am not satisfied that the plan of placing both the liquor traffic and the local police under the same State board has proved in Fall River, or is likely in the future to prove, a panacea for all the political evils attendant upon the granting of liquor licenses in the large cities of the Commonwealth. I believe that the State must insist on local correction of municipal abuses, and should not assume purely municipal functions merely because of a belief that the people of a community have lost the interest and desire for self-government.

"The energies of the Governor should not be diverted from the consideration of important questions of legislation in behalf of the people of every community in the Commonwealth to the study of petty and sometimes petty and partisan, which attend the administration of commissioners dealing with local problems and local communities.

"I therefore recommend that power to grant and regulate liquor licenses, and to control their police force, be restored to the people of Fall River."

THE BIG QUESTION.

The vote in Fall River, unable to make any impression upon the Legislature by their votes in municipal election in favor of the abolition of the State board, by petition secured the submission of the question on a referendum under the public opinion act of 1914. The question which will appear on the ballot in the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Suffolk Representative districts at the coming election, is:

"Shall the power to select police and license commissioners in cities be vested in the city?"

An affirmative vote on the question will, under the law, act as an instruction to the Governor to restore to the three Fall River districts to vote for the abolition of the State board.

Representatives John F. Doherty and Edward F. Harrington, both Democrats, who are leading the fight for "Home Rule" for Fall River, allege that the liquor interests have controlled the State board for years, and, through the board and its patronage, have controlled the political situation in Fall River. They charge further that a certain coterie has always controlled the liquor licenses.

Senator Walter E. McLane, one of the big leaders of the Republican organization in the city, is leading the fight against the proposed change. Representatives Doherty and Harrington charge that the liquor interests are financially backing the campaign to retain the control of the liquor traffic in the hands of the State board.

Representative Doherty, as the Democratic candidate for the Senate against Senator McLane, is making the question the chief issue. "It is time," he says, "that the control of the important matters of the regulation of the liquor traffic and police administration in Fall River be restored to the people of the city.

VOTERS INDIGNANT.

"The voters are indignant at the conditions that have been permitted to exist under the present arrangement and are overwhelmingly in favor of a change, but their efforts to remedy conditions have been repeatedly defeated by the powerful liquor interests which have apparently secured control of the political situation in the city.

"Thousands of dollars are being spent by the liquor interests in the present campaign. They are determined to leave more stile for the will of the people, but I am confident that the voters will assert themselves and that their voice will be heard this time by the incoming Legislature."

Representative Harrington, who has served in the Legislature since 1909 and has been one of the leaders in the movement to restore "Home Rule" to Fall River, says:

"The members of the State Board are responsible neither to the State nor to the people of Fall River, and they are theoretically responsible to the Governor. But no Governor really knows no more about conditions than the commissioners are willing to tell him with the result that there is really no definite responsibility.

ASSAILS G. O. P. MACHINE.

"The Republican machine, as usual, is playing hand in hand with the liquor interests to defeat the desire of the voters, but I predict an overwhelming victory for the people.

"The voters of Fall River are aware of the vice and corruption that exists in the city and remember the campaign several years ago that was led by Father Cassidy, in which the latter told the story of the brewery stock certificates which he had found after the death of one of the then members of the Police Board.

The act of 1894 which established the State Board of Control in Fall River reads in part:

"Said board has authority to appoint, establish and discharge the police of Fall River and make all needful rules and regulations for its efficiency.

"Said board shall also act as license commissioners for the city and shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties relative to the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors and granting of licenses to persons to be innholders or common victuallers in said city."

The present members of the Fall River Police Board are Thomas F. Higgins, chairman; Isaac Lapidus, whose term has expired, and Frederick W. Lawson. The members are appointed for three years.

HATTIE MAY LELAND OF WORCESTER, WHO IS SOON TO MARRY

MISS LELAND TO WED CLUBMAN

Worcester Engagement Recalls Her Romance with Capt. Hobson of "Merrimac" Fame.

WORCESTER, Oct. 23.—Worcester society has received one of its biggest surprises in years in the form of the announcement by Miss Hattie May Leland of her engagement to Daniel Kent, register of deeds for Worcester county and a leading clubman. The announcement recalls a supposed romance of fifteen years ago between Miss Leland and Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, which came to such an abrupt end that it was more than a nine days' wonder. In the years that followed Miss Leland never married, although she was very popular in Worcester social circles and heiress to a considerable fortune.

Mr. Kent is a widower and several years Miss Leland's senior. His wife died about two years ago. Previous to his first election as register of deeds, which was more than twelve years ago, he was a manufacturer in Leicester. He is also a lawyer, and is one of the best known men in Worcester. Clubs in which he is prominent include the Worcester Club, the Tatnuck Country Club, the Economic Club, the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Miss Leland's father was Frank A. Leland, who was the proprietor of a large music store in this city. She lives in a large mansion of colonial construction at the corner of Main and Madison streets.

Thousands of people in Worcester recall the acquaintance between Miss Leland and Captain Hobson, then at the height of his fame following his famous "Merrimac" exploit in the Harbor of Santiago, Cuba. At one time it had gone so far that it was generally expected an engagement was to be announced at a big reception given by Miss Leland's parents. The list of guests included nearly all of the people who are reckoned as leaders socially and they came away at a loss to understand why Miss Leland did not authorize the expected announcement.

Miss Leland's father a few years before his death met with financial reverses, but later inherited a large estate from his mother. This and also her own mother's estate have descended to Miss Leland.

The date on which she will be married to Mr. Kent has not yet been announced, but work has already been started on changes in the Leland mansion in which they will live.

Blind Girls "See" Warship Alabama

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Thirty-eight blind girls, students at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and their teachers visited the Philadelphia navy yard. They were taken through the battleship Alabama. Dividing into groups, the blind girls went through every section of the ship, feeling guns, armor and shells. Even powder was poured into their hands by their accommodating guides.

Springfield Wins Harvard Trophy

The Harvard scholarship trophy, which was offered by the Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society to the boys' school whose students made the best record in the 1915 entrance examination at Harvard, has been awarded to the Springfield Central High School, eight of whose nine candidates were on the list of honor.

Garden City Gives Children Prizes

Twelve children have received the reward of a year of industrious labor at the Garden City, L. I., fair. They were: Best citizen, first prize, M. Griffin; second, Francis Mahoney. Most industrious worker, first, Francis Mills; second, Marjorie Bruen. Flower gardens, first, Mary Welch; second, Marjorie Breen. Vegetable gardens, first, Julia Leahy and Mabel Dewire; second, Mary Coolberth. Flower and vegetable garden, first, William Kelley; second, Katherine Thompson.

Famous Sculptor, T. Waldo Story, Dead

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—T. Waldo Story, the famous sculptor, died at his home here today from a blood clot on the brain. Mr. Story was the son of William Wetmore Story, who was also noted for his sculpture. The work of the younger Story was well-known in America as well as in England, where his figure of Sir William Vernon, Harcourt was the first ever placed in the House of Commons. Mr. Story is survived by a widow, who was before her marriage to the sculptor, Miss Bessie Abbott, the operatic star.

1800 Children Greet Edison and Ford

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Oct. 23.—Eighteen hundred school children standing in Luther Burbank's garden welcomed Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, when he arrived here with Henry Ford to visit the famous horticulturist.

Burbank escorted his guests, who were accompanied by their wives, through his experimental grounds and showed them his wonderful creations.

Wireless Waves Used in Removing Bullet in Brain

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—By aid of wireless electric waves manipulated through an apparatus made by Dr. F. H. Millener, Dr. E. C. Henry reached down into the brain of E. H. Morsney and located and removed a bullet which inevitably would have caused death had it not been taken out.

This is the first time an operation has been performed under these circumstances. The case with which the bullet was located and removed will, in the opinion of surgeons, revolutionize surgery of the brain. The patient has recovered consciousness and is on the high road to recovery.

Two weeks ago Morsney was shot with a 32-calibre pistol. The bullet entered near the edge of the hair above the right eye. He was brought to the Lord-Lister Hospital for an operation, but was too weak to undergo a probe of the brain. Dr. Millener devised an apparatus with which the leaden bullet was located on the very first trial. Back of the left ear a portion of the patient's skull was removed and the wireless finder was inserted into the tissue of the brain. As the probe penetrated further and further into the tissue a faint humming noise was heard in the head piece of the wireless telephone. Suddenly there was a sharp click and the buzzing became loud enough to be heard over the entire operating room.

"There's the bullet," said the doctor.

A delicate pair of forceps was then inserted. It was pushed down following the path of the finder right where the bullet was imbedded two inches inside the skull. Apressure of the hand on the forceps and a pull and the bullet came out. A drainage tube was then inserted in the wound and the operation was over.

Rat Is Cause of 'Burglar' Scare In the South End

While Captain John E. Driscoll of the East Dedham street station was preparing for rollcall a message was received from police headquarters that burglars were busy at No. 2 Rutland place, South End.

The captain forthwith dispatched the police auto, in charge of Officer James J. Carey as chauffeur, accompanied by Patrolman John L. Sullivan. The run was made in record time. When the officers arrived at the scene they found Probation Officer Charles M. Warren of the Superior Court exercising every endeavor to stop an aged colored woman, Susan Brown, from sounding the fire alarm.

Investigation showed that a big rat in the basement of No. 1 was the cause of the excitement. The rat was killed.

Postpone Debut Until Noevmber 27

Mrs. George Marston Whitin and Mrs. Josiah Manning Lasell of Whitinsville have changed the date for the reception they will give to introduce their daughters, Miss Lois Haven Whitin and Miss Elibabeth Lasell, from November 6 to November 27. The reception will take place in the afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Whitin. It will be followed by a dance in the evening at "Woodland Cottage," the home of Mrs. Lasell

FOOD COST IS HIGH IN RUSSIA

Condition Caused by Exclusive Use of Trains for Military Purposes.

BY STEPHEN GRAHAM.

Special to the International News Service and the London Times.

MOSCOW, Sept. 23.—There is a dark cloud over Russia. Food has become much dearer, not because it is less plentiful in the country as a whole, but because the trains which in time of peace would be carrying provisions are now carrying only military stores, reservists going to the front, and wounded coming back.

Sugar is two cents a pound dearer, bread is dearer, meat has been very scarce, fruit, except where it is grown, is very dear. Coffee has almost doubled in price. Railway travelling is 25 per cent. dearer and trains comfortless. Post and telegraph are much dearer. All imported articles have increased in price.

Then the rouble has decreased in value, and whereas it was once 50 cents, it is now rapidly decreasing toward 25 cents. This exchange is not, however, affecting the rate of wages or internal trade generally and few Russians know to what an extent their money has depreciated in value. The banks will not buy foreign money at the present ruinous rates and you have to bargain for foreign coins.

Gold and paper have the same value nominally, but one never sees any gold in Russia now. In currency have appeared many antiques, roubles long since called in but now liberated once more by the treasury, and there are also great numbers of all the one-rouble notes which in July, 1914, were only used on the Mongolian frontier for trading with the Chinese.

The deliberation of finance committees indicate how difficult is the position of the Russian government as regards the invention and collection of new war taxes. The maintenance of the enormous Russian army would strain the resources of any nation, and Russia began the war with the elimination of the one crushing tax—taxing the masses of her population—the selling of vodka.

Vodka drinking has disappeared from the land. In a month spent in the various parts of Russia I have not seen one drunken man.

Funeral Services for Mrs. E. C. Swift

BEVERLY, Oct. 23.—The funeral of Mrs. Edward C. Swift, widow of the Chicago beef packer, was marked by the presence of Trinity Church officials, many Summer residents who had returned to be present at the funeral. The Rev. E. J. Huldinn of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Cleveland conducted the service. The body was taken to Sagamore, Cape Cod, to be buried beside that of Mr. Swift.

Radcliffe to Have 'Pass-the-Hat' Day

"Pass-the-Hat" day is to be inaugurated at Radcliffe next Wednesday. Katherine Locke '16, president of the Student Government Association, is sponsor for the idea. Everybody with an idea worth while is invited to leave a note of the same in the "Ice Chest."

Oldest Insurance Man in State Quits

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 23.—At the age of seventy-three and one-half years Wilbur F. Potter, probably the oldest insurance man in the State, after more than forty years' service with the F. W. Fuller Insurance Agency, has retired from active business.

'Can't Pull Rough Stuff Here,' Is Judge's Warning

LOWELL, Oct. 23.—Maurice L. Dee, better known as "Sherry" Dee of the Lowell baseball club, was rebuked by Judge Enright in court here today after his bride told the judge he had called her names in court. Judge Enright said he did not hear what Dee said, but ordered him put in the prisoners' dock and threatened to have him arrested for contempt of court.

"You can't pull any of that rough baseball stuff in this court," said the judge.

Dee was charged by his wife with non-support. The couple eloped to Concord, N. H., and were married five weeks ago. The judge placed him on probation and ordered him to pay his wife three dollars a week. Before the marriage she was Miss Mabel Boland of Lowell.

Reinstate Lawyer Disbarred 19 Years

Edward J. Jenkins, disbarred nineteen years ago after conviction for misappropriation of funds of clients, has been reinstated to the bar, following a hearing before Judge Irwin in the Jury-waived session of the Superior Court. Jenkins was admitted to the bar originally in 1880.

THIEVES GET $300 LOOT IN LYNN HOME

False key workers entered the home of Fred H. Ayers at No. 66 Lewis street, Lynn, and stole silverware and jewelry valued at more than $300. Among the articles stolen were a lady's traveling bag fitted with a toilet set, and several dozen knives, forks and spoons, a gold locket and chain and a string of pearl beads.

Marshall May Run Again, Claims Kern

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Vice-President Marshall probably will be a candidate for renomination, in the opinion of Senator Kern, Democratic caucus leader, and it is believed he suggested as much to President Wilson when he called on him.

HATS REMODELED

Have Your Last Season's Felt, Velour or Beaver Hat Remodeled and Reblocked in any of the latest styles. Lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

BOSTON PANAMA HAT CO. 376 Washington St. Corner Boylston Upstairs, over Walk-Over Shoe Store.

E. E. GRAY CO.

Blackstone, Hanover, Union Sts. and Haymarket Sq.

Directly Opposite Union-Friend & Haymarket Sq. Subway Stations.

1/3 SAVED ON Groceries & Provisions

At All Stores Week Beginning Oct. 25

Butter Finest Creamery Cut From Tub PER LB. 30c | Eggs Fancy Selected Doz 30c | Per Doz 30c

Corn, Grayco Brand	10c Can 8c	Kippered Herring	Can 17c
Peas, Grayco Brand	Early 10c Can 9c	Asparagus Tips	20c Can 17c
Tomatoes	Fancy Hand 12c Can 9c	Pears Fancy Bartlett	17c Can 12c
Peaches	Fancy Lemon Grayco 20c Can 17c	Granulated Meal	Golden Gate Brand 5 lb 13c
Pineapples	Sliced or 15c Crushed Can 10c	Prunes	Fancy 10c Per Lb. 8c
Salmon Good Alaska	15c Can 9c	Soap "Good Will"	7c 6 Bars 21c

MAIN STORE SPECIALS

MEAT DEPARTMENT

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Corned Beef Middle Ribs 12 Lbs for 25c Per Lb 12c

Top of Round Steak 32c Val. Per Lb 28c

Pigs' Feet PICKLED 10c Value Per Lb 7c

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Kidney Lamb Chops Per Lb 35c

Bacon Whole or Half Rib P. P. Ruled & Gr. Per Lb 20c

Hamburg Steak Per Lb. 13c 2 Lbs. 25c

DELICATESSEN DEPT.

Smoked Ox Tongue 35c Per Lb 27c

Spaghetti with Sauce 20c Can 18c

Smoked Dried Beef 35c Pkg. 33c

"Anger" Egg Noodles 10c Pkg. 8c

Im. Swedish Health Bread 25c Pkg. 20c

BAKERY SPECIALS

Crullers 10c Value Per Doz. 9c

Bran Bread 7c Value Loaf 5c

Frosted Loaf Cake 15c Val. 13c

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Bread 5c Value Limit 2 Loaf 3c

TUESDAY SUGAR--4 3/4c--SUGAR ONLY

With $ 50c Purchase in any department, exclusive of sugar, limit 10 pounds, or a $2.00 Purchase (Will be delivered) exclusive of sugar, limit 25 pounds. Orders Taken on Day of Sale Only.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Butter FANCY CREAMERY Lb. 28c

Corn FANCY STANDARD Can 7c

Royal Baking Powder LB. TIN 38c

Uneeda Biscuit 3 PKGS. Limit 10c

THURSDAY ONLY

Flour GOLDEN GATE BRAND Bag 83c

Cocoa BAKER'S 1-LB. CAN Limit 3 Cans 17c

Shredded Wheat PKG. Limited to 4 Pkgs. 9c

Snider's Catsup Bot. 16c

WINE AND LIQUOR SPECIAL

$4.00 Order Delivered Free by Freight or Express Anywhere in New England, Except Maine

ONE-THIRD SAVING. PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED

Sold at 118 Canal St., 1266 Tremont St., 134 Hanover Street

ALL MAIL ORDERS TO 154 HANOVER STREET

Gray's Special Bottled-in-Bond Whiskey

We want you to try a bottle. Our Guarantee: It will please you. A whiskey that is distilled, aged and bottled under U. S. Government supervision. Every bottle with Government Bottled-in-Bond Stamp. 4 Years Old.

Quart Bot. 90c Pint Bot. 48c Half-Pint Bot. 24c

CALIFORNIA PORT WINE Large Bottle 35c Value 19c

Gray's Club Whiskey A Rich Mellow Blend $1 Value. Full Qt. 69c

Canadian Club Whiskey	Bot. 1.10	Bonnie Rye Whiskey	$1.00 Value. Bot. 81c
Duffy's Malt Whiskey	Bot. 78c	Alcohol, Qt. Bot. 80c	Pt. Bot. 40c
Gray's Handicap	Jug, $1-90 Qt. 48c	Calif. Wine Port, Sherry, Angelica, Tokay	Bot. 50c
Duff Gordon Sherry	Bot. 68c	Old Bushmills WHISKEY	Bot. 1.30
Felton's Rum, Bot. in Bond	Qt. 95c	Brandy, Hennessy	$1.35 Value. Bot. 1.49

LAGER BEER PER DOZ. 80c

Pfaff's, Roessle, Harvard and Fenway

Stout Burke's or Jos. Bot. Bot. 25c

STERLING ALE Small Bot. Doz. 90c Large Bot. Doz. 1.50

COMBINATION No. 1—2 BOTTLES 1 Bottle Imported Rye or Bourbon Whiskey 1 Bottle Imported Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Angelica Wine, 5 Vintage..... 99c

COMBINATION No. 2—3 BOTTLES 1 Bottle Imported Rye or Bourbon Whiskey, 1 Bottle Imported Port, Sherry, Muscatel, 1 Bottle Angelica, 1 Bottle Claret, 2 Vintage Wines, 5 Vintage..... 99c

Sold everywhere for $1.40. Or make your own combination of bottles

A MOST POPULAR COMBINATION

99c { Bottle Gray's Club Whiskey .75 / Bottle California Port .35 / Bottle California Sherry .35 } All Three Bottles For 99c

Total cost of purchase separately $1.45

We Give Special Attention to Telephone Orders

ORDER DEPARTMENT, TEL. RICH. 2900

FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS AMOUNTING TO $2.00 WITHIN 15 MILES

WRITE OUR WHOLESALE DEPT. FOR PRICES

Special Attention Given to Hotels, Summer Camps, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, etc.

C. O. D. ORDERS SUBJECT TO CHARGES FOR RETURNING MONEY

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

FREE to Ladies and Misses

$15 Saved is $15 Earned

We have been fortunate in securing from our many mills 10,000 yds. of the very choicest Fall and Winter Cloakings—double face cloth, imported Zibellines, Duvetines, Heavy Broadcloths, Diagonals, etc., that we are giving away

FREE TO OUR PATRONS

charging only for the making and findings of the coat, which is..... $10

We do this to gain your custom and introduce our house.

For Mon., Tues. & Wed. We make the astounding offer of

50% Reductions on all our suitings—broadcloths, diagonals, serges, poplins, etc.

$50 Imported Models, $25

$35 Models, now $17.50

For This Week Only

An assortment of 15 different colors of the very finest plush finish velveteen for suiting, formerly sold for $60, now $27.50 complete. All our work is strictly custom made and fully guaranteed

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

AMERICAN MILLS CO., 67 Essex St., Boston

"The Tide—

seems to be running strongly against coffee."

—says Printers Ink

From 1904 to 1914 the Consumption of Coffee In this Country Increased 3.2%

From 1904 to 1914 the Consumption of POSTUM Increased 120%

The first Postum was sold in 1895. After a marvelous growth for nine years, Postum sales further increased 120% from 1904 to 1914.

Postum, made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, is a delicious beverage. It is free from coffee and its drug, caffeine—the cause of coffee headache, coffee sleeplessness, coffee heart, coffee nerves, and so on.

And people are finding it out!

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

MRS. WARDWELL, IN STORY OF JUDGE KNOWLES SAYS: 'I FEEL THAT I CAN NAME THE MURDERER'

Housekeeper of Slain Jurist Tells of His Happy Home Life, of His Plans to Make Her His Bride and of His Kindly Nature; She Adds: "He Was the Best Man That Lived."

Mrs. Cora Etta Wardwell, formerly of Boston and housekeeper for the slain Judge Willis Sidney Knowles of Providence, today tells for the first time her own story of the life and habits of the Judge, of her life in his home, of his plans to marry her, and finally the tragic events of the day of his murder. She gave her interview exclusively to the Boston Sunday AMERICAN.

She gives an intimate look into the Judge's home at Scituate, R. I., tells of bitter enemies among his neighbors, and says:

"I feel in my own mind that I can name the murderer."

And she adds:

"The police would not have far to go to find the man that shot him."

She gives in the Judge's own words his account of an unsuccessful attempt on the assassin some time within a month before the murder. Her story puts at rest many reports which she calls "slanderous lies about a thoroughly good man." Of the report that the Judge was engaged to several women she says:

"How could the Judge pay any great attention to these women when he was away from his home but two evenings in the whole year?"

She sums up the Judge's character thus:

"He was the best man that lived—as near perfect as a man could be."

She tells how the Judge said to her a few days before his death when he was completing arrangements for a visit to his birthplace in Ohio:

"We will be married when I get back from Ohio."

Her story throws new light upon the murder, which, so far as the police are concerned, is still a mystery. Only a handful of persons in Rhode Island but who says he can name the man guilty of the slaying. Mrs. Wardwell explains how enmities against the Judge came about and says she feels certain that out of these hatreds his death was plotted.

Of the search for the slayer, she says:

"It is my deepest wish and hope that they will bring the slayer to justice."

This is Mrs. Wardwell's story:

Mrs. Cora Etta Wardwell, formerly of Boston, housekeeper for the late Judge Willis S. Knowles of Providence, who was assassinated.

By CORA ETTA WARDWELL.

I was born in the town of Westbrook, six miles from Portland. My father was John Preston Wormwood, and my mother was Mrs. Abbie Wormwood. I am one of two children. The other child is my brother, Charles F. Wormwood, who is in the government service at Manila, the Philippines.

I lived in Westbrook until after my marriage. Later I came to Providence and worked as a dressmaker.

From Providence I went to Boston where I lived and worked three years. I returned to Providence, and because of ill health I boarded at Scituate, R. I., Summers.

I was introduced to Judge Knowles through a friend. Eight years ago I went to his home to become his housekeeper. I accepted the position because it took me out into the country, and I knew my health would be benefited, and I was glad of the opportunity of getting plenty of fresh air. And it did me good.

I found the Judge, my employer, to be a perfect gentleman. He was the best man that lived—as near perfect as a man could be. There is no finer man living, for the Judge was of the high-minded, honest-living type, strong mentally and morally—a man who would stoop to nothing mean, but whose character was of the noblest kind.

His work as Judge of the court showed the type of man he was. He was a conscientious Judge, tempering his decisions with kindliness, but who was rigorous in dealing with lawbreakers who deserved no mercy. It was his ambition to clean up his district of d vea and other lawbreaking places, and he went after these restorts with vigor. And what he determined to do, he usually did.

JUSTICE AND KINDLINESS.

His efforts made him enemies, naturally. A few were openly hostile, and several hated him most bitterly.

I feel certain that it was out of these hatreds that his death was plotted.

I feel in my own mind that I can name the murderer of the Judge, and the police would not have far to go to find the man that shot him.

Unfortunately the authorities at the start took the wrong course. I begged them to use bloodhounds that morning of Labor Day, September 6, when the Judge was slain. They promised me they would do so on the following Thursday. So far as I know, they never did.

His death was a terrible shock to me, and it is my deepest wish and hope that the police will bring the slayer to justice, and that very quickly. And I firmly believe the murderer will be caught, for the one guilty of such a crime cannot go long unpunished.

The Judge made friends everywhere. He was a splendid man, of fine education and sentiment, always upholding the right. He loved his home, he loved his country life. Of all his interests his heart most centred on his Scituate farm. He loved the place, loved the horse, his dogs; he loved the out-of-doors and was never happier than when hunting or fishing.

HAPPY IN FARM LIFE.

His Scituate house must be a hundred and fifty years old. When he bought the place, he improved the house of course, and planned still further improvements, but as he tried to make his district better through his judgeship, so did he centre his heart on making his home place as attractive as it could be. Everything concerning the farm was a matter close to his heart. He often said he had no desire to be promoted to a higher court. His only ambition was to be able to retire from the judgeship and settle down on the farm, and to live there except for the practice of law in Providence.

He put in a lot of time on his apple trees. Last Summer he set out the last of 700 new trees, and intended to put in until more. He had many suggestions for improving the place, and frequently he would say to me:

"This place looks good; it is good enough for me."

At spare times he would work on the farm himself. He loved "Billie," the horse, and his three dogs, too —"Leed," a hound, "Don," a pointer, and "Sport," a wire-haired fox terrier. And the animals all loved him, too, and I am sure they miss him.

The Judge would arise every morning early, and his first duty would be to go to the barn to feed "Billie." Then he would get a couple of cakes of dogbread and go over to the kennel. Around the kennel was a platform which we jokingly called the "piazza." On this he would break up the cakes and feed the dogs.

The horse knew us both. I used to drive "Billie" a lot. He was the Judge's present to me, and there grew up quite an affection between the horse and myself. For instance, when I approached, "Billie" would run up and kiss me, and then reach out his forleg to "shake hands" with me. Whenever either the either the Judge or myself would come, "Billie" would whinny a welcome.

ATTACK WORRIED JUDGE.

The Judge kept no chickens, but he planned to have both poultry and a cow later on. The farm has about 45 acres, and of this about half was tilled, I should say.

I attended to all the housework. Each afternoon when it was pleasant, I would go out driving behind "Billie," and always the Judge at the electric car with the buggy. The carline is about a mile from the house. In the Winter time the Judge would get to Scituate on the 4:46 car, and Summers he would come out an hour later.

In the morning the Judge always walked to the car. He usually caught the car leaving at 8:05 a. m.

He always stayed at home evenings. In a whole year there were only two exceptions, and these two exceptions were when one night he went to a wedding, and on another occasion went to a birthday party.

Before this Summer the Judge never worried, but seemed always happy. This Summer there was a change; he worried more and more. After a shot was fired at him in midsummer he worried even more.

He did not tell me why he worried. I had been ill, and as I look at it now, he did not want to have me worry too. That was just like him, always thinking of the comfort and health of others. Whether he received threatening letters I do not know. I know of the bitter hostility of several persons, and of two men in particular, with one of whom he had a quarrel. This man for a long time spoke to neither the Judge nor myself, but suddenly last Summer began smiling at us and greeting us whenever we met him.

The firing of the shot came one morning when the Judge was on his way to the car. It was on a Monday, too. When the Judge's brother Horace was visiting him, the Judge told him of the shooting, so Mr. Horace Knowles has told me. The Judge told his brother of threats that had been made against him, told him of the firing of the shot at him, and said he believed he knew the man who did it.

TROUBLE WITH NEIGHBOR.

On this Monday morning the Judge, as was his custom, was walking to the car with me. It was then by his face, coming from behind a clump of trees on the hillside on the opposite side of the road from his home. I did not know of it until that night when I drove home from the car in the buggy.

"When I was walking down this morning, right about here (as he indicated the spot) someone fired and the bullet whizzed by my face," the Judge told me. And he added:

"These fellows will have to be careful with their shooting."

He said he had gone to the stone fence and looked over, but had not seen anyone, and and continued on to the car.

The Judge and I spoke about a neighbor whom I had good reason to fear, for he had made much trouble for the Judge. The man had not been speaking to either one of us, but was now smiling and greeting us whenever we met him.

He seems to be getting very friendly," the Judge said.

"He's very friendly now," I said, "but look out for him when he is smiling. I fear his smile more than I do his frown."

As I said, I had good reason to fear this man. So did the Judge. But the Judge, in the usual spirit of others that he never told me of threats made against him, but I knew he was worrying.

On the Sunday before he was killed, the day before Labor Day, the Judge seemed much depressed. It was a cloudy day. He talked even less than usual.

During the day they telephoned for him to come to court, and Police Inspector DaBew came for him in an auto. When the Judge got back, he sat out on the porch.

For that Sunday afternoon we had planned a drive together, but the weather was such that he said:

"I guess we will postpone it until tomorrow".

He liked to sit out on the piazza, and usually he sat under the lighted lamp evenings. That night he sat little, sat and read the papers for a time. It was evening how he worried. Sunday was usually his best and happiest day of the week, and the contrast that last Sunday was very noticeable.

As I look back at it now I cannot help thinking that the slayer who had failed in his attempt to slay that other Monday morning picked Labor Day because, as a holiday, it would mean fewer people on the road than any other day. On Monday mornings, as a rule, campers at the lake nearby, would be going to work, which would not be the case on a holiday morning.

Then we have the latest evidence—that given by the Scituate woman who happened to pick up her telephone the Sunday night before Labor Day, and who heard this man who hated the Judge most bitterly say to another man over the telephone: "The job is O. K. for tomorrow."

There is much evidence, too, pointing to this man.

To my knowledge for several years this man had had a grudge against the Judge, and knowing this and seeing how the Judge was worrying, I feared this man all the more.

The Judge retired about 10 o'clock in the evening that last Sunday night. He didn't seem much in the mood for reading a great deal. The next morning he was up at six, went to the barn, fed "Billie," the horse, and fed the dogs.

I prepared breakfast. The Judge came into the house and shaved. We ate at about 7. After the meal he went to water the horse.

Coming back in the Judge got his laundry together. It was then twenty minutes of eight by our clock, but as it turned out later, the clock was fast. I had asked him to mail a package for me at the Providence postoffice to my dressmaker; I was desirous of having my dress ready so I could wear it the latter part of the week.

HIS LAST GOOD-BY.

When I had glanced at the clock and noticed it was twenty of eight, I said to the Judge:

"I haven't done up my package yet; you haven't time to take it, have you?"

"Yes," he replied, "you go ahead and do it up, and I'll get a pen and address it. He addressed the package, and when he got ready to go the clock showed ten minutes of eight.

"You'll have to hurry now," I said. "It's time to start."

He drew out his watch and then said:

"I've got plenty of time; I could walk backwards and catch the car all right."

He smiled as he said this.

When the Judge said he would hurry home if the day was good he referred to the fact that we were to make to South Scituate.

He had another custom. Always before being loat to eight on the road he would call out "Good morning" as he waved his hand. On Labor Day morning he did this, and then was lost to sight.

I went back to the table to pick some bones out of the fish for the dogs. I had been there but a very short time—it seemed only a few seconds—when I heard a shot.

Then I heard the Judge's voice say:

"Too——"

That was all I heard. They were his last words, so far as I know. Then came two shots fired in quick succession—bing, bing! I heard no other sound. It was as still as death after that. I rushed out of the house after the two shots, running down in the direction of our letterbox. Looking down the road I saw the body, lying prostrate.

The shock was terrible—thought of calling for help—I realized I could do nothing, ran back to the house, telephoned for William Watson, a neighbor, and then for Dr. Smith of Scituate.

VICTIM OF ASSASSIN.

After telephoning I ran out again as fast as I could and went down to the road where I saw Mr. Watson's son William on his bicycle.

The boy went ahead of me on his wheel towards the spot where the body lay. I put my hand back of the Judge's head and turned it a little. Mr. Watson, his daughter Lydia and two hired men were there. Lydia made me go back to the house. Mr. Watson telephoned for Chief Kimball of the Johnston police.

That is all I know of the shooting.

The Judge's death was a terrible shock to me. He was so good it is hard to think anybody could shoot him down so. And he had done so much for the town it is hard to believe they would delay so in arresting the murderer. He was so good a man; it was a terrible crime to kill him, and it will be a stain on the name of Rhode Island if they do not bring the murderer to justice.

I am sorry they did not get the bloodhounds at once, as I begged them to do. The hounds could undoubtedly have trailed the murderer, who would now be under arrest instead of free.

The Judge was a good man in every way. Since his death many falsehoods have been spread about him. They have said that he was engaged to marry several women. That is absolutely false; there is absolutely no foundation to that story. All these reports are slanderous lies about a thoroughly good man.

How could the Judge pay any great attention to these women when he wasn't out of his home but two evenings in the whole year—and those two evenings were when he went to a wedding and a birthday party?

It is absurd to think such a thing.

HAD PLANNED MARRIAGE.

The Judge was never a "ladies' man," as some have hinted in their gossip. He was a lover of his home, he liked to be at home and was happiest on his farm.

You cannot say too much good of him. He never did a mean thing, was upright in all things, and was a thoroughly good man.

Only twice did he speak of marriage, and the second time was a few days before his death, when he said:

"We will be married when I get back from Ohio."

The police should leave no stone unturned in running down the murderer. Sheriff Wilcox is doing his utmost, Mr. Horace Knowles tells me, and I am glad of that. The Judge's brother is working night and day in his hope of arresting the murderer, and we are living and hoping to see the murderer brought to the bar of justice to answer for his crime.

TURN HAIR DARK WITH SAGE TEA

If Mixed with Sulphur It Darkens Gray Hair So Naturally Nobody Can Tell

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's treatment. Mixing it at home again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite unnecessary, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Now, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive; besides, prevents dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair.

—Advertisement.

Women Save $5 Using Gasoline

Says it is so easy to dry clean and nothing shrinks, fades or wrinkles.

Save $5 to $15 by doing your own dry cleaning. Here is a simple and inexpensive way to clean draperies, children's coats, suits, caps, woolen garments, dress shirts, waists and chiffon dresses, kid gloves and shoes, furs, neckties, ribbons, silks, satins, laces, yokes, silk shirtwaists, draperies, rugs, in fact, any and everything that would be ruined with soap and water.

Get two ounces of solvite at any drug store and put it in two gallons of gasoline, when it readily dissolves. Then put in the goods to be cleaned. After a little rubbing and drying, they looking as clean and fresh as new. You will find nothing fades, shrinks or wrinkles, requiring no pressing.

Any woman can do home dry cleaning in a few moments at little cost and save lots of money. It's as simple and easy as laundering, and you can't make a mistake. Your grocer or any garage will supply the gasoline, and your druggist will sell you two ounces of solvite, which is simply a gasoline soap. Then a wash boiler or large dishpan completes your home dry-cleaning outfit.—Advertisement.

"The Police Would Not Have to Go Far to Find the Man That Shot Him," She Tells the American.

GIRLS TO POSE IN BATHING SUIT

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—Detroit society sat up straight at an announcement by the Junior League, an organization of the younger set, of its plans for a Fashion Fete on November 24 at the Pontchartrain Hotel. Debutantes are to pose as the models, and a thrill followed the statement of Mrs Charles A. Dean, Jr., that included in the modes to be displayed are the latest models in bathing suits.

No names have been announced either by Mrs. Dean or by Miss Nenta Newman, President of the League, of the wearers of the bathing suits, but it is predicted that the fete, the receipts of which will go to charity, will be well attended.

Two Hurt as Horses Bolt in Brookline

Two persons were slightly injured in two runaways that occurred in Brookline within a short time of each other. Two horses attached to a tip-cart ran away in Village Square and demolished a runabout in which were Charles F. Mason of No. 597 Newbury street, Boston, and a friend. Mr. Mason was thrown out and slightly hurt, His friend escaped injury.

A short time later a horse drawing a delivery wagon of A. T. Bencks of Commonwealth and Harvard avenues, ran away on Thorndike street, where the driver, James McDougall, No. 58 Foster street, Brookline, was thrown out. He was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, but refused treatment.

Mercy! Antis and Suffragists Law-Breakers?

A representative of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association has discovered that both the suffragists and the "antis" have been committing wholesale violations of the State law regarding peddlers within the last few days.

A representative of the suffrage association called on Thure Hanson, commissioner of weights and measures at the State House, to ascertain whether or not a license would be required by the suffragists who wish to sell dolls.

Commissioner Hanson informed her a license to sell dolls in the city of Boston would cost $25, whereas a license to peddle throughout the State would cost $50."

His visitor, astounded to learn that this license could be used by one person only, departed from the State House without taking out a license.

Commissioner Hanson said later that all the persons who sold flowers in connection with the suffrage parade were acting in violation of the State law.

British Protest on U. S. Passports

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The British government is preparing a protest against the issue of American passports to persons to whom they are issued. An official statement on the subject will soon be issued.

MRS. MOHR FAILS IN COURT CONTEST

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 23.—An effort to quash indictments against Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr and the three negro co-defendants who are under charges in connection with the murder of her husband, Dr. C. F. Mohr, two months ago, has failed

Judge Rathbun, after a prolonged hearing in the Superior Court, overruled and denied demurrers and motions aiming to nullify the indictments

Counsel for the defence argued that the counts under which the indictments were drawn was unconstitutional, and said also that the question would probably be appealed to the Supreme Court

It was announced that a decision on the point whether the indictments against Mrs. Mohr, charging her with being an accessory before the fact to the murder, were good under the common law, regardless of the constitutionality of the statute, would be given after a further hearing next Wednesday.

U. S. Needs Real Men, Declares Admiral

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Making men, not soldiers and sailors, out of a rapidly degenerating citizenry is America's most problem of national welfare, is the belief of Rear Admiral Albert Rose, U. S. N. Fifty per cent. of the applicants for naval enlistment are rejected because they are below a normal physical standard, or are mentally and normally undesirable, according to the Admiral, who came to Chicago to address the campaign committee of the Navy League.

"In Boston recently out of 660 applicants for the navy only thirty were accepted."

What Sweetheart Tried for Pimples

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Proved Magic—They're the Most Effective, Quick Blood Cleanser and Beautifier Known.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

The difference in the appearance of the skin, after a few days' use of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, is startling. They are without doubt the greatest skin beautifiers in existence, and the most effective eradicators of blood

impurities known to science. Everybody knows or ought to know that impurities in the blood cause most of the pimples, blackheads, blotches, the red spots, the muddy skins, the boils and skin eruptions. Once the blood is purified, all these beauty destroyers disappear, and a complexion results which no face treatment can ever produce.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are wonderful for this purpose. One of their ingredients, calcium sulphide, is in itself the quickest and most effective blood cleanser ever known. Start taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers today and your mirror in a few days will show you that your "face" is going to a fair and beautiful one, is coming true. Druggist today, 50 cents. If you want to try them first, mail coupon below for free trial package.

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F. A. Stuart Co., 204 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.: Send me at once, by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

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GREECE DEFIES THE ALLIES; REFUSES TO DEMOBILIZE

British, French and Russian Warships Shell the Bulgarian Coast; Teutons Advance in Serbia.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The following statement was issued tonight by the War Office:

"The debarkation of French troops at Salonika continues regularly and under the best conditions. The French troops who have crossed the Greek front are now in contact with the Serbian troops."

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Greece has defied the allies, refusing to accede to the virtual ultimatum served upon her a few days ago, in which it was demanded she declare her position and either join the allies in support of her treaty obligations with Serbia, or demobilize her army.

To the first request, that she declare her position, Premier Zaimis replied that Greece as a sovereign state had a right to regulate her own affairs.

To the suggestion that she join the allies in support of her treaty obligations with Serbia, the Greek premier responded that Greece could decide for herself and had already decided whether or not her treaty bound her to Serbia. The premier said Greece did not consider herself bound.

To the demand, the most important of her three, that Greece join the war or demobilize her army, the Premier responded with a flat refusal. The Greek army, he said, would remain in a state of mobilization, but he added that the passage of allied troops through Greek territory would not be obstructed.

REPLY HANDED TO ENVOYS.

The note embodying this reply was presented to the French, British, Italian and Russian ministers at Athens, in response to a note jointly presented by them and containing the virtual ultimatum of the allies.

The vital point in the demand, and the point which was flatly refused by Premier Zaimis, was the request that the Greeks demobilize.

If Greece's army remains in a state of readiness for war, while Greece remains uncommitted, there would always be the possibility of its treacherous attack in the rear of any expeditionary force sent through Greece to the aid of Serbia.

Serbia is now facing attacks from three sides. On the east, on official reports, the Bulgarians are driving into Serbian territory on a line running from Vranye north to the Romanian border, while Bulgarian troops are also reported attacking Uskub, still further south, and Bulgar troops are certainly active in the Strumitza region, where they are opposed by French troops.

This means that the entire eastern frontier of Serbia, save that small section which touches on Roumania, is under attack.

TEUTONS MAKE GAINS.

On the north the Germans and Austrians have crossed the Danube in many places and thrown their way southward into Serbian territory. They are admittedly making steady gains.

On the west the Germans have launched a new flanking attack across the Drina river, crossing the river in spite of opposition and pushing into Serbia.

As one result of the Bulgarian successes in the south the Serbian government has moved from Nish northeastward to the little town of Kragujevatz, near Kragujevats, where the Serbian general staff has its headquarters.

In the face of the imminent possibility that the Bulgarians on the south may completely cut off Serbia from the world, this northern movement of the government indicates a determination to "fight it out in Serbia," no matter what the issue, and to die in the last man in defence of Serbian soil.

REFUSE TO SURRENDER.

Official reports from Berlin tell of the determined opposition of the Serbians along the Danube, where the Serbian troops have remained in the trenches to the last man till they were clubbed or bayoneted by the charging Teutons. They refused to surrender.

The German report on Serbian operations reads as follows:

"German troops forced a passage of the Drina near Visegrad, driving the enemy southward from the heights. General Koevess' army stormed enemy positions between Lukavika and Kosmai. The army of General von Galiwitz drove the enemy across the Jasenica east of Palanka and from positions on the Alexandrova-Orljevo line east of the Morava. More than 600 Serbians were captured.

"Pressed from both sides, the Serbians are retreating from their position on the Kohutsca-Mt. Slatina, Hill No. 811 line.

"Bulgarian troops captured Negotin and Rogeljevo.

"East and southeast of Kniazehavtz, they are making progress in an attack. Southeast of Pirot they repulsed Serbian attacks with sanguinary losses to the enemy."

ATTACKS REPULSED.

The Serbian report reads thus:

"After desperate fighting on the 20th the enemy captured the village of Racha. The right wing of the Serbian forces south of Belgrade was attacked by strong enemy forces, but we forced them to retreat to positions near Kosmai.

"Heavy forces of the enemy have been seen concentrating in the direction of Ronakhtopolvtsa.

"On the eastern front the enemy's column which advanced toward Kralljevessle was repulsed by the Serbians and retired towards Schabline.

"There is no change on the Ntsava River front.

"Desperate combats continue in the region of Vlasnina.

"The enemy has captured Vales (Kopruhu).

"There is no change on the Strumanitza-Krivelak front, where French troops are operating."

MAY MOVE ON ADRIANOPLE.

Experts here are of the belief that only a strong allied expedition can save Serbia, but with Greece remaining in a state of mobilization it is considered doubtful whether any large force can get through her territory. Athens dispatches report heavy movements of allied troops from Saloniki northward, but these dispatches have not always proved reliable.

Many believe an attempt may be made to land an expeditionary force in Turkey and reach Constantinople, there preparing to meet an attack from the Teutons and Bulgars on the north. To do this would require all available troops, and the Dardanelles expedition might have to be abandoned, but success in blocking the retreat of Constantinople would warrant such a sacrifice.

It is generally admitted here that the German general staff controls communications with Constantinople, they will first deal the allies' hopes a heavy blow. At present, only Serbia stands in the way.

BULGARIA BOMBARDED.

The first official intimations of actual hostilities by the allies against Bulgaria came today with the announcement that Dedeagatch had been bombarded. Paris and the British Admiralty say the fire was directed to points of military importance. Bulgaria says little damage was done, and that the bombardment was purely political in its significance.

Both Paris and the Admiralty emphasize the statement that "care was taken to avoid firing upon any point other than those known to be of military importance."

The British statement on the bombardment reads as follows:

"Bombardment of the Bulgarian coast was carried out by an allied squadron composed of British, French and Russian ships on the afternoon of the 21st.

"A number of military positions were shelled and serious damage was inflicted on the harbor works, the railway station and on military dedeagatch.

"Great care was exercised by the allied squadron to avoid firing upon any point other than those known to be of military importance."

DETAILS OF BOMBARDMENT.

The Paris official statement, issued by the Ministry of Marine, was more circumstantial. It read:

"In the afternoon of October 21 allied warships bombarded the warehouses, magazines and approaches to the port of Dedeagatch, without firing on the residential section of the city.

"In addition they destroyed a certain number of works and military posts of observation on the Bulgarian coast."

Following is the text of the Bulgarian statement:

"On Thursday twelve British and French warships bombarded the Aegean coast of Porto Lagos, Turonia, Makri and Dedeagatch. The damage done had no military significance."

The following brief statement relative to military operations was also given out:

"In the upper valley of the Timok our troops have reached the right bank of the river. The enemy is being pursued in Macedonia by our troops."

The Italian fleet took part in the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast, according to a report from Brindisi, Italy.

A Constantinople statement indicates that a crisis is at hand on the Turkish situation.

The Turkish War Office claims to have intercepted secret and private messages sent from French and British headquarters on the peninsula, in which warning was given that the allied soldiers lacked for food and ammunition, supplies, the lack of which would compel a retreat to the coast in the near future unless the situation was remedied.

YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver, bowels.

Give 'California Syrup of Figs' if cross, bilious or feverish.

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting well, eating or acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full direction for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

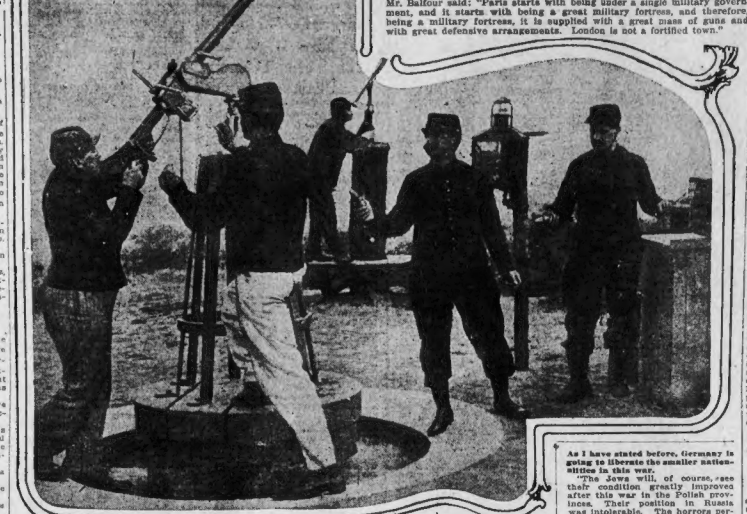
Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." For sale at all leading Stores and all reliable druggists.—Advertisement.

Germans Fortify Behind Scheldt

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Telegraaf says all reports from various districts agree that workmen are building a new front behind the Scheldt to provide for the eventuality of the Germans being obliged to retreat.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS PROTECTING PARIS

All Paris is on the alert for aeroplanes and Zeppelins. The above photograph shows one of the many machine gun posts that make up the city's defences. The system of protection is very complete. When the recent Zeppelin raid on London was discussed in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said: "Paris starts with being under a single military government, and it starts with being a great military fortress, and therefore, being a military fortress, it is supplied with a great mass of guns and with great defensive arrangements. London is not a fortified town."



Photograph copyright, 1915, International Film Service.

"PEACE POSSIBLE IN SHORT TIME," SAYS KAISER'S TUTOR

Continued from First Page.

started by Patchitch in Belgrade, through Russian machinations. Then Russia came in. Then France and England joined.

"Germany could neither permit the destruction of Austria nor the growth of Russia, particularly at the expense of the Turkish Empire.

"Aside from these causes we are really in this war to bring liberty not only to the Poles and the other peoples inhabiting the provinces we have conquered, but we shall also bring liberty to Russia herself, to the Russian people. See what Russia is doing at this moment with the Duma, with the chosen representatives of the Russian people, stultifies every effort at reform in that country."

"But the German victories in the Russian provinces, or rather the defeat of the Russian system, will open the eyes of the Russian people and cause their awakening and perhaps also their emancipation. Thus we shall bring liberty to Russia even as we liberated France from Bonapartism in 1870."

"MILITARISM CAME TO US FROM RUSSIA."

"Do you think German militarism will become stronger after this war, or will this grave human crisis, with millions of human lives lost, tend to check the spirit of militarism?" I asked.

"German militarism?" he repeated. "Militarism, as far as it does exist in Germany, has come to us from Russia, and for that matter, militarism has come everywhere from Russia. Russia's enormous army has been the cause of militarism in Europe. The Russian army was much greater than the German, Italian and Austrian armies combined.

"In order to be able to defend ourselves *and Europe* against the tremendous Russian army and the domination of the Cossacks, we were compelled to have a great army. And since we had a large army, France followed suit, and then England wanted to protect France.

"If Russia is curbed, if Russian greed for territory is checked, if Russia is dissolved and the smaller nationalities in Russia liberated, then the danger of militarism will have been removed. It may be that then it would be possible to have armaments reduced in every country. Russia has been the real military menace, responsible for the great burden of armaments everywhere."

I mentioned to Professor Delbruck that three years ago he practically foretold the present catastrophe in his interview on Germany's aims. He said:

"As I told you then, the natural aims of Germany are to have colonial possessions as the other great nations, for instance, in Central Africa. It is my personal opinion that the moment then ther powers realize this and are willing to make reasonable arrangements with Germany in this direction the war will end.

"As I have pointed out, of all the armies in the world the German army is the best trained and most powerful instrument of war, and yet, at the same time, the least available for mere political ambition and just for power. Our army is strong only as a political defensive movement, when the existence and honor of the empire must be defended against an enemy's attacks.

WOULD NOT FIGHT FOR WORLD SUPREMACY.

"When they speak abroad so much about the German aggressiveness and retro c German military writers, they mean aggressiveness in a strategical and tactical sense. But for political aggressiveness which would lead to such a war as this, for the purpose of attaining world supremacy, our people could never be used. And of what avail would have been all our technical skill and all the discipline of our army without the spirit which must come of the people's own free will and which cannot be anything but the expression of the whole nation?

"Not more than 15 per cent of the army in the field now had uniforms on the day of mobilization. The other 85 per cent are peasants and workmen and scholars, for the most part heads of families. Would such people be prepared to be led to death for the sake of mere plans of political ambition?

"The charge of 'militarism' applies least of all to Germany, unless you refer to the fact that every German subject is born defender of his Fatherland. It was this spirit that made it possible for Prussia to guard Europe against the universal supremacy of Napoleon and then against the domination of the Czar.

"When we take into consideration the fact that during the past ten years Germany (Prussia) has had an army constituting only 1 per cent of the population, the charge of the growth of militarism in Germany can hardly be substantiated.

"In order that Germany should not be excluded from international affairs, in order that Germany should not have to remain a mere onlooker while the other great powers are dividing Africa and Asia among themselves, and in order to protect our growing overseas commerce, Germany commenced to build her navy in 1848 and thereby aroused England's jealousy in the highest degree.

"BRITONS HAVE FEARED INVASION 150 YEARS."

"During the 150 years the English people have lived in constant dread of an invasion. At one time it was the Spaniards, then the French, then the Russians, and now it is the Germans who have disturbed the peaceful slumbers of the British. They could not understand why Germany was building a large navy, unless she had intentions of attacking England. In their opinion the German navy would have been merely a luxury if Germany had no intention of such an attack on England.

"There may have been dreamers in Germany who dreamed of an immediate landing in England, but in responsible quarters Germans have thought much more soberly. It is true, we wanted more than merely to defend our own coasts with our large fleet, but there was never any intention on our part to attack England. What we wanted was to impress it upon England, as well as upon the other powers, that Germany must have her proper place among the great nations, in accordance with her greatness and power.

"New colonial possessions have been acquired in Africa and in Asia by the English and the French, the Russians, the Americans and the Japanese. Germany did not want to be excluded from this division of the world forever. If Germany had built no navy she could not have prevented the division of Turkey."

"I understand that you were one of the signers of the petition to the Imperial Chancellor recently, in which the idea of the annexation of Belgium by Germany was opposed. May I know what the attitude of the German people toward this question is at the present time," I asked.

"The men who signed that petition belonged to the minority," said Dr. Delbruck. "The majority of the German people desire the annexations I Belgium by Germany. At all events the war must go on till Poland and the Baltic Provinces are liberated and the freedom of the sea is secured.

"Then the cause of militarism will have been removed, and armaments could be reduced everywhere at the close of this war. It is quite possible that peace could be secured by ceding to Germany such colonies as Uganda and Nigeria by England and the French and Belgian Congoes, as a ransom for the evacuation by Germany of northern France and Belgium.

"Then there would probably have to be an indemnity to Germany, and I think England ought to pay it, for the cost of another year of war would be far greater than the price of peace today."

"You speak of the liberation of Poland. May I know what, in your opinion, the German Government intends to do with the newly-acquired Polish Provinces?" I asked.

"So far as Poland is concerned," replied Professor Delbruck, "you may be quite sure that these provinces will never belong to Russia again. They have been liberated. It is, of course, one of the most difficult tasks to handle the new Polish problem adequately. Poland either will be autonomous, or, which is more probable, it will be an independent State, under the suzerainty of Austria. I hardly believe that Germany will want to take up the new problem herself. Personally, I should not like to see Germany take upon herself this burden.

"Of course, the Baltic provinces where the population is to a great extent German will remain in the hands of Germany. They will not be dominated by Russia any more.

"GERMANY WOULD NOT FIGHT FOR WORLD SUPREMACY."

"As I have stated before, Germany is going to liberate the smaller nationalities in the east.

"The Jews will, of course, see their condition greatly improved after the Polish provinces. Their position in Russia was intolerable. The horrors perpetrated upon them were inhuman. I do not say that all anti-semitism will be eradicated in Germany after the war, but I can state definitely that it is diminishing now, and that it will continue to diminish in the German empire."

"What do you think of the likelihood of a separate peace with Russia? Do you believe that now that the Grand Duke has been eliminated from the Russian sphere of influence, the Czar, who has been inclined from the start in favor of a separate peace with Germany, may commence negotiations for peace with Germany?" I asked.

"PEACE WITH RUSSIA WOULD END THE WAR."

"A separate peace with Russia would mean the end of the war. England would be forced, and so would France be forced, to conclude peace within four weeks after a separate peace with Russia.

"What is your view with regard to the German-American misunderstandings?" I asked.

"I am glad to see that these misunderstandings are being cleared up and that the irritation on either side is subsiding. I must say that there has been a strong anti-American feeling I na certain class of this country on account of the question of ammunition. I belong to that class myself," replied Professor Delbruck with a smile.

I remarked that the views of President Wilson is, in all likelihood, that since the Germans believe the American government to be pro ally, and the allies themselves believe America to be pro-German, he is pursuing the right course.

"I know that America is acting in accord with international law in the matter," said Professor Delbruck, "I know that legally the United States is in the right. But I cannot understand how the sale of ammunition, even though legally sanctioned, could be reconciled with the lofty ideals embodied in the American notes, in which the American government speaks of humanity, Christianity, of moral rights and the glory of peace.

"If Germany law permits the sale of ammunition—and this is the only thing that prolongs the war—then America should simply stand upon the legal basis of the law, not preach idealism and lofty sentiments. If, however, President Wilson is really in favor of an international policy of idealism—and I have no doubt that he is—then he surely must have the right to substitute American law for international law."

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Emergencies demand quick action, and if you have Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey to administer you can be sure of instant relief because it is made especially for medicinal use. It will prove agreeable and beneficial to the most delicate stomach.

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is absolutely pure and dependable and its quality never varies. It is used in many reputable hospitals and readily prescribed by unprejudiced physicians. Do not wait to have this matter brought forcibly to your attention by unpreparedness, get a bottle today and be assured of protection.

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THE MODERN NEED

is a remedy for the evil effects of quick eating, over-eating and strenuous living. The medicine that meets this need—that tones the stomach, stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels—is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World, and everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

Russian Warships Shell 3 Towns in North Courland

By International News Service.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The following official report on war operations in the eastern and western theatres was issued today:

"Eastern theatre—On the northern coast of Courland, Russian warships bombarded Petragga, Domesnaes and Gipken.

"They landed forces near Domesnaes.

"Troops of Field Marshal von Hindenburg repulsed Russian attack south of Sadzwi.

"General von Linsingen's army advanced west of Tscharitrosuk and occupied Kolki, taking 600 prisoners.

"Prince Leopold of Bavaria's army repulsed an attack on the Oginski canal.

"Western theatre—There is nothing of importance to report."

Paris Greeks Urge King to Join Allies

By International News Service.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Greeks residing in Paris today sent the following dispatch to King Constantine:

"We respectfully ask your Majesty to cause your government, while there is yet time, to respect the treaty of alliance with Serbia by which we are honor bound and on which depends the future of Greek nationality, menaced by the worst enemies. We cannot consent a single instant that the conqueror of Bulgarians and Turks can allow them to contaminate anew sacred soil of the Motherland and would refuse to complete the task of liberator by fighting side by side with the great powers, which at Navarin assured the independence of the country."

288 Merchantmen Sunk, Says Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—British merchant ships to the number of 288 were sunk up to the middle of October and 275 fishing craft sunk up to September 14, the Overseas News Agency stated today, adding that the figures were based on reports in the British press, which refutes the announcement in the British Parliament listing three trading ships and 186 fishing boats as sunk.

Berlin Gets Meat Five Days a Week

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that according to advices from Berlin the Federal Council has forbidden the sale on two days of each week of dishes consisting of meat.

Order U. S. Probe of Cotton Buyers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Federal Trade Commission today ordered an immediate investigation of the charges that a combination of cotton buyers in South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia exists to hold down the price of cotton.

Berlin Tries to Curb Turks, U. S. Is Told

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Confidential advices received today by the State Department and the German government officially had made efforts to alleviate alleged atrocities upon Armenians in Turkey, but that the British officials apparently displayed lack of interest in such endeavors.

British Losses Now Average 2,500 Daily

LONDON, Oct. 23.—British casualties published since October 1, total 2,500 officers and 57,000 non-commissioned officers and men. The figures show an average daily loss of 2,500 men.

BERLIN CONTROLS FOOD SUPPLIES

By International News Service.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The imperial government of Germany announced today that it will shortly take over absolute control of food distribution and prices, thus removing the control from the State and provincial authorities, which have had charge of it.

The announcement, given out through the Overseas News Agency, follows:

"The German imperial government intends to take into its own hands the prices and supply of food stuffs for all Germany, control of which, up to the present, has been in the hands of the State and provincial authorities. It is now considered necessary to equalize the positions of the various sections of the empire so as to distribute prices and victuals, which are abundant, more equitably. Under present conditions some of the States and provinces have less food on hand than others.

"New regulations will be made in order to avoid these differences and distribute evenly all over Germany the foodstuffs, in order to provide for the Winter. The government wishes to assure full supply at reasonable prices. Conferences have been commenced upon the subject and a decision is expected at once."

Answer King's Call for British Troops

By International News Service.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A rush of recruiting has followed the proclamation by King George, calling for more men for the British army. If, as is believed in some quarters the King's appeal was a final effort to prevent conscription, the early figures from the recruiting stations indicate that it might be successful. However, and despite the increase in recruiting figures, the drain upon the British army is greater now than ever before. It is officially announced that the casualties for British troops along on all fronts average 2,500 a day.

Armies Fight on Their Stomachs

It Takes Good Digestions to Win in War or in Anything Else—Use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to Aid Digestion.

Send for FREE Trial Package.

If your stomach can't take care of your food properly it isn't your fault. Is the logical thing to do? Not to give your stomach a chance to help itself by being a dyspeptic semi-invalid? The thing to do is to aid your stomach,

to give it a little vacation, so that it can gain strength, by using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into your stomach just like food. They help digest this food. Then they enrich the blood and thus when the next meal is eaten the system is better prepared to get the full nutrition officials apparently displayed lack of interest in such endeavors.

All druggists have Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in 50c boxes. Get a box today, or send coupon below.

Free Trial Coupon

F. A. Stuart Co., 203 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich., send me at once a free trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

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"CASCARETS" FOR COLDS; HEADACHES

They Gently Clean the Liver and Bowels, and Stop Headache, Colds, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath.

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Cascarets are a treat! They liven your liver, clean your thirty feet of bowels and sweeten your stomach. You eat one or two Cascarets like candy before going to bed and in the morning your head is clear, tongue is clean, stomach sweet, breath right, cold gone and you feel great.

Get a 10 or 25-cent box at any drug store and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Stop sick headaches, bilious spells, indigestion, furred tongue, offensive breath and constipation. Mothers should give cross, peevish, feverish, sick children a whole Cascaret any time. They are harmless and never gripe or sicken.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets 10¢ PRICE 10 CENTS

CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

FRENCH WOMAN IS EXECUTED BY GERMAN ARMY

Reports Tell of Another Killing Before Death of English Nurse.

By STUART MARTIN.
Special Correspondent of the International News Service.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Mingled resentment and horror, which swept England following the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by a German firing squad in Belgium, was intensified today by the statement of the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail that another woman was recently shot to death by German soldiers at Liege.

The Mail's correspondent wired as follows:

"The Telegraaf states that the Germans executed a French woman, Mlle. Louise Fresay, at Liege, a fortnight ago. The firing party purposely aimed low and only fired at the legs. The German officer therefore shot her through the head with a revolver."

Miss Cavell, the British nurse, is called the modern Joan of Arc. Special services will be held in her memory in churches tomorrow. Sir George Frampton, a famous sculptor, has offered to model Miss Cavell as a national memorial.

Suggestions are pouring into the press from every station of life as to reprisals and memorials for the nurse. It is suggested among other things that a "Cavell regiment" be raised.

The first German version of the execution of the English woman has arrived here and it sets up the contention that her execution was necessary as a reprisal.

Herr Wertheimer, Brussels correspondent of the semi-official Wolff News Agency, in a lengthy article upon the Cavell case, declared that the woman was in a plot to help men of military age to leave Belgium. The Wolff version was received here from Amsterdam and sent by cable.

"Evidence was secured to show an organized plot to enable men of military age to leave Belgium despite the orders of the German military authorities to the contrary. The leaders in this plan were a Belgian and several French aristocrats. The plot was promoted by thirty-five prisoners, two-thirds of whom were women, including Princess Marie de Croix, Countess de Belleville and Miss Edith Cavell.

"The headquarters of the conspirators were in the English hospital. The evidence showed that a Belgian architect, M. Baucq, and Miss Cavell's chief assistant and the activities of these people extended over many months.

OFFENCE AGGRAVATED."

"Hitherto the courts had dealt very mildly with these offences, but this time it was advisable that greater severity should be used as a timely warning to the Belgians to obey the orders of the German Governor-General. Prince Reginald, husband of the Princess de Croix, is said to be still at large."

An effort will be made to have the body of Miss Cavell brought back to England, where it will be buried with the greatest ceremony and with the national expressions of sorrow.

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—FOR—
15.00
Fur Trimmed
SUITS
That Usually Sell for $20.00
All-wool chevriot, guaranteed satin lining, full ripple skirt. Choice of navy, green, brown and black. Sizes 14 to 18 and 36 to 44.
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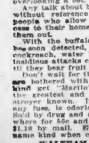
Bugs Are Bugs



The world is full of bugs. There are bugs in the woods, fields, homes and in the human system.

If a person has a hobby of any kind he is said to have a "bug" on it. The bugs that cause the most mischief are the bed bug, cockroach, water bug, flea and buffalo bug. Each has one specialty and does it perfectly.

For illustration, the bed bug specializes in spreading blood disease, the cockroach and water bug on filth diseases, the flea from rodents on bubonic plague, and the buffalo bug on destroying carpets, clothing, etc. Each has worked his line to the greatest advantage, never overstocking a lot.

Any talk about bugs would be incomplete without reference to the thousands of people who allow these pests to gain access to their homes and do nothing to get them out.

With the buffalo bug their ravages can be soon detected, but with the bed bug, cockroach, water bug or rodent flea their insidious attacks can go on indefinitely until they bear fruit in harvest of sickness.

Don't wait for this time to arrive; if you are bothered with household pests of any kind get "Martin's" Powder Exterminators, the greatest and most effective bug killers known. They can be used without danger to children and highly effective. Sold by drug and department stores everywhere for 50c and $1.00 per can. 50c and $1.25 by mail. Ehrets different powders, same kind when ordering.

WALTHAM CHEMICAL CO.,
Waltham, Mass.

Girls of Emerson College Taking Up Social Service Work

Fifteen of Their Number to Join Forces at the Salem Street Civic Headquarters.

By JEANNE MORGAN.

Fifteen Emerson College girls are to give to social service several hours each week of their leisure time.

With the Civic Service House in Salem street as headquarters, these young students of dramatic art will conduct classes and clubs, give lessons in elocution and expression, and best of all become close comrades of their little friends from other lands.

"It will be a joy," said Miss Edna Fisher, who, with Miss Elvira Rasmussen will be in charge of what they call "The Longfellow Club." "We are to have twelve Italian girls' meeting Miss Fisher, "and every Wednesday evening we shall meet them and for two hours study and discuss Longfellow's poems, or his life, or some historical place or person of his time. Then," and her eyes brightened in perspective pleasure, "at the end of the year we shall give a real play in Italian and invite the parents of the girls to come."

"But that isn't all," said Miss Rasmussen from down on a lower step of Gym Hall, where she was chatting between classes; "we shall take long tramps, we shall visit Longfellow's home, go sometimes to the Museum of Fine Arts and have just a good time generally."

MANY CLASSES PLANNED.

Miss Faye Eaton and Miss Mary Lancto will have a class of Jewish girls, a dozen of them, whose ages range from sixteen to twenty.

"We are going to give to them, if they will have it, the best that we are getting at Emerson," declared Miss Eaton, "but most of all," she said slowly, "I hope they will love me and that we may become great friends. I can help them to further their education and ambitions and they can help me in a hundred ways, and I am awfully eager to begin the new acquaintance."

Miss Eaton and Miss Lancto will call their class the Excelsior Club, and will especially instruct in dramatic expression. Tuesday evening of each week will be kept free for the meeting of this interesting club, and plans will be carefully arranged to insure their full success.

The elocution class, in the hands of Miss Lois Tefft of Indiana and Miss Ruth White of New York, is having great promise, both girls are full of enthusiasm in their enterprise.

Miss Astrid Nygren, a New York girl, is another of the young student enthusiasts and she and the girls will do as much for me as I can do for them," she said in telling me of her plans. "You see my only desire to come in the evening to study and work shows how ambitious they are, these girls of foreign birth and parentage, and I assure you I am awfully glad that I can undertake the class this Winter. I only hope I shall be able to bring them all that they are looking for and help to put into their lives something that will be sweet to remember."

Miss Jessie Hazzard of Canada was eager to begin her service down in the west end and exclaimed happily:

"It is a tremendous inspiration, the girls are most interesting, and almost all of them have the prettiest manners, showing such good breeding and unfailing courtesy. We all feel there is an abundance of interest in store for us in this Winter's work."

EMERSON'S FRESH HONOR.

"But is all this a new idea? Why are Emerson girls chosen?" I wanted to know.

"Oh, dear, no, it isn't new; it has been a custom for some years," Miss Fredericka Magnus, the only Southern girl in the work, told me; "and it appeals very strongly to Emerson girls, as Miss Bertha Papanian, overseer of the Dramatic Department of the Civic House, was an Emerson girl," continued Miss Magnus, and she added with a little touch of pride in her chosen college: "Our friends down there wanted Emerson girls, and you may believe me we are all very much pleased at that and are going to do our best to show our appreciation of the compliment."

Other girls who have volunteered their services are Miss Alma Brown, Miss Olive Guthrie, Miss Dorothy Hopkins, Miss MacAmory and Miss Jean McDonald.

The general Emerson work, that fills a prescribed course of four years, will be given, and all classes will be under the supervision of Miss Papanian.

The girls will assume the leadership of the old established clubs, the Fidelity Club, the Polish Club and the famous Betsy Rose.

Dramatic and physical training will be especially emphasized, with classes in public speaking, English diction and elocution, to suit the needs of the students.

College girl workers at Civic Service House in Salem street.

From top to bottom, Miss Astrid Nygren, Miss Jessie Hazzard, Miss Edna Fisher, Miss Faye Eaton and Miss Elvira Rasmussen.

'To ---- with Hyphen,' Roosevelt's Motto

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—"To H—l with the Hyphen."

Theodore Roosevelt would substitute this motto on the shield and coins of the United States for "E Pluribus Unum."

In a letter received by a Brooklyn man, the Colonel recommended the above change.

Colonel Roosevelt's letter suggested it would be a most laudable thing if the Latin phrase be translated into "language adapted to the needs and speech of the present day United States.

Boston College '16 Welcome Freshmen

The Boston College seniors entertained several other members of the college at the first "college night" and smoker of the year in the old college gym on James street. The affair, which took the form of a reception to the freshmen, seemed to arouse a proper college spirit for today's game with Tufts. The speakers included the Rev. Charles W. Lyons, Francis R. Mullin '00, of Cambridge, Daniel J. Gallagher '93 of Dorchester and Coach Steve Mahoney of the football team.

LODGE INDORSES M'CALL; FLAYS WILSON POLICY

Senator in Letter Refers to "Grave Responsibilities" That May Confront Nation and State.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge attacked President Wilson's foreign policy yesterday in a public letter indorsing Samuel W. McCall's candidacy for Governor.

"The circumstances and conditions created by the European War should not blind us to the many failures, and to some things worse than failures, due to the present administration at Washington," said Senator Lodge. "In Mexico the only beginning of an established government was destroyed by our intervention in order to gratify a personal animosity.

"The anarchy which now rages in that unhappy country, the destruction of millions of American property and the murder of hundreds of American citizens are in large measure due to the present administration, who have placed this enormous and heavy responsibility for loss, suffering and outrage upon the people of the United States."

Of the European policy, Senator Lodge wrote:

"We believe that peace should be maintained, but in our deep conviction that peace can be more surely and better maintained by firmness and directness than by weakness and hesitation.

"We desire above all things to keep our country at peace with other nations, but we are certain that this end can be most surely attained by rigid observance of our neutral duties, by firm insistence upon our neutral rights and by that full and ample preparation for national defence which will make it clear to all the world that no infringement of our rights, no invasion of our peace can be attempted with impunity."

He also wrote: "The times are perilous. No one is wise enough or rash enough to be able to say what a week or a day will bring forth. Grave responsibilities may at any moment be imposed not only upon the national government, but upon the Governors of States."

Senator Lodge says that because of Mrs. Lodge's recent death he will not participate in the present campaign. He says the election is important because it will forecast the national election of 1916.

"You and I have known each other for many years and personal friendship alone would be sufficient reason to make me eager to secure your election by any means within my power," he wrote Mr. McCall.

Think Overturned Yacht Was Eclipse

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—What local shipping men believe to be the auxiliary yawl Eclipse upon which six of the German officers interned on the Kronprinz Wilhelm at Norfolk are said to have made their escape was sighted, overturned, last Sunday about 75 miles northeast of Bermuda by the officers and crew of the Italian steamship Lubec, which has arrived here from Genoa.

The Italian ship passed the abandoned craft at a distance of about six miles, and as no signs of life were seen about her, Captain Monnall proceeded to Norfolk. He had not heard of the escape of the Germans and did not make a report at the Virginia port.

FEDERATION OF MAINE WOMEN AT BIDDEFORD

Three-Day Annual Meeting to Present Many Speakers of Prominence.

Elaborate plans have been made for the annual meeting of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs at Biddeford, Me., October 26, 27 and 28, when many speakers of prominence will be heard.

The session will open Tuesday evening with a reception to the delegates and guests in the quarters of the Biddeford Business Men's Association, Savings Bank Building, Main street. All the State federation officers will be in attendance, and the principal women of the city will assist.

The business of the federation will open the following morning, the directors holding a preliminary session at 8:30, followed by the opening of the business meeting by the president of the federation, Mrs. Frederick P. Abbott. Addresses will be made by James G. C. Smith, Mayor of Biddeford; Cornelius Horigan, president of the Business Men's Association, and Mrs. Royal E. Gould, president of the Thursday Club of Biddeford, the hostess club. Mrs. Henry A. Wing will respond to the addresses for the federation. The president's address will follow, as well as reports from the officers and committees; Corresponding secretary, Miss Mary A. Bradbury; treasurer, Mrs. Charles F. Roberts; auditor, Mrs. B. C. C. Ward; committees—credentials, Mrs. James Bradbury; bureau of reciprocity, Mrs. Myrtle L. P. White; Maine library commission, Mrs. Kate C. Esterbrooke; federation librarian, Miss Lucia S. Cormer; scholarship fund, Mrs. Charles F. Flagg; State endowment, Mrs. William F. Bodge; State endowment treasurer, Mrs. Stanley Plummer; club extension, Mrs. Henry A. Wing.

At the afternoon session the greetings of the New Hampshire Federation will be extended by the president of that association, Mrs. Annie Bartlett Shepard, and by the president of the Vermont Federated Clubs, Mrs. Robert Smith, the president. Mrs. B. H. Pulsifer will extend the greetings of the Maine Sunshine Society.

Miss Helen Havener will report for the publicity committee and Miss Florence Hale will report for the department of education. The forward movement will be reported by former presidents of the Federation. Miss Nora Archibald Smith will make an address on "The Kindergarten." A series of two-minute reports on "The Best Thing My Club Has Done in the Past Year" will be made by each of the clubs.

George W. Coleman of Boston will be the chief speaker at the Wednesday evening session and there will be a musical program.

With the opening of the Thursday morning session pupils of the Biddeford High School will sing patriotic selections. Reports will be made as follows: Civics, Mrs. Georgia Porter Pulsifer; conservation, Mrs. Frank L. Powers; household economics, Mrs. F. C. Tubbs; literature and art, Mrs. Harry Adams Hersey; music, Mrs. Viola De Grys; arts and crafts, Mrs. A. H. Burns; the Boy Scout and camp fire movement, Rev. John Hyde; girls' clubs, Miss Anna M. Clarke; community nursing, Miss Lucy J. Potter. These will be followed by a score or more miscellaneous reports on branches of work in which some of the clubs are interested.

An address on "The Drama League" will be made Thursday afternoon by Professor E. Charleton Black and Mrs. Henry A. Wing will preside

Auto Burglars Loot Stores of 3 Towns in Raid

By International News Service.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 23.—Auto burglars raided Methuen, Hampshire Roads and Salem, N. H., last evening, entering a store on Oakland avenue and the railway station in Methuen; broke into the passenger station at Hampshire Roads; forced an entrance to the station at Salem, and continued on through New Hampshire.

The entrances were all made by smashing windows during the early hours of the morning.

The police of Methuen and Salem are at sea in the matter and have not the slightest clew as to the identity of the miscreants.

Let Astronomy Light Your Pipe; 'Tis the Latest

PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 23.—The "astronomical light" will probably be the smart thing at the fashionable Pasadena golf courses this coming Winter.

To be more specific, this is lighting a pipe or cigarette by means of a small lens and the sun. You focus the light of the sun on the tip of your cigarette, or in the bowl of your pipe, and puff, and there you are. No striking of matches. No trouble with the wind blowing them out. No difficulty in not having the sun shining for you.

This back-to-nature light has been imported in the city from the summit of Mt. Wilson, where it was observed recently that some of the astronomers, who carry small focusing glasses in their waistcoat pockets, are in the habit of thus lighting their pipes.

The boast is made that here in California, there are comparatively few days when old Sol can't pierce the atmosphere with enough warmth to light a pipe.

Summon Boston Men in United Shoe Suit

United States Marshal John Mitchell has subpoenaed President Sidney W. Winslow; treasurer Louis A. Coolidge; director Elmer P. Howe and other directors and officials of the United Shoe Machinery Company to appear as defendants at St. Louis, November 7 in a suit brought by the government under the provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act.

British Steamers Sunk at Hamburg

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Lloyd's announces: "The British steamers City of Berlin, Ank and Iris, which were detained at Hamburg at the outbreak of war, have been sunk by the enemy."

MUST PASS SIX TESTS TO BE A PERFECT MATE

If Husband Can Give Cake Recipe and Price of Butter He Will Qualify.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—There are model wives—many of them—in Chicago. Even in Chicago there are model husbands. And yet, unless a closer investigation proves the contrary, it must be admitted that Chicago has not yet produced a model wife and a model husband in the same family. Mrs. Maclay Hoyne, for example, is a model wife. She knows the size of his collar. She can buy him Christmas cigars that he will smoke with pleasure. She is perfect. But he? He doesn't know the market prices of butter!

On the other hand, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout's husband (whose checks are signed "George W. Trout") is a model spouse. He knows his wife's birthday. He can describe her clothes, not only the ones she himself will be wearing at any given moment, but also the ones that are folded away in the cedar chest, and the ones that are hanging in the clothespress.

SIX RECOGNIZED TESTS.

There are six recognized tests to determine the degree of perfection of a wife or a husband. They are:

FOR WIVES.

1. What is the anniversary of your wedding?
2. What is your husband's birthday?
3. Can you describe the clothes he is wearing this minute?
4. What else shoes does he wear?
5. What size collar?
6. What kind of cigars does he smoke?

FOR HUSBANDS.

1. What is your wedding anniversary?
2. Your wife's birthday? (Not necessary to button them.)
3. Do you know a cake recipe? (Need not make one).
4. What is the price of (a) eggs (b) butter? Answer one.
5. How long does it take you to sew a button on your vest? (Anything under two minutes qualified).

Mrs. Hoyne answered every question for wives correctly and without even pausing to reflect.

It was stipulated, however, that not all of the answers should be published. The public has the right to know, however, because of Hoyne's position, that he wears a 14½ collar, wears 2½ shoes and smokes University Club cigars.

HAS PITY ON PUBLIC.

When the test was applied to Trout he hesitated only on the fourth question, how to make a cake.

"I can give a recipe for a cake, he said, "but considerations of the public health impel me to refuse."

In recognition of the ethical principle upon which Trout had taken his stand, he was given a perfect score in spite of the fact that he had not written the recipe.

JAPAN BUILDS NEW ARSENALS TO AID ALLIES

Puts Munitions Plants on War Footing for Use Without Necessity of Home Campaign.

TOKIO, Oct. 23.—Munitions—not men for Russia—that is the great need of the entente allies today, say Japanese officials. The authorities have repeatedly denied reports that Russia has asked for troops and that Japan will send troops. They are concentrating their efforts on the big problem of increasing the output of munitions for Russia.

The decision to enlarge government arsenals and even establish new ones pleases the military circles of Japan, who see in this an opportunity not only to help Russia and hasten the end of the war, but to create the means of increasing their own permanent production. It signifies military expansion without the necessity of a home campaign.

Now that arsenals are to be placed on a war footing the enlargements will remain for future use and thus the annual expansion of military equipment will have been effected without attracting the notice of the public. This is a cause of great satisfaction to the military interest. It is understood regular payments for the cost of the increased production will be made in London in cash, thus augmenting the gold reserve held by the Japanese government.

Public opinion heartily indorses the government's decision to place all its resources at the disposal of the allies—in the way of furnishing ammunition and general supplies.

"There is not a moment's hesitation," says the Japan Times, voicing the sentiments of the Japanese press. "In making a prompt response to this demand for help from Russia. It is the voice of a friend in need. To the fullest capacity of our arsenals, factories and workshops, national property, we will help our friends. Japan is proud to be shown where and how she can help."

Referring to the impracticability of sending troops, the newspaper said:

"We know full well that our friends, our allies, will not ask or expect this country to take the field. From the mouths of our children, to leave the savory for this country impossible."

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$1.00 a Week Will Put Any Talking Machine in Your Home

Everybody says that about Osgood's, so it must be true. Anyway, we do know that our terms are the most liberal and our service perfect. Let's tell you about our plan.

Victrola Outfit No 4. $19.50

This outfit consists of a handsome oak horniess machine (like illustration), equipped with new improved sound box, swinging doors to increase or soften the tone as desired, a Victor 10-inch double-faced records, your choice. Price, complete 19.50
$1.00 Down—$1.00 Weekly.

New Eclipse Outfit $29.95

This outfit consists of improved Columbia Talking Machine, 12 10-inch record selections (your choice) one 10-inch Record Album and one Dustoff Record Cleaner. All for 29.95
$1.00 Down—$1.00 Weekly.

Victrola Outfit $44.50

Will play three records without rewinding; it comes in golden oak finish, and included in the outfit are six 10-inch Victor double-faced records (your choice).

Osgood's Sensation $12.95

This talking machine (exactly like illustration) is a beautiful toned, mahogany finished instrument; it is as large as a regular $25.00 machine and will play any disc record. Included in this outfit are 3 ten-inch double-faced records and one needler 12.95
$1.00 Down—$1.00 Weekly.

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The first payment may be made as little as five cents, which places a ring in any piece of jewelry in our store up to $10. We also include in this club Watches, Diamond Rings, Toilet sets, Silverware, Cut Glass, in fact, anything in the Jewelry line.

Don't wait until the last minute and be disappointed
No matter how good our intentions, the best of us slip up. Whether it be wife, mother, sister or sweetheart you want to remember her at Christmas. Even now you start to buy now and things tempt one to spend the money. Here's where we make it easy for you. Select any article of jewelry in our store up to $50.

Pay 5c the First Week
Second week you pay ten cents, the next week you pay fifteen cents, adding five cents more each week thus the previous week until the bill is paid in full. The 10th week costs $1.50 and the 31st and final week $1.75. So you see it's very easy. If you prefer, you can make any payment on the club card we issue and not confine yourself to any specified payments. You could not buy one of these diamonds for less if you paid cash. If you are not satisfied, we will refund what you have paid inside of a week.
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Advertisement.
INDOOR LIFE MAKES FAT
TAKE OIL OF KOREIN TO KEEP WEIGHT DOWN, OR TO REDUCE SUPERFLUOUS FAT.

People who are confined within doors and who are deprived of fresh, invigorating air and exercise must take precaution to guard against over-stoutness, as fat acquired by indoor life is unhealthful and a danger in the vital organs of the body. Lack of exercise in the fresh air weakens the oxygen-carrying power of the blood, so that it is unable to produce strong muscles and vitality and the formation of unsightly and unhealthy fat is the result.

If you are 15 or 20 pounds above normal weight you are daily drawing on your reserve power and are constantly lowering your vitality by carrying this excess burden. Any person who is satisfied in their own mind that they are too stout should get a box of korein capsules and take one after each meal and one just before retiring at night.

Even a few days' treatment should show a noticeable reduction in weight, digestion should improve, energy return, footsteps become lighter and the skin less flabby in appearance.

Oil of korein is inexpensive, cannot injure, helps the digestion and is designed to increase the oxygen-carrying power of the blood. Any person who wants to reduce their weight 15 or 20 pounds should give this treatment a trial. There is nothing better.

CURLEY AND FITZMAKE UP AT RATIFICATION

The Mayor Calls for Cheers as His Former Foe Appears.

Continued from First Page.

quently interrupted by cheering. He was hailed as "the next Governor."

BATTLE FOR THE PEOPLE.

"The fight," Governor Walsh said early in his address, "is between the hidden influences of invisible government and the people who are unable to take part in their government. I have chosen the latter. The efforts of my two administrations have been for them. I am confident that I will be re-elected in order that I may continue to work in their behalf."

Prominent Democrats and guests from all parts of the State sat on the platform. Every speaker predicted victory for the Governor on November 2.

The Governor made his appearance on the platform at 8:15, and his arrival to the vast audience stood up, and the cheering and applause did not subside until 8:35, and then only after the Governor had made a number of appeals for quiet in order that he might proceed with his address.

The hall was crowded at 7:45. More than 3,000 people found seats and fully 1,000 stood. Each person entering the Tremont was presented with a small American flag.

While the crowd waited for the speakers to arrive a military band played patriotic airs. There was also an organ recital by Professor John A. O'Shea.

BAND PLAYS "TAMMANY."

Mayor Curley was the first to come on the platform. He appeared at 7:50. The band struck up "Tammany" and the audience gave three rousing cheers. It was the Mayor who later introduced the Governor and led the cheering for him.

Among other prominent speakers were Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters, Congressman Thelan of Lynn, Tague and Gallivan of Boston, Richard Olney, 2d, of Dedham and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald. Former Congressman Frederick E. Dellrick of Cambridge, who was defeated by Governor Walsh for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination this year, also spoke.

The candidates on the State ticket who spoke, besides the Governor, were: Edward P. Barry, for Lieutenant-Governor; Edward A. Grosvenor, for Secretary of State; Thomas C. Morse, for State Auditor; Henry L. Bowles, for State Treasurer, and Joseph Joyce Sousa, for Attorney-General.

Chairman Michael A. O'Leary, of the Democratic State Committee, made a brief address in which he praised Governor Walsh's administration and predicted his re-election.

Governor Walsh later addressed the overflow meeting on Bosworth street, where he was greeted by 2,000 people.

Mayor Curley said in part:

"The Democratic party today, with an abiding faith in the wisdom of the electorate, seeks judgment upon results accomplished and not on vague promises impossible of fulfillment.

"In Massachusetts, under the brilliant and humanitarian leadership of our present Governor, industry has prospered and labor has been accorded the fullest possible measure of justice. The keynote of his administration has been service, the character of which has never been equalled in the annals of this Commonwealth.

MEETS HIGHEST STANDARD.

"David I. Walsh has measured up to the highest and best standards of the office he occupies, has hewed true to the best traditions of our beloved State, and his elevation from a poor boy to Governor is a most striking proof that the wish, the hope, the dream of the fathers is today a reality.

Edward P. Barry, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, said:

"Criminal wealth has been defined in this State as the invisible government. Its insidious influence has been for years a potent factor in blocking social and humanitarian legislation. Its hidden power has controlled the machinery of government.

"The Democratic party has sought to eradicate and to forever banish this evil spirit, and under the leadership of Governor Walsh has succeeded to a great extent. His re-election will permit the completion of this great task."

Congressman James A. Gallivan said that Governor Walsh had accomplished more in his two years as the head of the State than any of his predecessors in the way of progressive reforms in the interest of the masses.

CHEERS FOR EX-MAYOR.

Mayor Curley, in introducing former Mayor Fitzgerald, said:

"The measure of man is service. If service be measure and measure be gauged by the general character given, fe wmen in Democratic politics have been more generous in their contribution of time, money and ability than the next speaker, John F. Fitzgerald."

Three cheers were given for the former mayor and he then proceeded with his address. He made no reference to Mayor Curley. He declared that not a single reason had been advanced by the Republicans against the re-election of Governor Walsh. He ridiculed the contention of the Republican party that the Governor is responsible for the increase in State expenditures and defended the Underwood tariff bill.

"The two principal points that have been made which are worthy of consideration," he said, "are the increase in the State expenditures, and the industrial stagnation due to the Underwood tariff bill. Governor Walsh does not pass the appropriations for himself, but merely signs the authorizations of the Legislature, which has been Republican during the two years of his administration. Therefore, if there is criticism to be made, the Republican party must share the larger portion of it.

RESPONSIBILITY ON G. O. P.

"Every fair-minded citizen will admit that the Underwood tariff bill was in effect too short a time previous to the war, to give it a satisfactory trial if the cotton and woolen mills are still today, except in those lines where war materials are being manufactured, it is due to the fact that there is not a sufficient supply of dyes rather than because there is not a legitimate demand for the output of American mills.

"The fact that the Republican party has been in power almost continuously for fifty years put the responsibility on their shoulders."

Mayor Curley introduced Congressman James A. Gallivan as a man "who will render efficient, capable and honest service in the great problems confronting the national administration."

Congressman Gallivan put the crowd in good humor by saying:

"The first reference to me by the Mayor after I had proposed three cheers for John F. Fitzgerald, was so unexpected that I expected to sit here all night without being called upon to speak. Mayor Curley has never needed in his public career a cue to do his duty. This is not an apology, but as they say in Congress, 'to keep the record clear.'"

Walsh Calls on M'Call to Break Silence And Announce Stand on Important Issue

Attacks G. O. P. Candidate for "Evasive" Policy on Big State Questions

At the Democratic Ratification Meeting in Tremont Temple, Governor Walsh said:

The Democratic State administration has during the year unwaveringly carried forward the work begun in 1914. It has kept the faith. You know what the administration has done to alleviate the evils of unemployment; to secure better conditions for wage-earners; to make industrial insurance; more adequate compensation for industrial accidents, and a great extension of vocational education.

You know also that your administration has endeavored, though thwarted by a Republican Legislature, to lower the cost of living and for every measure encouraging instead of discouraging the production of milk within this State, by cheapening the transportation of farm products and by better methods in the cost of distribution which now compel the city consumer to pay the most exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life, although the farmer receives but a small portion of these prices paid by the consumer.

BINDING DUTY.

In this campaign I have been reviewing the record of my administration and declaring my position upon pending issues because it is not only the privilege and the duty of our citizens to examine the record of a public servant, but it is even a more important duty binding upon the public servant to account to the people for his official acts.

Even in greater measure it is the right of the citizens to demand of an untried candidate for a public office that he furnish full and explicit information as to the course he intends to pursue if invested with official authority.

An untried candidate who relies upon the people and not upon hidden special interests can have no better way of winning support and can have no excuse for concealing his attitude on public questions.

While I have been going about the State reviewing my record and defining my attitude upon the issues, my Republican opponent, with a policy of silence and evasion in keeping with the non-committal and reactionary platform upon which he stands, has avoided the live issues of the campaign and has been devoting most of his time to calling Mr. Wilson administration and the possible results of the Democratic victory.

The voters of the State are not to be deceived by this policy of evasion. They have a right to be told that the Governor and State officers do not draw their bills or determine foreign policies. They do know that this campaign is not a Presidential or State officers. They know what the State issues are and they know how important to their welfare is progressive faithful administration of State affairs.

CALLS ON OPPONENTS.

They are entitled to know where the candidates for Governor stand upon the real issues of the hour. For three weeks I have been calling upon my Republican opponent to declare his position upon pending problems and one night I again called upon him to be frank with the voters of the State and to tell them where he stands.

As Governor I recommended to the Legislature an investigation of telephone service and charges. A similar investigation is asked by the people of New York city over a million of dollars.

The Public Service Commission, to whom the matter was referred, strongly approved the recommendation, and counsel for the telephone company gave apparent public assent, and yet the forces of "invisible government" in the Republican Legislature killed the investigation.

Do you approve this action, Mr. McCall? Why is your party platform silent upon this issue?

As Governor I vetoed the Elliot Milk bill, so-called, which would raise the price of milk and bring about the absolute destruction of the milk-producing industry of the State. For three weeks you have been promising the farmers that you will hold "conference" on only the question, but have refused to tell them whether or not, if elected governor, you will veto this bill.

You cannot serve two masters; the men and women who earn their livelihood upon our Massachusetts farms, and the milk consumers of our big cities, have a right to know where you stand.

As Governor I recommended a real reform of our taxation system which would relieve the small taxpayer, the home-owner, the tenant and the purchaser of household supplies from the excessive taxation to which they are now subject, to secure evenhanded justice for rich and poor alike. I recommended legislation for compulsory returns to compel under oath the disclosure of the millions of hidden wealth in this State.

I ask you again, Mr. McCall, whether or not you favor this legislation to compel honest returns.

Will you favor, as I have done, more adequate power for the tax commissioner to correct undervaluation and the distribution of the taxes upon incomes derived from our industries among the industrial centres where the incomes are produced?

Will you favor, as I have done, the appropriation of at least $100,000 annually for the extension of larger benefits of education to the hundreds of thousands of our working people to whom opportunities have been denied?

As Governor, I recommended to the Legislature the adoption of the initiative and referendum, which would give to the voters a direct hand in the making of legislation and drive from legislative halls the privilege-seeking corporation, the lobbyist and the grafter. Will you tell the voters of the State, Mr. McCall, why you stand with the reactionaries against this great reform?

ASKS EXPLANATION.

Will you explain to the voters of the State by whose direction or under whose orders there was placed in the Republican platform the evasive declaration of "reasonable hours and conditions of labor, especially in those industries continuously operating for twenty-four hours"?

It is to be given to a reactionary Republican Legislature to say what are "reasonable hours and conditions of labor"?

As Governor I vetoed the New York, New Haven & Hartford reorganization bill because of its provisions which would legalize stock watering, and which would set up a false standard for the fixing of rates, allowing to the railroad a return upon the unearned increment.

In view of the fact that further legislation relative to the holding of subsidiary lines must be passed by next year's Legislature, the people have a right to know, Mr. McCall, whether you approve this veto and what your position is upon the issues which it raises.

I have time tonight to call your attention only to the bearing of a single one of these questions upon the immediate interests of the citizens of Boston. More than five million dollars of Boston's annual revenue is paid by corporations for the taxation of so-called intangible personal property, the stocks and bonds in which a large share of the accumulations of the rich are invested.

If the pending tax amendment is ratified at the polls, and if the Republican Legislature, after the adoption of the amendment, should persist in rejecting, as it always rejected hitherto, my recommendations for compulsory returns of taxable personal property, and a proper power of supervision and control vested in the tax commissioner, there is every reason to believe that four millions of this revenue would be lost to the city and must be supplied by heavier taxation upon real estate and business, which will mean higher rents and higher prices for all the necessaries and comforts of life.

DOUBLE CITY REVENUE.

If on the other hand my policy is successfully carried out there is every reason to believe that Boston's revenue from this source, instead of being diminished, will be nearly doubled, thus relieving large numbers of nearly eight million dollars a year now paid by the real estate of the entire expenditure of the city.

Are the citizens of Boston prepared to run the risk of so large an increase in the amount of taxation, or are they willing to lose the opportunity of obtaining from that property of the rich people who have hitherto evaded their fair share of the public burdens, which they could obtain with little inconvenience to themselves, the means of providing the city with better streets and better civic advantages of every kind and at the same time secure a substantial reduction of the taxes upon real estate?

This is a question which I with confidence leave to be answered by you on the second day of November.

GOVERNOR DAVID I. WALSH.

Boy in Boston After Fighting at Gallipoli

Wilfred Doyle, twenty, of Yonkers, N. Y., has just reached Boston on the Ninian from Liverpool after fighting with the British on the Queen Mary's transport in the Turks and also in the trenches at Gallipoli.

Doyle, who is said to be the youngest "veteran" of the war to reach the United States, left his release through the American consul in London. He was in the first landing party and was the first of his company to jump into a captured trench.

Although men around him were mowed down by the hundreds, he came out of the struggle without a scratch. He left Boston last March on the Ninian. When he returned to England from the front, he was put into the great prison at Portsmouth because he was an unregistered alien.

Charge 2 in London Signalled Zeppelins

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Two men, whose names are not given, have been delivered by the civil authorities into the hands of the military court-martial. They are charged with having made signals from the roof of a hotel at the time of a recent Zeppelin raid over the London area.

Body Is Found on Shore at Orleans

ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—While gunning on the marshes, Walter Moulton of Milton discovered the body of a man, probably washed in over the beach within two or three days at high tide. The body is thought to be that of a Portuguese fisherman.

Norman Prince Not Captured, Says U. S.

Frederick H. Prince, the banker, has received a telegram from the State Department in Washington confirming the newspaper report that his son, Norman Prince, an aviator in the French army has not been captured, as was earlier announced.

Dr. Grace, Famous Cricket Expert, Dies

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Dr. William G. Grace, England's most famous cricket player and expert, died today, aged sixty-seven.

NO NEED TO WORRY

About being able to pay for a home in the suburbs. Lots of offers with easy terms attached are listed in the "Real Estate" columns of the Boston American.

$500 Raised by Suffrage Bazaar

A fashion fete, the dansant, bazaar and evening gown sale of the suffrage leaders at the Copley-Plaza netted about $500, which will be devoted to the cause during this campaign.

THOUSANDS GET FREE TIMBER IN U. S. FORESTS

Over 40,000 Persons Last Year Enjoyed Privileges of National Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Of the 68,922,000 board feet of timber cut on the national forests during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, according to statistics just compiled by the United States Forest Service, 132,163,000 feet were taken under free-use permits given to settlers and others living in or near national forests. There were 40,000 free-use permittees, and the value of the timber they cut was $208,464.12.

The remainder, or 56,754,000 board feet, was cut under sales contracts, for the most part with timber operators, but including 13,546,000 feet sold at cost to farmers and settlers, as required by a special provision of law. The prices received for all sold timber varied from 50 cents to $4 per 1,000 feet, and the total value was $1,178,448.39.

The statement shows that the forests of Alaska are furnishing a large amount of timber for local consumption. More than 27,000,000 feet, according to the Forest Service, was cut under sales contracts during the fiscal year in the two national forests of Alaska, and it is estimated that the quantity taken under the free-use privilege amounts to at least 10 per cent of that cut under sales. No figures are available on the Alaskan free-cut use, however, as residents of the territory are allowed, on account of the relative sparsity of the population, to take all the timber they need for personal use without going through any formalities.

Outside of Alaska permits are issued to those entitled to share in the free-use privilege, as a means of preventing its abuse and to regulate this form of utilization along lines which will tend to improve the forest conditions. The material taken by free-use permittees is restricted largely to dead, insect-infested or diseased timber, thinnings and inferior species. Forest officers also set aside suitable areas from which those granted free use under the terms of the law may help themselves under certain general rules, but where the green timber will be cut it is found to be limited to $20 worth yearly.

Two Killed When Roof Collapses

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Two men were killed and four more were seriously injured in the collapse of the roof of a building under construction here. Fifteen men were working under the girders and cement, but most of them escaped without serious injury.

Girl Strangled in Boston Hotel Buried

The body of Miss Joanna E. Donovan, who was found dead in death in the St. James Hotel several weeks ago, was buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Lynn. Rev. Michael F. J. Madden officiated at the services.

PROGRESSIVES DIRECTING BLOWS AT G. O. P. McCALL

The Progressives of Massachusetts refused to take the count. Not a bit of it.

Where two or three months ago, the political bookmakers were counting them among the "also rans," the Progressives are back on their feet and fighting with both hands.

* * *

Their wallops, for the most part, are directed at Samuel W. McCall, the Republican Gubernatorial nominee.

* * *

Nelson B. Clark, Progressive candidate for Governor, is telling good-sized audiences that Mr. McCall is one of the best little representatives of "inviable government" that the State ever produced.

* * *

The Progressive State Committee is beginning a State-wide tour prevailing upon real Progressives to stand by the cause, which is to secure a popular government of the people by the people.

* * *

Matthew Haley, despite his doctor's orders, will address a mass meeting of Progressives in Boston tomorrow night, while Senator Albert J. Beveridge has lately been in the State setting forth the reasons why the Progressives should continue their inspired fight. Senator Beveridge will return this week to the stump for Mr. Clark, it is said.

* * *

While Colonel Roosevelt has delayed sending a personal message to the Progressives, his close personal friend, Gilson Gardner, has contributed a newspaper article that the Progressives are sending out in pamphlet form to 100,000 voters. Mr. Gardner traveled through Europe with the Colonel and is recognized as one of his confidants. Mr. Gardner's article contains, among others, the following statements:

Walsh has made an excellent Governor. Even the Republicans admit that he is stronger than when he went into office. Failing to overthrow him, BIG BUSINESS has rallied to defeat him. The old New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad crowd, with the State Street gas and electric interests and the Shaw Machinery Trust, are all resolutely for McCall.

* * *

"McCall is a show-window candidate. He makes a pretty fine appearance when viewed casually from the street. McCall is a good talker, looks like a Roman Senator, and his middle name is 'respectability.'

"He can even give reasons for his votes in the Senate. His long and uninterrupted series of votes with and for Uncle Joe Cannon; and all that the special privileges wanted and got during the many years they were in control. Nobody in the House of Representatives was ever more adept in the graphs and findings than in good legislation and finding excellent reasons for not handing his vote for bad legislation."

Mr. Gardner says that when Mr. Bird and Mr. Walker went to the Republican party to secure his funeral service for the Progressives was in order. But he added: "It was not. The Progressives simply won't die. When its leaders give up the leadership of it. When its officers resign, it chooses other officers. When its financial backers button up their pockets, it gets along without any financial backing."

* * *

He says that the Progressive party will achieve a victory "if the party can continue as a party and once more throw a monkey wrench into the wheels of the McCall-Republican-Shoe Machinery political organization."

* * *

With Mr. Clark declaring from the public platform that he does not expect to win and the other Progressives declaring they will not be surprised if they do not win a single office this year, their great fight to conserve their party has commanded the admiration, at least, of more practical politicians.

* * *

Straw votes show that the Governor will be re-elected. This is what the candidates say of the situation:

Walsh—"After my western tour I am firmly convinced that the people have faith in my administration and that I will be re-elected."

McCall—"I will win. This is a Republican year."

Shaw—"McCall is a licked man. It is between Mr. Walsh and myself."

Clark—"The Progressives will poll at least 15,000 votes, will maintain their standing as a legal party and I am satisfied. McCall is beaten and he doesn't know it."

* * *

Of course the candidates say more than appears above. Mr. Shaw, for example, says that Mr. McCall "has dug into the barrel of speeches he delivered twenty-five years ago and is trying to put them across as present-day innovations. Mr. McCall is not a back number; he is a reminiscence."

* * *

Mr. Clark asserts that "Weeks, Crane, Mr. Bigelw Winslow and the other old demagogues of the Republican machine" are behind McCall and that the G. O. P. is more reactionary than in the heyday of its career.

* * *

Others say there are many Republicans who will desert Mr. McCall because the Constitutional convention, biennial elections and other issues that are held by them to be the antithesis of good, old-fashioned Republican doctrine.

* * *

West of the Connecticut, and in Essex and Bristol Counties, the politicians say that the Governor will be warmly supported by grateful Democrats and Republicans—for whom he saved their party by vetoing the milk bill. An additional strength will accrue to the Governor, it is said, because of grateful people he aided in their fight against "The Birth of the Nation." The efforts of the Governor will get renewed strength from the great mass of independents. In his own party, they say, he will receive a united support.

* * *

Ex-Representative Alfred Davenport contributes this: "The Jewish people of this State should not be disturbed in the unfair attack made by Congressman Gardner upon the beloved leader, Mr. Louis D. Brandeis. Congressman Gardner's attack on immigration bill is a matter of record well known to them. His attack will be regarded to the credit of any Republican leader."

SALE Monday 1 Day Only

Lasker's WOMEN'S APPAREL

59 TEMPLE PLACE

Up 1 Short Flight BLAKE BUILDING

A Mighty Sale on Suits

$15.00 CHOICE OF OUR SUIT STOCK $15.00

50 Styles, in Ladies' and Misses' Sizes.

Original Prices $20 to $30

Nothing Reserved in Materials Mentioned.

A sale of this nature never attempted before by anyone, the Laskey method giving our customers the unexpected, in the height of the season.

$15 $15 $15 $15 $15

Materials { Poplins, Whip cords, Gabardines

Styles { Military Effect, Box Coats, Semi-Fitted, Belted Coats, Norfolk

Shades { Black, Navy, Green, African brown

No Suit over 4 weeks old, every garment absolutely new in style. No odds and ends, discarded samples or lots made up inferior for a sale—our own stock of high-grade suits. Select style and your favorite shade, regardless whether price tag is marked $20 or $30. Yours at $15.

Up One Short Flight

Lasker's WOMEN'S APPAREL

59 TEMPLE PLACE

ELVITA PILLS

For Weak and Nervous People

If you are debilitated, tire easily, have little strength or ambition, or are nervous and depressed, you should take the famous Elvita Pills—the great nerve tonic that will put strength into the tortured cells, all despondent people.

Thousands praise them for general debility, nervous prostration, mental depression, the unnatural exhaustion caused by over-indulgence in alcohol, tobacco, or excesses of any kind.

Remedies come and remedies go, but ELVITA PILLS go on forever bringing back the flush of youth to the pallid cheek, making the eye bright, and the step elastic.

ELVITA PILLS for weak, nervous people, make the out and nervous people, make the youth of twenty proud and the man of seventy happy, restoring vim, vigor and vitality.

$1.00 Per Box at Druggists. SOLD BY Riker-Jaynes and other reliable druggists.

—Advertisement.

HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK WHISKEY

BOTTLED-IN-BOND

FULL 4 QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PAID

Direct from Distillery—Saves Middlemen's Profits

Avoid blends. Play safe. Send us your orders for A Hayner Private Stock Bottled-in-Bond Whiskey which we offer at only $3.20 for FOUR full quarts—express charges paid by us—and the finest whiskey and the greatest value to be had anywhere at the price we name. It's Bottled-in-Bond—the kind with Uncle Sam behind it—the kind with the U. S. Government's Green Stamp over the cork—your assurance it is fully aged, full 100% proof and full measure—as rich, pure and delicious as it is possible to produce. Remember—you take no chance—we are one of the largest Distillers in America—been in business over 49 years—capital $500,000.00 fully paid. Don't put this off—order now—goods will go forward by first express.

NOTE: Orders from N. Mex., Colo., Wyo., Mont., and all states west thereof must add 1c to $4.00 for Postal Zone—express paid.

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OPEN NOSTRILS! END A COLD OR CATARRH

How To Get Relief When Head and Nose are Stuffed Up.

Count fifty! Your cold in head or catarrh disappears. Your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more snuffling, hawking, mucous discharge, dryness or headache; no struggling for breath at night.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist and apply a little of this fragrant antiseptic cream in your nostrils. It goes through every air passage of the head, soothing and healing the swollen or inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Head colds and catarrh yield like magic. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable. Relief is sure.—Advertisement.

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can be easily and permanently attained by using

Empress Instantaneous HAIR Color Restorer

One application restores faded hair to any color desired instantly. Any one can apply. No fuss. No mess. Not sticky. Not greasy. Not like other Dollar per bottle.

Empress Instantaneous HAIR Remover

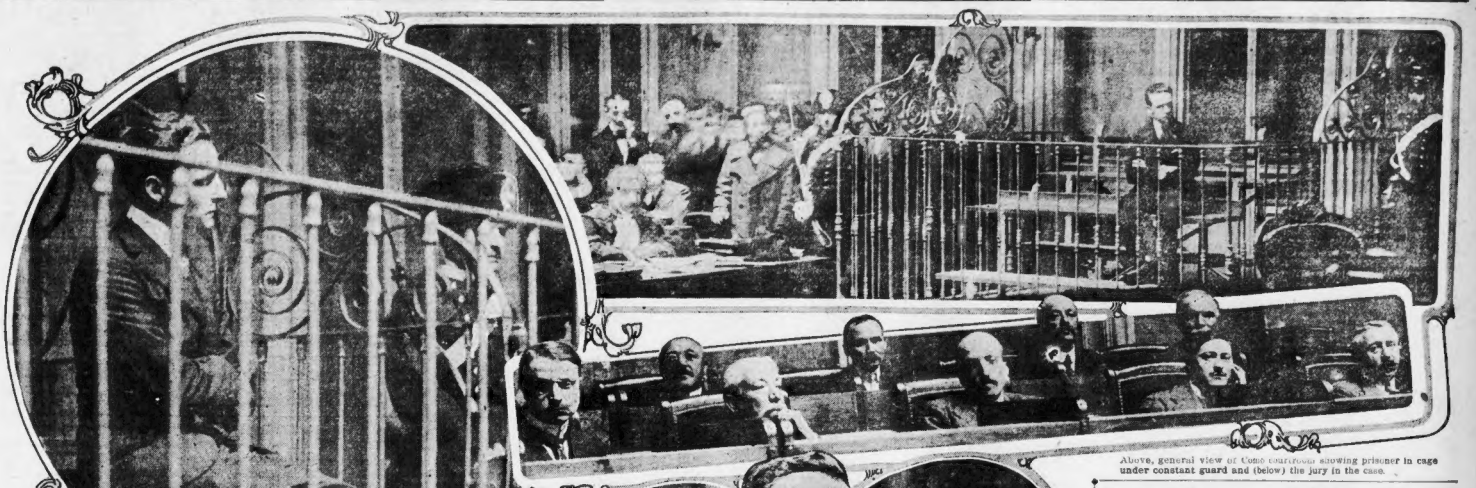
Instantly removes the skin. Removes superfluous hair instantly. A new scientific Egyptian Depilatory; scientifically compounded of soothing oils; harmless, antiseptic. See Trial bottle, 25c, from the retail agent.

EMPRESS

At Liggett's, all Department and Drug Stores. Also sold and applied at Hair Goods Dept., R. H. White Co.

EMPRESS MFG. CO., 36 West 20th Street, N. Y. C.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE CHARLTON WIFE-MURDER TRIAL AT COMO, ITALY



Above, general view of Como courtroom showing prisoner in cage under constant guard and (below) the jury in the case.

Porter Charlton, young American defendant, behind bars of steel cage.

Counsel for Charlton, Francesco M. Picardi (at left) and Enrico Cattaneo.

CHARLTON TRIAL NEARS CRISIS AT COMO, ITALY

Tale of Young American Accused of Killing Wife Expected to Be in Hands of Jury by Tuesday.

COMO, Italy, Oct. 23.—The trial of Porter Charlton, the young American charged with the murder of his wife, Mary Scott Charlton, with the appearance of Signor Francesco Picardi, chief counsel for the accused, in court for the first time, has taken on a new and important aspect for the prisoner, as well as for the throng of court officials conducting the case.

Contrary to expectations, the case did not go to the jury today, but was continued until Monday, when both sides will sum up. Carlton will probably know his fate by Tuesday.

When the trial was resumed yesterday, Signor Picardi, though somewhat weak from a recent illness, took up the defence of his client with an aggressive earnestness that again and again brought a glow of color to the otherwise pallid face of the youth seated behind the steel bars of the courtroom cage.

With the continued reading of depositions from witnesses who came in contact with the Charltons before the death of the wife, glimpses of the emotionalism and tempestuous character of the relationship were revealed somewhat along the line indicated when Porter Charlton, earlier in the week, rose and with dramatic effect, in his own defence, went over the ground covering his married life and the tragic hours following which the body of Mrs. Carlton was discovered in a trunk in the bottom of Lake Como.

CHARLTON STRANGE FIGURE.

The prisoner, seated silently behind the screen of steel, with the grim guard close at hand, is the centre of court interest. His is the privilege of questioning the testimony if he wishes. He wears the carefully-brushed and well-fitting blue serge suit. His black tie is perfectly in keeping with the tragedy of the scene, as well as the white cheeks of the prisoner. He speaks Italian, not fluently, but well enough to make himself understood. In fact, his months of waiting have been largely consumed in studying the tongue.

Charlton was found to be legally insane at the time of the crime, according to a physician who recently examined him. Another insanity expert disagreed with this finding.

Charlton is twenty-five years old. His wife was twenty-five years his senior. The charge against the prisoner is unpremeditated murder, the maximum penalty for which is twenty years in the penitentiary.

Since the day, two years ago, when he was surrendered on extradition papers to the Italian authorities by the United States government, he has been confined as Italian criminals are, being denied visits and favors. In sentencing him, this will be considered as part of his punishment by the authorities, providing he is found guilty.

SERVED TO ORDEAL.

As the crisis of the trial draws near the nervousness of Porter Charlton becomes more evident. However spectators perceived that, under the spell of his chief counsel's energetic attitude and points elicited in favor of the accused, he seemed somewhat buoyed up and in better health than at the outset.

Decision depends upon the mass of evidence which Signor Picardi has slowly woven into a defensive screen for Charlton.

In his recent testimony, Charlton, after citing evidences of jealousy on the part of his wife, both en route to Germany, where he was to take a bank position and later at Como, where they chose an Italian villa for their honeymoon rendezvous, said that on the evening of the crime he and his wife went to dine at a ristaurant overlooking the moonlighted waters of Lake Como.

"It was a beautiful Summer evening and we were both happy," he said. "Suddenly my wife asked me why I was making signs to a group of women seated nearby. She rose abruptly and I followed her home.

"When we reached the villa she told me to go away and not return for an hour. This I did. When I came back I found my wife dressed and just leaving.

"'Where are you going, dear?' I asked her.

DESCRIBES KILLING.

"'Did you imagine I was going to stay with you forever?' she remarked with a scornful laugh.

"The thought flashed through my mind that she loved someone else—that she was stealing away for a love meeting with another man.

"Everything turned red before me. Something broke in my mind. I remember that I seized a wooden hammer lying on the floor—rushed upon her—then all was blank to me.

"On waking I realized that something terrible must have happened. I jumped up and saw my wife lying across the threshold. Immediately I remembered the scene—I threw myself across her body. I implored her to speak to me. Finally I realized that had been done. I had destroyed the woman for whom I would gladly have shed my last drop of blood."

Charlton told of packing the body in a trunk, ferrying it across Lake Como and sinking it at the other side with stones.

As the accused youth went over the details of the story the interest in the courtroom remained at the highest pitch of interest.

Testimony by Professor Desdominices indicated that Mrs. Charlton died slowly—that her body was placed in the trunk previous to the setting of rigor mortis.

The suffocation and asphyxiation theories were excluded by the scientist whose testimony was in turn contradicted by two expert specialists Drs. Bidone and Petraglia.

DEATH TRUNK IN COURT.

During the trial the death trunk was brought into the courtroom.

Presiding Judge Baron Sclacca, following the dramatic recital of the accused, adjourned the trial that Charlton, who showed marked signs of being overwrought, might regain his composure.

After marrying and taking the Como villa the Charltons disappeared in June, 1910. The discovery of the trunk and the body in the lake later led to Charlton's apprehension as he was stepping from a steamer in New York. Charlton was three years in a New Jersey jail before being extradited.

Three successive trial dates were passed before the court sat on Charlton's case.

Charlton has been pictured as a modest youth who was led into dissipation by his mature wife, who was a divorcee, Mrs. Harry Scott Castle. She was the sister of Captain Henry Harrison Scott, U. S. A., who engaged an attorney to break down attempts to prove the dead woman to be of the "vampire" type.

EAT IT! ENJOY IT! NO INDIGESTION OR BAD STOMACH

Never any sour, gassy or acid stomach, heartburn or dyspepsia.

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes weak stomachs strong and healthy at once.

You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of indigestion, acidity or dyspepsia, or that your food will ferment or sour on your stomach if you will take a little Diapepsin occasionally.

Your meals will taste good, and anything you eat will be digested; nothing can ferment or turn into acid or poison, or stomach gas, which causes belching, dizziness, a feeling of fullness after eating, causes, indigestion (like a lump of lead in stomach), biliousness, heartburn, water brash, pain in stomach and intestines or other symptoms.

Headaches from the stomach are absolutely unknown where this effective remedy is used. Diapepsin really does all the work of a healthy stomach. It digests your meals when your stomach can't. A single dose will digest all the food you eat and leave nothing to ferment or sour and upset the stomach.

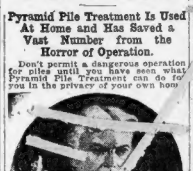
Get a large 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from your druggist and start taking now, and in a little while you will actually brag about your healthy, strong stomach, for you then can eat anything and everything you want without the slightest discomfort or misery, and every particle of innocuity and gas that is in your stomach and intestines is going to be carried away without the use of laxatives or any other assistance.

Should you at this moment be suffering from indigestion or any stomach disorder, you can get relief within five minutes. For sale by Riker-Jaynes and all reliable druggists.—Advertisement.

For Piles

Pyramid Pile Treatment Is Used At Home and Has Saved a Vast Number from the Horrors of Operation.

Don't permit a dangerous operation for piles until you have seen what Pyramid Pile Treatment will do for you in the privacy of your own home.



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No case can be called hopeless until Pyramid Pile Treatment has been tried and has failed. Letters by the score from people who believed their case hopeless are in our files. They tell in words the joy of the writers.

Test Pyramid Pile Treatment yourself. Either get a box—price 50c—from your druggist or mail the coupon below **right away** for a perfectly free trial.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
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Kindly send me a Free sample of **Pyramid Pile Treatment**, in plain wrapper.

Name .....
Street .....
City..... State.....

MODERNS HAVE THEIR INNINGS AT SYMPHONY

Dr. Muck Puts on Whole Battery of the "Still-Alives" at Concert.

By FREDERICK JOHNS.

The moderns had their innings at the second symphony concert. Dr. Muck put on a whole battery of the works of the "still alives," whose correct position in music we are yet afraid to predict.

The program opened with the Symphony in E Flat Major of Enesco, the Roumanian composer and violinist. Ravel's "Mother Goose" suite and Loeffler's tone poem "The Death of Tintagiles" were on the list, and the program as brought to a close by Dvorak (not dead long enough to be classified) with his Hussitska Overture.

The Enesco Symphony received its first performance in Boston. The composer is only thirty-four and was only twenty-five when he completed this symphony. Several of his smaller compositions have been performed in Boston and the symphony has been heard in New York and Philadelphia.

Enesco began to compose at the age of seven. They say he could also play a fiddle at the age of three. He studied in Vienna and Paris. If you wish to place him after hearing the symphony you would say he belonged to the modern French school, although he is not an extremist like Debussy.

This symphony of his is strong and effective. Enesco is not afraid of rough harmonies, and sometimes his brasses shriek like shrapnel. He is a melodist, however, and some of his themes are excellent tunes. The first movement is in many respects the most convincing, but the second movement is really beautiful. It has been called a lament, and it is both mournful and noble, though a trifle long drawn out.

The Ravel "Mother Goose" suite is said to have been composed for the edification of two child friends of the young Parisian composer. The ingenious instrumentalism of the Hop o' My Thumb number will delight the youngsters, but it is hard to believe that the other four tales made much of an impression.

Ravel's "Mother Goose" is exceedingly verbose and garrulous. There is beauty in all five numbers if you forget that they are supposed to be fairy tales to amuse children.

Charles Martin Loeffler's superb tone poem upon the excessively doleful tale of Maeterlinck, "The Death of Tintagiles," is familiar to the older concert goers. Mr. Ferir's performance on the viola d'amour in the solo part was worthy of much praise. The Dvorak Overture on the subject of John Huss is both fiery and tuneful. The orchestra played throughout with admirable expression.

Say Mexican Plotters Are at Work in U. S.

By International News Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Wholesale arrests are imminent in San Francisco and New Orleans of men said to be behind the movement for an uprising of Mexicans along the Texas border.

Fresh literature urging Mexicans to take up arms against Americans is being received along the border daily from New Orleans and San Francisco.

The Department of Justice, in consequence of today's report, has sent additional Secret Service agents to both those cities and also to border points.

King on Surprise Visit to Canteen

LONDON, Oct. 23.—King George had a little misadventure when lately visiting the Midlands munition districts. He was in an area where one of the charitable organisations had set up a canteen for munition workers, and the King had said that he would like to inspect one of these. It happened, however, that the officials who went to welcome him gathered at one canteen, and that the King's car set him down at another, whose sole occupant, a volunteer lady helper, was cleaning out the tea urns. She looked up, recognized his majesty, gasped—and bolted from the scene.

Once outside, she pulled herself together, came back and did her best to explain things to the unheralded visitor, who shook hands with her, put her at her ease, and gave no signs that he recognized her as the fugitive who had fled from behind the counter. Afterwards the King motored to another hut, where a local personage had arranged for a formal "inspection."

Brighton Auction Event of Season

An event of the season which is attracting the attention of local horsemen is the auction sale to be held Tuesday and Wednesday by the J. C. Keith, Stevens and Sweet Horse Company of Brighton.

Trotters, pacers, ponies, stallions, colts and saddle horses will be knocked down to the highest bidder. The list includes such well-known horses as "Beck Sargent," Billy Burton," "Eva Grattan," "Virginia," "Louis Thomas," "Miss Todd," "Sister Atterton," "Twin Jeff" and Paula."

FREE MEDICINE!

FOR KIDNEY AND BLADDER WEAKNESSES IN YOUNG OR OLD

If you or your children have any Kidney or Bladder weakness write to us today for a Free Package of REMETO. When permanently relieved tell your friends about it. SEND NO MONEY. Address REMETO COMPANY, Dept. 226, Milwaukee, Wis.

ONLY RAILROAD OWNED BY U. S. MAKES MONEY

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 23.—President Woodrow Wilson controls at least one railroad and has the authority to issue passes over it. He is, by virtue of his office, official president of the only standard-gauge railroad in the United States built and operated by the government. It is the Arrowrock line constructed by the Reclamation Service to carry supplies from Boise to the largest irrigation dam in the world, the Arrowrock, twenty miles above this city. And it is a paying common carrier, from the earnings of which a surplus has been turned back into the United States Treasury. This road has been in operation four years, having been built in 1911.

When the gigantic task of erecting the Arrowrock dam across the Boise River was conceived the problem of transporting the supplies to its site had to be solved. This resulted in the decision to build the railroad. It was constructed with a maximum grade of one-half per cent and a maximum curvature of twelve degrees, up the Boise River Canyon, and was a success from the start. It is in constant operation, fully equipped with government rolling stock. Without it the government would have been handicapped seriously in erecting the dam, 351 feet high and weighing over a million tons.

Since its operation this road has earned a net surplus of $62,334.09, or a higher percentage considering the distance than many railroads much longer in various parts of the country. Its total freight earnings are $228,713.36; its switch earnings have amounted to $506.50.

MILLIONS USE IT TO STOP A COLD

"Pape's Cold Compound" ends severe cold or grippe in few hours.

Relief comes instantly.

A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and nur air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! Ease your throbbing head! Nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, fasting nice, causes no inconvenience. Be sure you get the genuine. For sale by Riker-Jaynes and all reliable druggists.—Advertisement.

Germans Sentence 94 More Belgians

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23—The Telegraaf says it has received information from Brussels that 94 Belgians have been sentenced to terms of two months to five years for refusing to work for the Germans.

A correspondent of the Havas News Agency says the Germans have cut off the food supply of Harlebeke because the women refuse to do work for the German army.

The Echo de Belge says the Germans have shot a priest, Fr. Toulon, at Suaden, Flanders.

Ostend Is Damaged by British Shells

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—Great damage was done in Ostend, Belgium, in the recent bombardment by British warships, according to the Echo de Belge. The Maritime Railway station, the lighthouse and the Hotel des Thermes, a favorite haunt of German officers, were destroyed, and the Kursaal and warehouses damaged.

U. S. Army Officer Talks with Kaiser

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Kuhn, military attache of the American Embassy here, leaves tonight for the Serbian front in company with the military attaches of the other neutral countries stationed in Berlin. He has just returned from a two-months' stay at the western grand headquarters, where he was presented to Emperor William last Sunday.

Prisoner Fails in Dash for Liberty

TAUNTON, Oct. 23—Lewis Carroll, a prisoner, made a dash for freedom in the District Court here and was recaptured only by the prompt action of officer George O. Mansfield. Carroll struggled fiercely, but other policemen came to Mansfield's assistance and he was soon subdued.

Carroll, who was in court on a charge of breaking into a store, was held under $3,500 bonds.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MILLINERY CO.

Great Mid-Season Millinery Mark-Down Sale

Owing to continued warm weather we are greatly overstocked. These conditions must be adjusted and our stock reduced to normal figures at once. To accomplish this result **prices have been drastically marked down,** regardless of former values. This sale will be the **Millinery Bargain Event of the Season.** Extra salesgirls in attendance.

$7 and $8 Trimmed Hats, marked down to $2.95

$1.50 Black Velvet Hats, marked down to.... 67c

10c Buckram Frames. Now	17c
2.00 Velvet Hats. Now	96c
2.50 Children's Hats. Now	1.25
2.75 Ostrich Bons. Now	1.75
4.00 Velour Hats. Now	2.95

Bead and Steel Ornaments, Ostrich Plumes, Fancy Feathers in Fur and Aigrette effects. Flowers, etc. All reduced 1-3.

HATS TRIMMED FREE MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Boston Wholesale Millinery Co., Inc.

Blake Bldg., Cor. Wash. St. 59 TEMPLE PL. 3d Floor Take Elevator

DIRECTOR MOYER HERE TO LAUNCH STATE'S GREAT EXTENSION EDUCATION SERVICE

Old and Young to Benefit by Important Plan for Popular Training.

James Ambrose Moyer, Lawrence Scientific School graduate, who has arrived in Boston to serve as special director in the Extension Education Service of Massachusetts.

By C. O'CONNELL GALVIN.

Before the end of November, Massachusetts will have taken a long step forward on the highway of progress for the education of the masses of her people. It will mark a decisive movement for the benefit of the younger citizens of the State, both girls and boys.

Its inauguration will form one of the red letter achievements in the political biography of Governor Walsh, whose pet hobby it has been since the first day of his career as chief executive of the Commonwealth.

At the start the new educational movement will have a very modest title, "Extension Education Service of Massachusetts."

Before many years it will be one of the most important departments of the State, and it will have a more imposing name. It will be then known as the Massachusetts State University, of which, unquestionably, the extension service is the first foundation.

The man chosen to get the new system started, to assemble its machinery and to set it in motion, has arrived at his post of duty. His name is James Ambrose Moyer, an engineer by profession, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1877, was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, in 1899, got the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1904 and since then has been associated with important educational movements in various sections of the country.

EDUCATORS APPROVE PLAN.

Mr. Moyer is already on the job. When he arrived in Boston yesterday he found that offices had been secured for his department on the fifth floor of the Ford Building, across the corridor from the headquarters of the State Board of Education, whose executive head, Dr. David Snedden, is directing the new educational advances and is in full accord with the great work and its special director, Mr. Moyer.

Mr. Moyer is not yet ready to tell the public all the details of the extension work he has come here to organize. He is busy laying out the ground plan and fitting it to the requirements of the State with the help and suggestion of Dr. Snedden.

Both men have plenty of experience to draw from in other places. For years a similar system of education has been in full swing in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, California, Washington and South Dakota.

When Governor Walsh first advocated such a scheme of educational expansion for Massachusetts, his suggestion was given warmest approval by such educators as President Hermon C. Bumpus of Tufts College, Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J., president of Boston College; President Lemuel Herbert Murlin of Boston University, Professor James Hardy Ropes, dean of the Summer school at Harvard, and by educational journals and business men in all sections of the State.

In accord with Governor Walsh's interest and suggestion, a bill was introduced in the Legislature. The bill was passed into law. It carried with it an appropriation of $25,000 to set the system on its feet, and now, with the coming of Mr. Moyer, the machinery of the whole interesting project will be set in motion.

When I asked Mr. Moyer if he was ready to give the public the details of his plans he replied in the negative. And he gave obvious reasons for the postponement of his expository statement.

TO MAKE STATE TOUR.

A tour of the State must be made, visits paid to all important centres, local conditions studied carefully, at least two organizers or field agents must be engaged; in fine, a whole system of popular education, entirely new to Massachusetts, must be built, brick by brick, from the cellar to the roof.

Without at all infringing on Mr. Moyer's special domain or in any way anticipating the more detailed description of plans to be given later by him, the following statement, given to me very courteously by Dr. Snedden of the State Education Board, will be read with interest and profit by all who want to know of the vital new innovation just begun. Dr. Snedden spoke as follows:

In 1913, as the result of a resolve of the Legislature directing the Board of Education to report as to the needs and possibilities of a State university, the board, while recommending adversely to the establishment of a State university in view of the other educational obligations of the State, nevertheless pointed out that there existed in Massachusetts a general need for so-called extension teaching facilities, as otherwise described, university extension and correspondence courses. In another report to the Legislature, in 1915, the Board of Education reiterated its conviction as to the need of the establishments of opportunities for extension teaching.

His Excellency, Governor Walsh, had in the meantime become keenly interested in the matter, and during the session of the Legislature of 1915 he called a large conference of individuals interested. As a result of this conference a special committee was appointed to co-operate with His Excellency in drawing up a bill making provision for the establishment in Massachusetts of university extension and correspondence courses. This bill was passed, and an appropriation of $25,000 to inaugurate the work became available.

DEVELOP NEW WORK.

During the Summer of 1915 the commissioner spent a large portion of his time in studying extension teaching in various parts of the country, while at the same time investigating as to the suitability of various candidates for the position of director of the work in Massachusetts. In September of the current year the Board of Education elected a director, who, as soon as opportunity permits, will present to the board a program of action for the coming year.

It is appropriate at the present time to review certain general matters connected with extension teaching. Few people in Massachusetts are as yet familiar with the scope and character of developments in this field in other States.

Quite generally, indeed, extension teaching thus far has developed as an adjunct of institutions of learning; and in this particular matter the colleges in and around Boston have not been backward. Metropolitan colleges and universities have thus far been most active in developing most forms of extension teaching, although correspondence instruction has also had a very marked development under purely private and commercial auspices.

An examination of the programs of courses offered by the various institutions of the country with a view to obtaining suggestions for use in Massachusetts leads the commissioner to the following conclusions:

SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING.

Extension teaching must be intended as a form of supplementary education designed for those who have either not been able to have access to regularly established schools, or who, somewhat belatedly, find themselves developing new educational needs.

Extension teaching in all cases must be organized primarily to meet the needs of persons who are at the same time regularly employed in earning a living, and in most cases beyond the age at which young people find entrance into elementary or high schools.

Extension teaching may be designed for many widely differing classes. Among the groups now clearly reached by various forms of existing teaching in the country are: Young men and women widely scattered, who desire to obtain definite vocational training along the lines of some selected occupation. These will, as a rule, be reached by correspondence courses.

Methods of such teaching may also be expected to vary indefinitely. The methods of correspondence instruction are already well known, and instruction by lectures and locally formed classes may be expected to follow well-established lines. A new type of organization is now found in some States, combining the advantages, in part, of class instruction with some of those of correspondence teaching.

When, as a result of advertising, a number of persons, approximately six, are found who desire the same course, provision is made whereby these shall receive the correspondence leaflets and directions, with the understanding that they will meet together, voluntarily, at least once a week, and that their instructor will visit them perhaps once a month. There is reason to believe that this combination of the methods of correspondence teaching and class contact will result in a maximum efficiency.

OFFERS BIG ADVANTAGES.

There is every reason to believe, that as a result of proper publicity, a large number of people will discover in extension teaching just the opportunities that they should take advantage of. Under these circumstances, it may be assumed that, with the organization of a strong department of extension under the Board of Education, and the inauguration of systematic methods of publicity, a large number of persons, young and old, throughout the State, will eventually respond, and it is highly probable that a large and strong department of extension teaching will be requisite to meet their needs.

Extension teaching, when rightly organized, may be expected to draw, to an almost indefinite extent, co-operative help from the resources of existing institutions, such as colleges, normal schools, high schools, local boards of health and other similar agencies. Colleges, normal schools and high schools will be able to provide many good teachers for moderate compensation. The extension classes should find the facilities of public school buildings available at their disposal, with proper safeguard. Many local officials can contribute materially through lectures and otherwise, to the instruction.

As to the matter of fees Dr. Snedder said:

The experience of other States suggests that a very few forms of extension teaching may be made almost self-supporting, while many forms can only be made in part self-supporting. It seems desirable that in all cases students should pay moderate fees, partly as a pledge of good faith and earnest intent, and partly as a means of contributing to the efficient administration of the system. Provision can easily be made for State aid to students who manifestly cannot pay the fees required. For some forms of vocational extension teaching, employers have been found willing to bear all necessary expenses, the extension department assuming the responsibility for the organization and administration of the courses offered.

NEED CO-OPERATION.

Forecasting the general results to be expected from the new system, Dr. Snedden summed up:

A proper development of a State department of extension teaching in Massachusetts should result in added interest on the part of people throughout the State in systematic study. It may be expected that an increased appreciation of the value of full time attendance on high school and college will result.

System a Result of Persistent Work Led by Governor Walsh.

Finest Possible Quality—Lowest Possible Prices at Ginter's

Specials for Week Oct. 25-30. Great Convenient Stores. Free Delivery.

BUTTER Finest Fresh Creamery 30c Lb

EGGS Very Choice Eggs Warranted 40c Value 32c Dz. | Cheese Finest York State Full Cream, 25c Val. 20c Lb

60c Teas Orange Pekoe Oolong, English Breakfast, Green and Black Mixed Ceylon, Formosa Our Price Per Lb. 35c

Coffee Savings Also—Our Prices 10c Lb. Off

30c Value Eleven O'Clock Coffee Lb. 20c "Golden Rose" Rich Blend Old Coffee. | 35c Value Kenilworth Coffee Lb. 25c "Pride of Aden." Mocha-Java Type.

Rice 5 pockets, Finest Quality, Uncooked Carolina, Whole Head. Lb. 7½c
12c Value Regularly. 10 lbs. 70c. 5 lbs. 37c. Lb. 7½c

Evap. Milk Peerless or Van Camp's Can 7½c
Reliable Flour 5-lb. Bag 21c
Shredded Wheat Pkg. 10c
Rolled Oats Quaker 5 Lbs. 19c
Soap Fels Monthly 5 Bars 19c
Macaroni 1/2 Spaghetti, Lb. Pkg. 8c
Catsup Blue Label 14 oz. 17c
Starch Flavor Laundry 3-lb. pkg. 11c
Baker's Cocoa ½ Lb. 17c
Molasses Best Cooking Gal. Can 45c 12½c
Pork Finest Heavy Salt Lb. 11c
Extracts Pure Lemon or Vanilla 2-Oz. Bot. 17c
Lean Bacon Machine Sliced Lb. 23c
Olive Oil Finest Imported Italian Full Qt. Can 60c. Pt. Can 35c

Wine, Beverage Dept.

$1 VALUES. PRICE CUT TO 69c

This sale proves Ginter value-giving supremacy. Quantities purest. Free delivery.

Old "Mentor" Whisky Qt. 69c
$1.25 value, a very fine, old, mellow whisky, positively pure. Pints 35c.

Malt Barley Malt Whisky, Old Extract, Specially Prepared, Medicinal, Qt. 69c
Rum Old Jamaica Rum, Choice Quality, Qt. 69c
Gin Pure Gin, $1.00 Value, Bottle 69c
Port Finest Old Spanish $1.00 Value, Bottle 69c
Gin Old Tom or English Dry Gin Bottle 69c
Sherry Cream of the Garden, $1.00 Value, Bot. 69c

ALSO OTHER CUT-PRICE SPECIALS

Rye "Banquet" Old $1.50 Rich Mellow Whisky Qt. 97c
Hunter Rye Original Bottling 90c
Old Crow Bourbon 95c
Black and White Scotch 1.25
Scotch Usher's G. B. Bottling, Nips 10c 89c
Booth's Old Tom Gin 78c
Cocktails Manhattan, Martini or Manhattan, Bot. 85c
Wines Santa Teresa, Port, Sherry, etc., 30c Val. Bot. 29c
Port, Sherry $7.00 Val. Bot. 49c
Roessle Beer Dozen 80c
P. B. Ale Brewery Bottles Qt. 17c
Stout Guinness', P. & L. Bottling, Nips 10c 2 Bot. 15c
Brandy "Cherailler" Finest Product Bot. 1.25
M. & R. Vermouth G. G. Bot. 57c

The Ginter Co

Free Delivery Most Nearby Points—$3 Groceries, $2 Liquors

2 Union St., Cor. Elm Opposite Keith's | 163 Summer St., South Terminal | 495 Washington St. Bet. West & Temple Pl. | 16 Canal St. Opposite Haymarket Square | 45 Bromfield St. No Liquors Sold in This Store

The Ginter Co's Preparations for sale at C. B. Ivers Co., Inc., 549 Washington St. | Adams House Quality Shop, Inc., 122 Tremont St.

STATE STREET FIRM ROBBED OF $600 JEWEL

Well Dressed Stranger Substitutes Worthless Imitation for Valuable Diamond.

How a paste diamond worth nothing was substituted for a real one valued at $600, in the store of Hodgson, Kennard & Co., jewelers, at No. 25 State street, was related in a police report yesterday.

The police say the thief, dressed as a prosperous business man, called at the jewelry store and asked to see some valuable diamonds. He finally picked out a $600 one and took it to the light for examination. He then apparently returned it, saying he would call again, but as he turned to leave the store the clerk noticed that a paste stone had been "planted" on him. The clerk pursued the man into the street, but he made his escape in the crowd.

Hodgson, Kennard & Co. is one of the most exclusive jewelry stores in the city.

The thief was dressed like a banker, broker or well-to-do business man. He was careful not to either overdress or overdo the part. He acted so naturally that there was no suspicion aroused in the mind of the clerk who waited on him.

The man is described as being stout, prosperous and important looking, about fifty years old, five feet, ten inches in height, with a stubby mustache, streaked with gray, and wearing dark blue clothes, fashionably tailored. He weighed about 200 pounds.

The firm started this morning to check up their stock to determine whether there had been other thefts.

Editor Flanagan of Charlestown Dead

John Stephen Flanagan, editor and publisher of the Charlestown Enterprise, is dead at his home, No. 23 Monument avenue, Charlestown. He had been confined to his home for some time with illness. Educated in the old Winthrop School, followed by a course at a business college, at the age of twenty he entered the office of the Charlestown Enterprise as an employe. Six years ago he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ownership of the paper.

Collier Launched for Boston Service

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The steel collier Virginia, built for the Pocahontas Navigation Company for coastwise coal trade between New York and Boston, was launched at the New York Shipbuilding yard in Camden today. Mrs. Ethel Witherspoon Alexander, wife of an official of the Pocahontas Company, was sponsor. The Virginia is a sister ship of the Norfolk, built at the same yards.

An Old, Family Cough Remedy, Home-Made

Easily Prepared — Costs Very Little, but is Prompt, Sure and Effective

by making this pint of old-time cough syrup at home you not only save about $2, as compared with the ready-made kind, but you will also have a much more prompt and positive remedy in every way. It overcomes the usual coughs, throat and chest colds in 24 hours—relieves even whooping cough quickly—and is excellent, too, for bronchitis, bronchial asthma, hoarseness and spasmodic croup.

Get from any drug store 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Full directions with Pinex. Keeps perfectly and tastes good.

You can feel this take hold of a cough or cold in a way that means business. It quickly loosens the dry, hoarse or painful cough and heals the inflamed membranes. It also has a remarkable effect in overcoming the persistent loose cough by stopping the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes.

The effect of Pinex on the membranes is known by almost every one. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract combined with guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements.

There are many worthless imitations of this famous mixture. To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and do not accept anything else.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Advertisement.

Your Shoe Repairer Will Put On

BAILEY'S MONKEY GRIP WON'T SLIP TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

RUBBER SOLES & HEELS

Wear them and you'll get the habit of safety and destroy that nervous fear of slipping. They put the buoyancy of youth in every step that brains have created in rubber and air to protect and prolong human life. They beat the natural foot of man or beast.

IN RAIN or SNOW

NO RUBBER SHOES REQUIRED

HEELS may be bought at our store or sent by mail for 25 cents. Bring or send diagram.

SOLES (Men's) in black sheet rubber, 45c per pr.; white, 55c pr. At our store or mailed. Bring or send diagram.

(IF NOT AT DEALERS)

BAILEY RUBBER CO.

22 Boylston St. Boston

Manufacturers and Patentees—Everything in Rubber Goods—100-Page Catalog FREE

News of Suffrage Campaign

Ines Milholland will be the chief speaker this afternoon at the Tremont Theatre rally held under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. Mayor Curley, Samuel J. Elder, Rabbi Harry Levi and Miss Anne Martin will also speak.

* * *

A Suffrage dance will be held at Convention Hall on Wednesday evening by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. Margaret Foley will be the principal speaker. The hall will be decorated with yellow pennants, bunting and "Votes for Women" balloons.

Jordan Postmaster at Pride's Crossing

J Edward Jordan of Beverly, an employe of the United Shoe Machinery Company, has been appointed by President Wilson postmaster of his office at Pride's Crossing, to succeed Eliaha Pride, a direct descendant of Philip Pride, the first settler in that section. The retiring postmaster has held the office sixteen years. Friends have started a campaign to have President Wilson reconsider the appointment of Jordan.

100 GALLONS OF OYSTERS SEIZED

On complaint of the pure food inspectors, the federal authorities seized over 100 gallons of oysters out of the shell, which had been shipped here from Providence. The government charges that the oysters are unfit for food on the ground that they have been taken from polluted oyster beds.

Costs $150 and Jail Term for This Ride

BROCKTON, Oct. 23.—It cost three men $150 to take a ride in a buggy stolen from in front of the Brockton police station yesterday afternoon. The men, each fined $50, were George Ramsdell, James Clinton, Jr., and George H. Smith, all of Brockton. The owner of the buggy is James W. Brown, inspector of plumbing in Brockton. A bag of surgical instruments taken from the auto of Dr. William H. Holmes was found in the possession of Ramsdell, who was given a month sentence in addition to the $50 fine.

MAYORS PROTEST RAISE IN FARE

At a meeting of the Municipal Officers' Association in the Malden City Hall, a resolution was passed authorizing Mayor Blakely to call a meeting of the Mayors and chairmen of Selectmen of nearby places to arrange for a protest to the Public Service Commission relative to the proposed increase to 6 cents of the fares of the Bay State Street Railway Company. Much severe criticism of the road was offered by those present.

Mayor Harold P. Johnson of Woburn advocated the employing of legal assistance in preparing the protest.

400 Iron Workers in Pawtucket Strike

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 23.—Four hundred iron workers in the Perkins Horseshe Company's plant went on strike today for recognition of their union. General Secretary Michael S. Tighe of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America is coming from Pittsburgh to take charge.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

THE SHEPARD STORES

TREMONT ST. WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL.

ANNUAL UNDERWEAR SALE

—Annual sale and Exposition of standard grades of new Fall and Winter Underwear for Men, Women and Children. In addition to the complete lines in all fabrics, styles, and sizes, the manufacturers have favored us with these special lots:

WOMEN'S 50c AND 65c VESTS 33c

—Bleached Fleeced Vests, low neck, elbow sleeves. Regular and extra sizes at one price.

$3.00 UNION SUITS $1.45

—Australian Wool Union Suits in full length open front; therefore reduced for style reasons.

$1.00, $1.25 UNION SUITS 65c

—Heavyweight Cotton Union Suits, in all styles. —Regular and extra sizes at 65c.

MEN'S $1.00 UNDERWEAR 65c

Every man who has used COOPER UNDERWEAR will be glad to choose their $1.00 ecru balbriggan ribbed shirts and drawers at 65c

$3.00 UNION SUITS $2.15

Men's heavy weight gray Merino Union Suits. Standard qualities—at this once-yearly price concession from their maker.

CHILDREN'S 37½c AND 45c VESTS AND PANTS 29c

—Children's Bleached Garments in regular and extra sizes. (First Floor—Temple Place Side)

$1.00 TO $1.50 UNION SUITS 58c

—Boys' and Girls' Cotton and Merino Open Seat Garments in several qualities. All at one price.

$5.00 TO $7.50 SAMPLE WAISTS AT $2.59

Black and Colored Silk Messalines, Chiffons, Crepe de Chines, Taffetas and Laces . . . .

The Pilgrim Waist Company of Boston — Makers of High Grade Waists — Have Favored Us With Their Entire Season's Samples.

Upwards of 250 waists in all—all new styles—not one intended to retail under $5.00. Choice, $2.59 (Waist Second Floor—Winter Street)

25c WASH CREPES 9c

Season's Surplus, from one of our best mills, to sell below half price

—Beautiful tub crepe, with a mercerized check and stripe woven (not printed) in. Pretty and practical for street and house wear. Just wash and dry—requires no ironing. Light and dark patterns—almost three yards for usual price of one yard—instead of 25c a yard, pay 9c.

12½c FOULARDS, 6½c

—Silk finished printed cotton foulards, in light and dark grounds. 30 inches wide.

12½c PERCALES, 8c

—Standard percales in small patterns and stripes. Fast color. 36 inches wide.

12½c FLANNEL, 8c

—Heavy quality cutting fancy striped flannels, in many handsome patterns. 27 inches wide.

37½c FLANNEL, 19c

—Scotch flannel, cotton and wool, in light and dark grounds, with fancy woven stripes. 32 in. wide

25c PRINTED VOILES, 11c

—Large and small figures and stripes on light grounds, 40 inches wide.

$3.00 LUCILLE NAINSOOK, $1.98

Silk finish nainsook, for fine undergarments; 12-yard pieces in boxes; 40 inches wide. An excellent value.

19c CREPE PLISSE, 11c

—Fine white plisse that requires no ironing when laundered. 30 inches wide.

39c WHITE VOILES, 19c

—Embroidered floral and conventional patterns on soft white voiles. 36 inches wide.

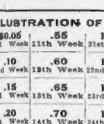
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET AND Knit Goods to Defy Jack Frost

Competent Instructor Oct. 25th to Nov. 6th.

Tremont St.—1st Floor

HAIR COMBINGS

Made into a SWITCH or TRANSFORMATION



$1.25 for Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed

Hair Goods Store—2d Floor Balcony

BRINGS IT TO YOUR HOME

PROGRESSING AFTER A VERY SUCCESSFUL OPENING

MONEY-SAVING PURCHASE-PLAN

THE GREAT "NEW-ERA AGREEMENTS" SEWING-MACHINE CLUB

THE BEST PLAN EVER DEVISED FOR SECURING A MACHINE

1st—Because Club Members receive the best "Standard Rotary" Machines made.
2nd—The Greatest Saving is possible for all.
3rd—The Cash Buyer makes his money count.
4th—The Easiest Terms. Cost less than the regular cash price.
5th—The First Week, if you prefer, Pay only 5c.
6th—The First Month, if you prefer, Pay only 50c.

CHOICE OF SIX VALUES AND SIX AGREEMENTS

SPECIAL dividend privilege. Do not miss this.

TEN CENTS SAVED on as many payments as you make in advance.

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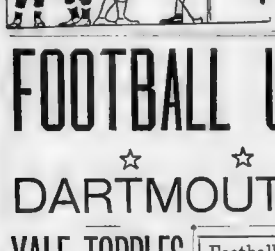
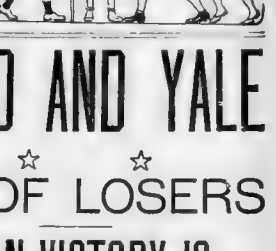
SHERARD NORWELL COMPANY

Cornell	10	W. and J.	16	Princeton	30	Syracuse	6	Tufts	26	Pitt	14	Fordham	10	Amherst	10
Harvard	0	Yale	7	Dartmouth	7	Brown	0	Boston C.	0	Penn	7	Holy Cross	0	Wesleyan	6



SPORTING SECTION



SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915. Boston American SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915.

FOOTBALL UPSETS BRING GLOOM TO BOTH HARVARD AND YALE

DARTMOUTH, BROWN, PENN AND B. C. IN LIST OF LOSERS

YALE TOPPLES BEFORE FINE PLAYING OF MINOR RIVAL

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23.—Yale today lost its second game of the season to a so-called minor college rival, Washington & Jefferson completely outplaying the Elt team and winning by a score of 16 to 7.

Blind luck alone accounted for the solitary Yale score, Quarterback Stobbs of the visitors being tackled so hard at his 10-yard line, with only forty seconds remaining of the game, that he dropped the ball. This allowed Sewell of Yale to grab the ball and scoot across the Washington & Jefferson goal line.

Early in the game Yale displayed two splendid streaks of ground-gaining football and carried the leather from her own 20-yard line to the visitors' five-yard line, only to be held on downs, on the last occasion only six inches from the Washington and Jefferson goal.

Yale's aggressive football in the opening period also netted her a drop-kick-field-goal trial which failed, Sewell's effort fell yards short.

Washington-Jefferson scored a touchdown in the third and fourth periods and a field goal from placement in the second

FORWARD PASS MARK.

All three plunges into the scoring column consisted of much more than half the length of the field, made possible by a generous use of the forward pass. Yale seemed unable to fathom this play, and in the second half went helpless at the dazzling variations when the Pennsylvania college shot over the Eli players' heads.

Although Nuss and Heyman scored for Washington and Jefferson touchdowns, and Moser the field goal, it was Mertright and Stobbs, the full-back and quarterback, whose wonderful forward passes drove Yale back in the world of football. It was not until the very last moment of the contest that Dartmouth threatened and then only when the Princeton team had many subs in the lineup

It looked like a score with Dartmouth on the blank end when Worthington, at quarterback, winning his spurs for the Green, elected to try a forward pass. Gile, who had gone in at center, was also in the game to save the team from a shutout.

Following the ball on Worthington's pass, which, by the way, was far from perfect, Gile was close upon the Tiger, who in his efforts to intercept it, batted the pigskin in the air,

PREVENTS SHUTOUT.

Two long arms reached up. Two hands seized the ball and two sturdy limbs bore the green-clad warrior on his way back of the goal line. Gile fought his way to a position back of the bar for the touchdown that set the small but loyal crowd of Dartmouth followers wild with joy.

It may not have been the cleanest kind of a score, but it was in the game and the goal that followed, coming through Gerrish's unerring kick, sealed the fate so far as completion of the play was concerned

This score came in the cold of the day, which had dragged along through the repeated scoring with very little which could set the small crowd of

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

Football in Again Columbia Is Glad Win First Game

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Football made an auspicious bow at Columbia University today when the new Blue and White eleven vanquished St. Lawrence, 57 to 0. The game was more significant than a mere football victory to the Columbia rooters. To them it meant the re-establishment on a firm basis of the greatest of college sports.

All the Columbia football veterans were in the stands and every one was proud of the new set of Blue and White gridiron heroes.

TOO WINDY FOR TENNIS.

Because of a high wind, the opening match in the Lexington High School pupils-faculty tennis tournament was called off yesterday.

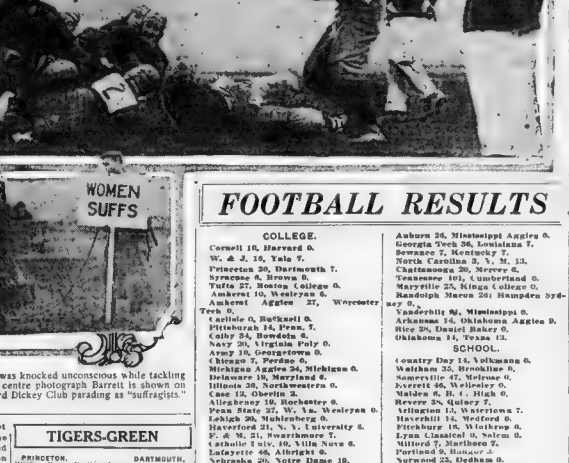
PRINCETON'S ATTACK TOO STRONG FOR BIG GREEN

By HERMAN NICKERSON.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Those Tigers showed some class today when they took the measure of the Big Green team, rolling up a score of 30 to 0 and in the making did not appear to extend themselves.

The boys of old Nassau have an attack and a machine-like precision which means they must be figured

INCIDENTS FEATURING BIG CORNELL VICTORY



At top—Captain Barrett of Cornell watching his team from the sidelines during the final minutes of play. Barrett was knocked unconscious while tackling the extreme left being tackled after scoring the one touchdown of the day. Below—Members of the Harvard Dickey Club parading as "suffragists." "Touchdown," Cornell's kidnaped mascot, is pictured on the extreme left.

YALE-W. and J.

YALE.		W. & J.
Wiedeman, Morely	l.e.	Heyman
C. Sheldon, Schmidt	l.t.	Nuss
Von Holt, Kent	l.g.	Wimberly
Way	c.	Boettner
J. Sheldon	r.g.	McKean
Cairns	r.t.	Witherspoon
Church	r.e.	Whitehill
Wilson	q.b.	Stobbs
Smith	l.h.b.	Moser
Neville, Wait	r.h.b.	Nuss, Shield
Sewell	fullback	Mertright

Score—Washington & Jefferson 16, Yale 7. Touchdowns—Nuss, Heyman and Moser. Goals from field—Moser. Umpire—E. L. King, West Point. Referee—Thomas Thorpe, Swarthmore. Field Judge—Davis, Penn. Time—15 and 10 minute periods.

Hunt Is Best in Winchester Golf

In a saddle tournament at the Winchester Country Club yesterday John McCarthy made the best stroke round of the course. The eighteen-hole handicap medal play for members was won by F. L. Hunt, Jr. The best net score was made by P. L. Lewis.

WIND BANS GOLF PLAY.

CONCORD, Oct. 23.—Owing to the cold weather and high wind, not enough golfers turned out today to play the weekly tournament at the Concord Country Club.

TIGERS-GREEN

PRINCETON.		DARTMOUTH.
Highley	l.e.	McDonough
McLean, Parisette, Lalrabi, Ellis	l.t.	Colton, Trier
Sinclair, Hastings	l.g.	Worthington
Dunnett, Butterworth	c.	Baxter Gile
Hodge, Lee	r.g.	Kelley, Merrill
Kelley, Kaufman	r.t.	Kelley, Larson
Brown, Wilson, Sawtell, Smith	r.e.	McAuliffe, Flibback
Clark, Ames, Blake	q.b.	Dorricott, Burns
Kay, MacDonough, Worthington, Brust, Washington	l.h.b.	MacDonough, Hollman
Shea, Charles	r.h.b.	Tallaferro
Tibbott, Eddy	f.b.	Emery, Hagar, H. F. McDonough
Driggs, Low	f.b.	Dubgart, Burrows

Touchdowns—Princeton, Hodge, Hastings. Goals from touchdowns—Hodge 2, Hastings. Goals from field—Hodge 2. Referee—Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Mahan, Cornell. Field Judge—Morgan, Brown. Time—15 minute periods.

Amherst Takes Wesleyan Game

AMHERST, Oct. 23—Amherst defeated Wesleyan, 10 to 6, in a hard fought game at Pratt Field. The result was doubtful until the end of the game

The first score was made by Amherst in the middle of the first period. After having brought the ball to the Wesleyan 10-yard line Amherst was penalized 15 yards and from this position she kicked a goal.

Wesleyan put up a fine game with excellent interference, and in the second period rushed the ball over for a touchdown

Harvard Freshmen Lose Cemetery Run

The Providence Technical High School defeated the Harvard freshmen at cross-country yesterday along the "cemetery" course in Allston by the score of 25 to 30. Individual honors went to Captain Hutchinson of the Crimson yearlings, who covered the course of nearly four miles in 20 minutes 2 2-5 seconds. The next three men home were "Tech" striplings, and their advent pointed the prize Providencewards.

Henderson Leads in Lexington Golf

LEXINGTON, Oct 23—A. R. Henderson won the cemetery tournament on the links of the Lexington Golf Club today, "dying" six feet from the cup on the eighteenth green with his last stroke. S. F. Shannon was a close second, his last stroke bringing him within three yards of the eighteenth hole.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

COLLEGE.

Cornell 10, Harvard 0.
W. & J. 16, Yale 7.
Princeton 30, Dartmouth 7.
Syracuse 6, Brown 0.
Tufts 27, Boston College 0.
Amherst 10, Wesleyan 6.
Amherst Aggies 27, Worcester Tech 0.
Carlisle 0, Bucknell 0.
Pittsburgh 14, Penn. 7.
Colby 34, Bowdoin 6.
Navy 20, Virginia Poly 0.
Army 10, Georgetown 0.
Chicago 7, Purdue 0.
Michigan Aggies 24, Michigan 0.
Delaware 19, Maryland 6.
Illinois 30, Northwestern 0.
Case 12, Oberlin 2.
Allegheny 19, Rochester 0.
Penn State 27, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Lehigh 20, Muhlenberg 0.
Haverford 21, N. Y. University 6.
F. & M. 21, Swarthmore 7.
Catholic Univ. 10, Villa Nova 6.
Lafayette 46, Albright 0.
Nebraska 20, Notre Dame 19.
Maine 20, Bates 14
Colgate 107, Hennessiey 0.
Fordham 10, Holy Cross 0.
Wisconsin 21, Ohio 0.
Trinity 38, Wilams 0.
John Hopkins 62, Washington 6.
Middlebury 14, N. H. State 0.
Virginia 6, Georgia 7.
Lebanon Valley 10, Dickinson 0.
Maryland Aggies 14, Penn Military 14.
Kansas 18, Kansas Aggies 7.
Rose Poly 76, Butler 0.
St. Louis U. 21, Depauw 0.
Ames 14, Missouri 6.
Minnesota 51, Iowa 13.
Wisconsin 21, Ohio State 0.
Alabama 98, Tulane 0.
Virginia 96, Georgia 7.
Auburn 26, Mississippi Aggies 0.
Georgia Tech 36, Louisiana 7.
Sewanee 7, Kentucky 7.
North Carolina 3, V. M. 13.
Chattanooga 20, Mercer 6.
Tennessee 101, Cumberland 0.
Maryville 25, Kings College 0.
Randolph Macon 26; Hampden Sydney 0.
Vanderbilt 84, Mississippi 0.
Arkansas 14, Oklahoma Aggies 0.
Rice 24, Daniel Baker 0.
Oklahoma 14, Texas 13.

SCHOOL.

Country Day 14, Volkmann 0.
Waltham 35, Brookline 0.
Somerville 47, Melrose 0.
Everett 46, Wellesley 0.
Malden 6, B. L. High 0.
Revere 58, Quincy 7.
Arlington 14, Watertown 7.
Haverhill 14, Wexford 0.
Fitchburg 18, Winthrop 0.
Lynn Classical 0, Salem 0.
Milford 7, Marlboro 7.
Portland 9, Bangor 3.
Norwood 23, Dedham 0.
Beverly 16, Lynn English 0.
Concord 14, Needham 7.
St. Johns Prep. 20, Mechanic Arts 3.
Newburyport 12, Dummer 0.
Lowell 25, Manchester 6.
Swampscott 68, Winchester 0.
Natick High 10, Westboro High 0.

ACADEMY.

Hotchkiss 13, Yale (1919) 3.
Exeter 27, Yale 2d 0.
Dartmouth (1919) 26, Andover 0.
Worcester A. 20, Harvard (1919) 0.
Powder Point 26, Thayer 0.
Groton 20, Middlesex 6.
Mass. Aggies (1919) 14, Deerfield 6.
Lowell Textile 7, M. I. P. Sophs 7.
Milton Academy 0, St. George's 6.

ITHACAN VICTORY IS FIRST DEFEAT IN 4 YEARS FOR CRIMSON

By SYDE LINES.

Yesterday afternoon just after lunch, there was a reasonable amount of money in the possession of Harvard students. Today, while you are reading this story, a great part of that same coin of the realm is speeding toward Ithaca.

The reason for this sudden and totally unexpected transfer in possession was the Harvard and Cornell football game in the Stadium, which the Ithacans won by a comfortable 10 to 0 score. Such a result meant a number of things, with precedents overturned and uprooted in the Crimson camp.

In the first place it was the first time Cornell had ever won a football game from Harvard

In the second place it was the first time Harvard had been beaten since 1911

FIRST MAHAN DEFEAT.

In the third place it was the first time in a college football game that Captain Eddie Mahan of the Harvard team has tasted of defeat, and the worst of it was that he was largely responsible for the result of the game yesterday

With the forecasters' hard-worked-out predictions being thus ruthlessly cast into the discard, we feel there is one prediction which is fairly safe if unruly opponents continue to invade the Harvard and Yale camps, the Crimson and the Blue will find themselves meeting at the end of the season in a sort of consolation game

Everybody is wondering how it all happened. Of course, there are the usual number of "I-told-you-so's" on the horizon, but they don't help any in the analysis of the game. Cornell won because she got the jump on the Crimson.

The winning touchdown was scored within four minutes of the start of the game, and Harvard never afterward sufficiently recovered her lost morale to be able to beat her way to victory. The whole thing came about so quickly that it took the gimp out of the Crimson

MAHAN DROPS BALL.

Harvard got the ball on her own 20-yard line just after the kickoff when Barrett's long punt rolled over the Crimson goal line for a touchback. On the second rush, Mahan dropped the ball when he was tackled hard by Shelton, and the latter recovered the pigskin for Cornell on Harvard's 25-yard line

Cornell saw her opportunity, and, putting into her rushes every ounce of smasm that could be mustered up, which was after all mostly Barrett, the Ithacan captain, who pushed the ball over for a touchdown

A penalty of three yards against the Crimson made Cornell's task a little easier

From that time on Harvard was fighting an uphill game, and although at times there were flashes of aggressiveness on the part of the Crimson, the final punch wasn't there, and Cornell successfully held at bay the once powerful Harvard eleven

BARRETT KNOCKED OUT.

Shortly after the opening of the game, Cornell received what many thought would prove her death blow. when Barrett, the captain and quarterback and one of Cornell's most dependable men, was knocked out in a scrimmage. In tackling Mahan, Barrett dived straight into the Harvard captain's knee

The inevitable happened. Barrett was rendered unconscious by a slight concussion. Cornell's medical aid decided over him for some time, and finally ordered him carried from the field.

He shortly regained consciousness, but he was in no shape to resume play during the game, and half he watched the game from the sidelines lying on a bench at one corner of the field. After the game he was in good shape and walked to the car with his team

GILMAN IS INJURED.

The only other serious injury was that to Gilman, Harvard's left tackle, who injured his ankle in the last period and had to be carried from the field. It was a recurrence of an old injury, and this fact makes it seem very doubtful that he will play again for the Crimson this year

The Harvard eleven of his coach is to be severely criticised for the style of play adopted by Harvard. The game, if one stops to analyze the figures, was largely a kicking one. Shiverick did the kicking when Barrett left the game, and if the latter is any better than Shiverick, or usually has any better luck than did the latter, he would prove the undoing of any eleven

But here is what is objected to. Shiverick consistently sent away long kicks that carried well and easily outdistanced his ends. Harvard, despite this fact, consistently played but one man way back to take kicks.

PUNTS ROLL FREE.

The result was that the majority of the Cornell punts rolled free and drove the Crimson back to her goal line. Had there been two men under the kicks at all times, they could have been covered, and considerable ground should have been gained by Harvard in running them back, for the Cornell ends were always far behind the ball.

Captain Mahan himself is to be criticised for his many fumbles. While only one resulted in a Cornell score, frequent fumbling by the Harvard captain meant a loss of many yards in the Crimson

For instance, Mahan took the kickoff at the start of the third period and on the ball back thirty-five yards to midfield before he was tackled, when he fumbled, and Coolidge recovered for Cornell

Instead of the Crimson rushing the ball toward the Cornell goal line, the tables were turned. All these things added to demoralizing the Harvard team, and throughout the larger part of the game, it was hard to believe that a Harvard eleven was playing Cornell so disorganized were its efforts

RECORD CROWD PRESENT.

A more perfect day could not have been ordered. The air was sharply invigorating and the field was in excellent condition. The largest crowd of the year, some twenty thousand persons, gathered in the Stadium to witness what promised to be a real game. Both teams were supported by cheering sections, which filled themselves hoarse

It was not until after the game, however, that the Cornell rooters, some thousand of them, got in their real work and, for the first time in history, executed a snake dance about the field and around the concrete rim of the Stadium by dancing under the goal posts and tossing their hats over the crossbar

The Cornell mascot, a black bear entitled "Touchdown," made his appearance on the field before the game, and proceeded to amuse the spectators. He had been seduced from the Lenox earlier in the day, but was miraculously recaptured for his debut in the Stadium.

Between his climbing up the goal posts and climbing at his captors for more sugar, of which there seemed to be an endless supply, and posing for photographers, he kept the spectators in peals of laughter, and threatened to run away with the show.

HARVARD-CORNELL

CORNELL		HARVARD
Shelton, l. e.		r. e., Harte
Gillies, l. t.		r. t., Parson
Miller, l. g.		r. g., Dadman
Cool, c.		c., Wallace, Taylor
Anderson, Tilley, r. g.		l. g., Curran
Johnson, r. t.		l. t., Gilman, Coney
Eckley, r. e.		l. e., Soucy, Coolidge
Barrett, Collins, q. b.		q. b., Watson, Willcox
Collins, Schlichter, l. h. b.		r. h. b., King
Shiverick, r. h. b.		l. h. b., Whitney, Rollins
Mueller, f. b.		f. b., Mahan

Score—Cornell 10, Harvard 0. Touchdowns—Barrett. Goal from touchdown—Barrett. Goal from field—Shiverick. Linesman—L. D. Burkett, Dartmouth. Referee—Langford, Trinity. Umpire—McCarty, Germantown. Head Linesman—J. S. Bullard, Dartmouth

DAY OF DEFEATS FOR HARVARD, YALE, DARTMOUTH AND BROWN

CORNELL GIVES HARVARD TEAM 10-0 SURPRISE

Crimson Only Threatens Once in Game That Proves Big Football Upset.

[illegible] the intermissions were two redoubts of the stage [illegible] operated by the appearance [illegible] suffrage squad.

"VOTES" SQUAD APPEARS.

The "Dickey," one of Harvard's exclusive sophomore organizations, was carrying on an initiation and they saw fit to have their fun at the expense of the suffragists and antis alike. The first squad pranced out onto the field, all gaily bedecked in yellow and white, all were perfectly nice ladies, except one chap disguised as Charley Chaplin who carried a sign bearing the legend "If Men Can Vote, Why Shouldn't I?"

The band capered about the field, in front of "Aunty's," all garbed only more, appeared on the horizon. In their midst was one lady of [illegible] who proceeded to put to rout the entire yellow crowd, and even led on a timid looking officer [illegible] in her ramparts. After a short exchange of hostilities, the suffragists were adjudged the losers and the fun was over.

To return to the game itself, however. Looking over the figures there was little to choose between the two elevens. Harvard rushed the ball eight yards farther than did Cornell, and averaged four yards to the rush, while Cornell averaged but two yards. This proves conclusively that, had the Crimson had with her the breaks of luck, there might have been a different story to tell.

CORNELL TAKES BALL.

Cornell took the ball on the kick-off and immediately punted over Harvard's goal line. Putting the ball in play on the 20 yard line, King made three yards through the line. Mahan was called upon to carry the ball. He made a dive at tackle and fumbled. Shelton, Cornell's great end, recovered on Harvard's 25-yard line. Harrett made four yards through centre and then Shiverick fumbled, but recovered the ball for a gain of four yards. Barrett shot through right tackle for a cross buck formation for six yards and first down on Harvard's nine-yard line.

Collins hit a snag and failed to gain. On the next down Harvard was penalized half the distance to her goal line some five yards for offside play. This made it pretty sore for Cornell. Harvard stiffened. Collins made but two yards. On the next play Barrett slipped through for a touchdown.

Cornell got the ball shortly in Harvard territory, when she recovered Mahan's partially blocked kick. This gave Barrett a chance for a drop kick which he kicked from the 22-yard line, Harvard's defense making this necessary. He missed, but Shelton recovered on Harvard's 20-yard line and gain Cornell new life.

BIG GAINS MADE.

This was the story practically of the whole game. Cornell was following the ball and taking advantage of every opportunity. Harvard by being slow and asleep was unable to take all the more harder. Harrett was again driven to a drop kick from the 45-yard line, and this time he made it.

Whitney and Mahan made twenty yards in two rushes. The Harvard captain then circled left end for a fifteen-yard gain, and when, because of Barrett's injury, which resulted from the play, Cornell took too much time out, the Ithacans were penalized fifteen yards, putting Harvard on their thirty-two-yard line. Mahan here over. Watson made the mistake of which he was guilty throughout the game. He aimed his pass for Cornell's centre, which was too powerful for the Crimson end and Harvard got the ball on downs. Thereafter the Crimson never threatened.

For practically the rest of the game it was the same old story. Harvard spasmodically rushing the ball, then weakening and kicking; Cornell returning the punt, and the kick being either fumbled by Watson or Mahan or not being reached at all, with the result that time and again the Crimson was driven back to her goal posts.

GOAL BY SHIVERICK.

Toward the last Harvard tried everything she knew, but the herculean efforts of Gillies and Coy and the Cornell ends rendered Harvard's plays ineffectual, the formations usually being broken up before they got started. Despite all this it must be remembered that Harvard outrushed Cornell and had a better average, showing what breaks in luck will do if a team follows them up to the limit which Cornell certainly did.

Cornell's last score came in the last period as the last straw that broke the camel's back, for with ten points over their heads, the Harvard men knew it was a hopeless race they were running.

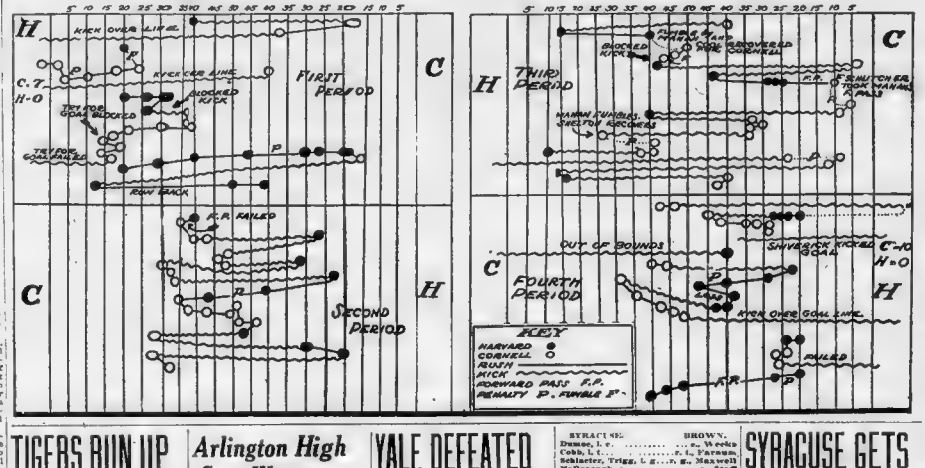
It was the direct result of a weary punt by Mahan, the ball going out of bounds at Harvard's 40-yard line, inches after covering but twenty-five yards. The visitors could make little gain through the Crimson and Shiverick kicked a beautiful goal from the thirty-sixth-yard line.

GOOD OLD STYLE FOOTBALL.

Cornell clung entirely to old-style football, those tactics which have been the favorite plays. Harvard tried everything she had and it was plainly insufficient. The Crimson not away with only one forward pass out of 40 tried. That came in the last period for a gain of twenty-five-yards. It was too late.

Harvard won the game because every player on the team played the game for all he was worth, and let no chances get away from him. Harvard lacked team play, and was frequently slumbering quietly when they should have been fighting the hardest. Of interference there was none. In fact it was the weakest exhibition by a Harvard eleven, with potentialities as stone that has been witnessed in the Stadium since the good old days, when only the favorites got a chance.

CHART OF HARVARD-CORNELL GAME PLAY



TIGERS RUN UP A HEAVY SCORE ON DARTMOUTH

Big Green Is Outplayed in About Every Department by Princeton.

Continued from First Page.

Princeton rooters yelling. It was a sop, and in a way the only real thrill of the game.

From a partisan standpoint, Princeton was grieved, yet the dogged determination of the Dartmouth team won admiration. Fighting in the face of big odds, the boys from New Hampshire fought to the last ditch.

In the making of a wide score, one man always shines. In the telling of the story of Princeton's victory, the name of Tibbott stands boldly forth. His fame as a kicker is established. In the backfield he was always sure and his drop-kicking was a delight. He figured in about all the scoring done for Princeton.

TIBBOTT A STAR.

His first score came soon after the game had started and was a perfect drop kick from the sixty-five-yard line. Then he put the ball across the bar with unerring aim from the forty-two-yard line. In the kicking of goals he also figured and as a ground gainer he shone.

There was little of a spectacular nature in this game, which was played under conditions almost ideal for players and those who sat in the immense Palmer Stadium.

The sun's warm rays tempered the wind, which blew rather stiffly, but not in any way interfering with the game. The field was fast and the turf in perfect condition.

The student body of Princeton, armed with its band, made itself heard throughout the afternoon with the songs that make Nassau famous. Across the field the small but earnest crowd of Dartmouth followers stood fast and gave their team the kind of support that is an inspiration.

Down the line the ball was rushed by perfect work upon the part of the Princeton forwards. Forward passes, run as a die brought results, yet the Dartmouth crowd stood firm, cheering for that score which came finally to give them comfort—small, but still comfort.

GREEN HAD SPIRIT.

It takes loyalty to alma mater to battle in the face of great odds, and the Green team displayed that spirit which makes the game loser. The score was widely against them, yet they fought for every inch of the way, and with credit.

Princeton's attack was perhaps the most marked feature of the work uncovered. There was always concerted action, with evidence of confidence and knowledge, as well as ability to carry through the work. The punch was in their every attack. Defensively the Tigers may not have stood the add test, still the line held and the ends were fleet of foot and traveled in the right direction. The punting was perfect and around the ends sailed sanely.

The scoring by the Princeton machine came as quickly and with such apparent ease that it took the edge off the contest as a spectacle. The good right foot of Tibbott settled the fate of Dartmouth, and in short order.

It was a game where a question of just how much the total would be, which was not at all inspiring. After Tibbott had lifted the ball over the bar for the two field goals the crowd was given a sample of forward passing which certainly will figure in the games the Tigers still have to play.

SCORE ROLLS UP.

Shea shot the ball with the best control in the world and Highley, the end found no opposition whatever in getting through to grab it. The Dartmouth's back field was not equal to the occasion, and the score rolled up through the touchdown.

Again the Princeton team called upon Tibbott, and once more he proved his worth by sending the ball over for the goal after the line had been crossed. All this happened in the first period and the result was a foregone conclusion.

In the third period he caught the ball on Dartmouth's 45-yard line and ran through the field for a touchdown.

Those among the straggling team that tried to head him off were straight-armed, and Tibbott was never in any danger. He ran fleet of foot and sure of his field.

Driggs was another valuable man in the Tiger uniform. His punting was exceptional. The forward pass was proper at all times and the kicks were at the proper height.

He punt to Holbrook on the one-yard line from midfield was an example of what may be expected of him. Holbrook lost the ball when, a fleet-footed end, was in on the play.

PLACEMENT GOAL GEM.

Hoyt, brave lover, stabbed it and was over for the touchdown. This play proved the class of the Tigers. They kept with the ball and never lost a chance to take advantage of the failures of their opponents.

The last scoring done by the Tigers was in the fourth period, when Blake, who was substituted for Shea at quarterback, made a fair catch on Dartmouth's thirty-nine-yard line. Law's field goal from placement was a gem.

Summing up the victory for Princeton, credit should be given to Glick for the masterly manner in which he ran his team. He was a major influence in the score. Back of him was a team trained to favor the ball, knowing where to look for it and having the speed to carry through.

While it was largely a kicking contest in this the Tigers had the edge in perfect judgment of wind conditions was manifest at all times.

Defensively the Princeton players may not have stood the add test, still the line held and the ends were fleet of foot and traveled in the right direction. The punting was perfect and around the ends sailed sanely.

The scoring by the Princeton machine came as quickly and with such apparent ease that it took the edge off the contest as a spectacle. The good right foot of Tibbott settled the fate of Dartmouth, and in short order.

It was a game where a question of just how much the total would be, which was not at all inspiring. After Tibbott had lifted the ball over the bar for the two field goals the crowd was given a sample of forward passing which certainly will figure in the games the Tigers still have to play.

SCORE ROLLS UP.

Shea shot the ball with the best control in the world and Highley, the end found no opposition whatever in getting through to grab it. The Dartmouth's back field was not equal to the occasion, and the score rolled up through the touchdown.

Again the Princeton team called upon Tibbott, and once more he proved his worth by sending the ball

Arlington High Sets Watertown Back by 13 to 7

ARLINGTON HIGH.		WATERTOWN HIGH.
Clarke, Ross, Lt.	L.E.	Foley
Jess, Goodrich, Lt.	L.T.	Cunningham, C. Grant
Henry, Wells, Lt.	L.G.	Cunningham, E. Grant
Bailey, Powers, c.	C.	Saxon
Kelley, Hamilton, Rt.	R.G.	Hodgkins
Blakely, Wilson, rt.	R.T.	Lt. Arnold
Swan, Talbot, re.	R.E.	Bottomer
Geary, Moore, q.b.	Q.B.	Wilson, Dolan
Connors, Dix, lh.	L.H.	McCarthy, Walsh, Sullivan
Kelly, Maguire, f.b.	F.B.	Wadin, Goodman

Score—Arlington High 13, Watertown High 7. Touchdowns—Geary, Powers, Connors. Goals from touchdown—F. McCarthy, Cunningham, Lieutenant—Finn. Referee—Buckley. Umpire—McFarland.

Arlington High defeated Watertown High yesterday afternoon on Spy Pond Field, Arlington, in a hard-fought battle, 13 to 7.

The first half was scoreless, but Arlington came back full of fight in the third period and Geary, the Arlington quarterback, made a long run for the first touchdown.

In the fourth period F. McCarthy made a forward pass over the goal line to Downs. In the last few minutes of play Arlington put in a team of substitutes and Dolan of Watertown got off a forward pass to Counihan, who ran 40 yards for a touchdown.

YALE DEFEATED BY W. AND J. IN HARD GAME

New Haven Boys Make Grand Rally, but Fail to Overcome Lead.

Continued from First Page.

persistently and made the score possible.

Washington and Jefferson created a new forward pass record for the Yale Bowl. The play was used forty times, succeeding twenty-six times and failing fourteen. On two occasions an advance by Washington and Jefferson of more than forty yards was checked when Yale players intercepted the heave.

Tackle "Chub" Sheldon once leaped up and pulled down the pass and Wilson the second time succeeded in grabbing the toss and ploughing ahead for thirty yards.

Yale had apparently attempted to frame a defence for the pass by covering the Washington and Jefferson ends. Instead of shooting the pass to the ends, McCreight, the Washington and Jefferson fullback, almost invariably plunged it over the line to Stobbs, varying the heave with a toss to Heyman or Whitehill.

Yale used the pass only twice, once succeeding and once failing in the employment. The Yale attack drove straight line plunges at the Washington and Jefferson tackles, and, during the first half, outgained the visitors in ground covered.

During the second half Yale gained only three first downs, the backs being checked by the Washington and Jefferson line almost before they were under way. Washington and Jefferson did not attempt a goal from drop kick, but on three occasions used the placement method. Twice the attempts, which were made by Moser, with Stobbs holding the ball, fell short, but on the third occasion the ball traveled over the crossbar from the Yale 30-yard line.

ELI LINE WAVERS.

Washington and Jefferson's first touchdown, scored in the middle of the third period, followed a series of short gains amounting in all to forty. Nuss getting around right end for the five-yard advance that gave the score.

Washington and Jefferson's second touchdown, opening the final period, was the result of successive forward passes which were shot over a shattered Yale defence. Five successive tosses carried the ball from midfield to Yale's ten-yard line, where a triple attack, Stobbs to McCreight to Heyman, carried the ball behind the Yale goal line, where Heyman was waiting to receive the ball.

Later in this period Washington and Jefferson used the pass to romp from its own 20-yard line to Yale's 15-yard line, and scored close to another touchdown, when Captain Wilson grabbed a pass and ran the ball back twenty yards.

Smith's punt to Washington and Jefferson's 40-yard line, followed by Stobbs's fumble, gave Yale its fluke touchdown.

DORCHESTER RACES.

(Class A Pace.

Directum Regent, ch. h. (Hall) 2 1 1
Direct Audubon, b. g. (R. G. Crosby) 1 2 2
Time—2.16, 2.16, 2.16.

(Class B Trot.

Alpine Echo, b. m. (J. Warren) 3 1 1
Early Boy, b. g. (T. J. Griffin) 1 2 2
May Boy 2 3 3
Time—1.04, 1.04½, 1.04½.

(Class C Pace.

Lady Grey, gr. m. (G. T. Linscott) 1 1 1
Harry Todd, b. m. (J. A. Brown) 2 2 2
Time—1.04½, 1.04, 1.04.

(Class D Trot.

Rosmaid, b. m. (Charles) 1 1 1
Rose Logan, b. m. (D. Rose) 2 2 2
Miss Bella, b. m. (Allen Bros.) 3 3 3
Time—1.06½, 1.11.

(Class B Mixed.

Mary C. Todd, b. m. (T. J. Clements) 1 2 1
Robert D., b. g. (J. A. Graham) 2 1 2
Shamrock, b. g. (James Lyons) 3 3 3
Time—1.05½, 1.04.

(Class F—Mixed.

Harry Todd, b. m. (J. A. Brown) 1 1 1
Cyril Masterpiece, b. g. (O. C. Charles) 2 2 2
Time—1.05, 1.03.

SYRACUSE GETS A 6-0 VICTORY AGAINST BROWN

Wilkinson Makes Only Score in Bitterly Fought Game at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—Syracuse won from Brown here today, 6—0. They victors were much heavier than the Hill team and their persistent line bucking, coupled with rought football, were responsible in a great measure for their success.

While Brown outpunted the visitors, they were unable to withstand the onslaughts continually aimed at their guards and centre.

In the first period the game was nip and tuck, interchange of punts being frequent. At the outset it was apparent that Brown would hold Syracuse well in hand.

At the opening of the second period it was apparent that the visitors had changed their tactics. Wilkinson was battering ram, and time and again was forced into the Brown line and around the ends for repeated gains.

Seven successive rushes by Wilkinson, in which he carried the ball more than half the length of the field with hardly any interference, clearly demonstrated that the visitors were out to win.

INTERCEPT A PASS.

These tactics forced the Brown coaches to cause the Brown backs to kick at every opportunity.

The only scored during the game was made in this period. Brown attempted a forward pass, but only 45-yard line. Wilkinson intercepted it and made an youthful end run from the Syracuse 45-yard line to Brown's 24, one of the longest runs of the game. On the next three plays Wilkins ploughed through centre for repeated gains, finally landing the ball on Brown's eight-yard line. Meehan brought the ball further forward to the five-yard line.

Wilkinson was again called upon and on the next play he carry the ball beyond the 45-yard line.

WHITE STOPS DRIVES

In the third period Brown started in to rough it with their sturdy opponents and at every opportunity sent Purdy and Pollard crashing through the Syracuse guards and tackles. At every effort of the home team to force their way, the form of White, the six-foot six guard of the visitors, loomed up a monstrous mass.

The continual driving of Pollard and Andrews were the features of this period. Pollard was doing his best to get through the line and was matched good prowess when a fumble on Syracuse's 10-yard line took away the only chance Brown had to score.

Brown was unable to complete forward passes which would have helped had they been handled properly. Syracuse demonstrated that they were able to handle familiar offense with more success. Wilkinson killed three attempts at passes by Brown in this period.

HARD FOUGHT GAME.

At the beginning of the last period the Syracuse line-up had been so successful in gaining ground, were held repeatedly by the Brown line. Syracuse was forced to kick the ball into Brown territory. Murphy was substituted for Purdy, made a forward pass that brought the spectators to their feet.

The attempt of Syracuse to add to their score by a placed kick went wild. The call of the game found Brown on her own 40-yard line.

The game was one of the most stubbornly contested battles ever seen on Andrews field. Both teams realized what a win meant and both used every known trick in football.

FIGURE LEWIS SHADE BETTER THAN MANDOT

Boston "Fans" Favor English Boxer in 12-Round Battle at Atlas A. A. Tuesday Night.

Boston "fans" have always admired a good boxer, no matter where he comes from. Joe Mandot, the New Orleans lightweight, and "Ted" Lewis of England are in that class. They saw Mandot trim Young Saylor in about as scientific a manner as could be done. They also witnessed on two occasions Lewis take the great Jack Britton into camp by an clever work as any boxer displayed here, so naturally the "fans" are eager to see Mandot and Lewis against each other, knowing that it will be a bout not good and interesting as could be arranged between any two boxers.

It is not an easy job to arrange such bouts, but Matchmaker Ivy Lewis of the Atlas A. A., who has made a big name for himself during the past year by his matchmaking, succeeded in getting both boxers to meet at the local club next Tuesday night.

Though Mandot is a high-class figure that Lewis is just a shade better in a twelve-round bout.

Mandot, as most "fans" know, is a fast-working, two-handed boxer, with a lot of sting in his punches. He can also box on the defensive as cleverly as he can on the offensive, and it has always been claimed that such a boxer will be the one that will end the victorious drive Lewis started when he came to this country and which he has kept up successfully ever since.

While Lewis has showed he is a faster worker than Mandot, still he has never displayed the same hard punches that Mandot has.

Any boxer that can win over Britton in the manner that Lewis did here must be considered eligible to meet the champion. Lewis is after the championship, for it is his ambition to hold the world's lightweight title.

Mandot has been against the champion at New Orleans and, while there was no decision rendered in the bout, Mandot was considered to have had the better of the argument.

As the champion intends to meet the four best lightweights in this country before he retires, Lewis and Mandot are anxious to be picked as one of the four. The champion has agreed to pick the winner of the bout Tuesday night as one of the list. That in itself is a big incentive for Lewis and Mandot.

The semi-final will bring together Harry Carlson of Brockton and Johnny Fowler of Chandler, two ex-amateur champions of New England. Barney Crowder, another ex-amateur champion of New England, is to make his reappearance in the ring in one of the preliminaries and he has booked a good opponent for an opponent in Kid Thomas of Providence. Eddie Goodwin and Eddie Flynn will clash in the other preliminary. Phil Powers will referee the main bout.

Lowell Driving Club Has Six Race Events

LOWELL, Oct. 23.—The winners today on the Lowell Driving Club half-mile track in Chelmsford were: Match race, Parker's Bob Manager Free-for-all pace, Rensonia's Green Pilot. Class A pace, Maguire's Dolly C. Class A trot, McDonald's Excel Boy. Class B pace, Coffin's Joe Harris. Class B trot, B. Clark's McVey.

Browns Dropped Foster, Hero of World's Series

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Twirler George Foster, who stood the Phillies on their heads in the second and fifth games of the World's Series, is the same George Foster who was given a short tryout with the Browns and turned back by former Manager Bobby Wallace in 1911.

Foster came to the Browns along with a pitcher named Sewell and Catcher Tom Wilson. Scout Charley Barnet procured the three players from the Muskogee club of the old Western League for $250.

"Who sent us those hoboes?" asked one of the regulars of Bob Wallace when the three newcomers arrived. A short time later Sewell was given his unconditional release. Wilson and Foster were sent to the Galveston club of the Texas League in exchange for Outfielder Ben Egan, who broke a leg at the training camp in Montgomery, Alabama, the following spring.

Carr and Burnham Bellevue Winners

A. L. Carr won the best gross and K. L. Burnham the best net prize in the Bellevue Golf Club yesterday afternoon. Best selected nine from eighteen holes, half handicap, was the match on the card. The score:

F. L. Burnham	44	12	32
W. Mosher	43	11	32
A. L. Carr	45	11	34
L. Rosser Jr.	46	10	36
H. Bigelow	45	8	37
F. P. Cutler	49	11	38
A. L. Tull	49	11	38

40,000 TO ATTEND ARMY-NAVY GAME

Largest Crowd That Ever Saw Game Between Government Schools Will Be Present.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Army-Navy football game, which will be staged on the Polo Grounds on November 27, promises to attract the largest crowd that ever saw a gridiron battle between the two government schools.

The Polo Grounds seat over 36,000 persons for a baseball game, but the field area needed for a football battle is smaller, and carpenters are now busy building extra seats, which will bring the capacity of the park to over 40,000.

The distribution of tickets will be identical with that of 1915. The Army and Navy allotment is exactly the same in number and both the Army and the Navy have the privilege of purchasing additional tickets. Both academics will exercise this option. They also have the right to first call upon 8,000 other tickets. In other words, their written orders for those tickets will be accepted prior to any through public sale. Co-jointly this Harvard-Yale agreement applies to the same 25,000 seats in their control.

The remaining seats, which will be in the east and west sections, as they were in 1913, will be sold through the New York baseball club. The club will also have a limited number of boxes for sale. Ringside boxes holds four persons and the prices will be six to $50 and $100, depending upon location.

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Harvard '19	0	Andover	0	Yale 2d	0	Brookline	0	Melrose H.	0	Wellesley	0

Malden	0	Ridge Tech	7	B. C. High	0	Dorchester	6				

RINDGE BARELY WINS IN GAME AT DORCHESTER

Cambridge Lads Kick a Goal from Their Touchdown and Lead, 7 to 6.

RINDGE TECH		DORCHESTER HIGH
Boyle, Lg	r.g.	Ballard
Crowley, lt	r.t.	Crowell
Carew, l.e.	r.e.	Fuller
Reade, q	q.	Flaherty
Scully, Agnew, r.h.	l.h.	Barker
Spellan, Williams, f.b.	fl.	Charron, Healy
Robinson, Murray, r.e.	l.e.	Smith
Hamilton, q.b.	q.b.	Corrigan
Hubbard, r.h.	r.h.	Cleary
E. Meltzer (Capt.), r.h.b.	f.b.	Colosa, Charron

Score—Rindge Tech 7, Dorchester High 6. Touchdown—Hubbard. Goal from touchdown—Hubbard. Referee—Hall, Tufts. Umpire—Bancroft, Dartmouth. Linesmen—Dacey, Tufts. Time—Four 10-minute periods. Attendance—1,000.

In one of the fastest games of the season at Lincoln Field, Dunbar avenue, Dorchester, the strong Rindge Tech team of Cambridge won from Dorchester High, 7 to 6. Each eleven played the game for all it was worth.

The Rindge team outweighed Dorchester, but the Dorchester line played low and stopped many of the Rindge plunges. Dorchester was crippled by the loss of two of its best backs in Captain Flannigan and Campbell, but both were on the side lines encouraging the boys.

The first two periods of play were about even, with the ball in the Rindge territory at the end. The third period was the hair-raiser of the contest, Dorchester scoring first after a pretty quarterback play and run of forty yards by Corrigan, whose dodging and fleet footedness was a feature. Charron missed the goal owing to a strong wind.

D. Meltzer and Hubbard bucked the line of the Dorchester team low and hard for gains. Hubbard scored a touchdown after a pretty twenty-yard run. Hubbard kicked the goal, giving his team the winning tally of one point.

In the final period both teams showed the strain of the hard struggle. First Dorchester would make good gains and then Rindge would force the ball back down the field. One of the Rindge and one of the Dorchester players were put out of the game, but at the close shock

THRILLING MOMENTS IN THE RINDGE-DORCHESTER GAME

Above, Campbell of Dorchester circling the end for a long gain in the first period. Below, G. Meltzer of Rindge ploughing through the Dorchester line

Fitchburg High, 16; Winthrop High, 0

FITCHBURG H. S.		WINTHROP H. S.
Cronin, Howarth, l.e.		Barry
Tower, Howarth, l.t.		Gunderson, Griffith
Mason, Hardon, l.g.		Mann
Whipple	c.	Hall
O'Horn, Donlan, Grethiser, r.g.		Mitchell
Hardon, r.t.		Walker
Connors, Parsell, r.e.		Leahy, Hannon
Dacey, Dorney, q.		Shanahan
Warner, l.h.		Parrell
Howarth (Capt.), r.h.b.		Tirrell
Driscoll, f.b.		Gerrasimoff

Score—Fitchburg H. 16, Winthrop H. 0. Touchdowns—Driscoll, Howarth. Goal from touchdown—Leahy. Referee—Hall, Tufts. Umpire—Bancroft, Dartmouth. Linesmen—Dacey, Tufts. Time—Four 10-minute periods.

FITCHBURG, Oct. 23.—Scoring two touchdowns, followed by two sure kicks for the goal, gave the Fitchburg High trounced Winthrop High on the New Boulevard grounds this afternoon, 16 to 0. Though the visitors outweighed the locals, Coach Amiotte had the edge in speed and not only outplayed Winthrop on the defensive, but had a stone wall defensive.

A feature was Shirrell's thirty-yard run around right end, which developed into a touchdown. Captain Talcott was injured in a scrimmage, but resumed play.

Revere High Swamps Quincy High, 38 to 7

REVERE HIGH		QUINCY HIGH
Kellah, l.e.		Dolan
Nigro, l.t.		Hilgar
Mullen, l.g.		McCleary, Hunter
Gould, c.		Dunlap
Wells, r.g.		Ward
Perrotta, r.t.		Sandborn, Patterson
McCabe, r.e.		Mahoney, Barron
Bagnell, q.b.		Nixon, Gallagher
Fermoyle, l.h.b.		Nixon, Gallagher
Sheehy, r.h.b.		Lawlor, Jones
Kelley, f.b.		Burke

Score—Revere 38, Quincy 7. Touchdowns—Bagnell 2, Sheehy 2, Mullen, Fermoyle, Nixon. Goals from touchdowns—Fermoyle 3, Dolan. Referee—Hall, Tufts. Umpire—Corbin, Tufts. Linesmen—Sullivan, Revere. Time—Four 10-minute periods. Attendance—800.

Five hundred shivering fans watched Revere High defeat Quincy High, 38 to 7, at Paul Revere Park Revere, yesterday.

Quincy was unable to stop the terrible slamming at their line by their heavy opponents, with the result that Revere seldom failed to make their distance.

In the second period, McNamara recovered the ball on a fumble and ran forty yards for a touchdown.

The feature of the game was the playing of Fermoyle, Stowell and Patterson for Revere, while Sanborn, De Semo and Mullen played well for Quincy.

Clan McPherson Wins from Lindsay

LAWRENCE, Oct. 23.—Clan Lindsay was defeated by Clan McPherson at the riding park here today in the qualifying round of the 2-24 cup series, by two goals to one. Burdette scored for the Cambridge team in the first half-minute, but the home team forged ahead before the interval. The winners will meet Pal River in the first round. The lineup:

CLAN McPHERSON.		CLAN LINDSAY.
Perrenod, s.		McMaster
Clarke, r.b.		Carleton
Hackney, l.b.		Wilson
Gerry, c.		Burdette
Tillotson, s.b.		Dennison
Hall, r.m.		Hall
Brooks, r.m.		Hall
Hamilton, s.b.		Dennison
Brown, l.m.		Tyson
Curtis, c.		Tyson
Rose (Capt.), r.f.		Lindsay I.
Hamilton, l.f.		Lindsay II.

Score—Clan McPherson 2, Clan Lindsay 1. Goals—Hackney, Hamilton. Referee—Hubert de Clay McPherson, Charleston for Clan Lindsay. Time—Two 15-minute halves.

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HAVERHILL HIGH HOLDS MASTERY OVER MEDFORD

HAVERHILL		MEDFORD
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Cassidy, l.t.		Fitzgerald
Cassell, l.g.		March
Bond, c.		Bent
Hyde, r.g.		Leary
Smith, r.t.		Lee
Hoyle, Cummings, r.e.		Deveau
Cassell, q.b.		Bryden
Crowe, l.h.b.		Tirrell
Hayes, r.h.b.		Hayes, Leary
Ross-Bennett, f.b.		Medford Trade-Jones

Score—Haverhill 14, Medford 0. Touchdowns—Crowe, Hayes. Goal from touchdown—Bryden. Referee—Hall, Tufts. Umpire—Bancroft, Dartmouth. Linesmen—Adams, Field Judge—Burke. Time—Four 10-minute periods.

HAVERHILL, Oct. 23.—Haverhill High won from Medford High today, 14 to 0. Haverhill had the upper hand throughout, Medford making but two first downs and never gaining Haverhill's 25-yard line.

The home team threatened to score six times, but penalties and fumbles deprived them of most of their chances. The winners rushed the ball the length of the field time and again, only to be stopped near the Medford goal line.

In the first period Medford kicked off and recovered the ball on a fumble on Haverhill's 40-yard line. Medford was held for downs and Haverhill then advanced the length of the field as the result of line plunges and short end runs by Stapes.

There was no scoring in the second quarter, although the ball was in midfield or near Medford's goal line at all times.

In the third period a beautiful forward pass from Cronin to Ritchie netted thirty-five yards and Haverhill's final score. The Medford line was weak both on the offence and defence, except for the ends.

Ryan of Haverhill contributed a forty-yard run that paved the way for the second score. The features were provided by Pearson, Ryan, Bawver and Finnegan of Haverhill and Captain Kane and Ambrose of the visitors.

CHARLES RIVER RACES.

CLASS A, MIXED—MILE HEATS.

Binnels (W. J. McDonald)	1	1	1
Mischief (C. F. Morse)	2	2	2
Lee Yen (W. J. McDonald)	3	3	3
Time—3:17½, 3:21½, 3:17½.			

CLASS B, MIXED—HALF MILE HEATS.

Wetta Nitke (J. C. Portnoff)	1	1	1
Miss Vassar (M. F. Prescott)	2	2	2
Time—1:14½, 1:14½, 1:14½.			

CLASS C, TROTTING—MILE HEATS.

Marguerite (W. J. McDonald)	1	1	
Dan Rooney (A. J. Portnoff)	2	2	
Miss Zombie (T. C. Wetherell)	3	3	
Time—2:37½, 2:37½.			

CLASS D—MILE HEATS.

Ed Annerty (W. J. McDonald)	1	1	
Mischief (C. F. Morse)	2	2	
Time—2:37½, 2:37½.			

CLASS E, PACE—MILE HEATS.

Ruth B. (J. C. Portnoff)	1	1	
Elise Brown (J. C. Portnoff)	2	2	

CLASS F, TROTTING—MILE HEATS.

Peter Pringle (Harvey Bass)	1	1	
Patsy Jay (J. A. Nute)	2	2	
Time—2:37½, 2:37½.			

CLASS HANDICAP.

Gypsy Belle (Allen)	1	1	
Time—2:37½, 2:37½.			

CLASS G, TROTTING—MILE HEATS.

John Moody (W. J. McDonald)	1	1	
Gertie (W. J. McDonald)	2	2	
Time—2:37½, 2:37½.			

CLASS H, TROTTING—MILE HEATS.

Debate (Off) (W. Lewis)	1	1	
John G. (Owner)	2	2	
Harry Hayes (C. Bigelow)	3	3	
Keyota (C. Bigelow)	4	4	
Time—2:37½, 2:37½.			

CLASS I, TROTTING—MILE HEATS.

Fodora (H. R. Balston)	1	1	
R. D. M. (L. Portnoff)	2	2	
Virginia M. II (J. H. Thompson)	3	4	
Anita Knight (W. J. McDonald)	4	3	
Time—2:37½, 2:37½.			

CLASS K, MILE—MILE HEATS.

Mary Todd (W. J. McDonald)	1	1	
Velva (W. A. Sim)	2	2	
Hillcrest Rogue (W. J. McDonald)	3	3	

Young Crimson Players Lose 3 Stars and Game

WORCESTER ACADEMY.		HARVARD 1919
Larkin, Greer, l.e.		Carlisle, Pierce
Sullivan, Cummings, l.t.		Cunningham, Rogers
Sabin, Carbonneau, l.g.		Lee, Lawrence
Andrews	c.	Lyon
Shuttleworth, Hurd, Morse, r.g.		Lieber
Kelley, r.t.		Hall
Kinsley, Kidder, r.e.		Palmer, Wood
Kidder, q.		Kennedy
Kingsley, Hartigan, l.h.		Bradlee, Hall
Dolan, r.h.		Gaskill
Kidder, f.b.		Cassell

Score—Worcester Academy 7, Harvard 1919 6. Touchdowns—Kingsley, Kidder. Goal from touchdown—Kidder. Referee—Lesley Mann, Springfield Training School. Umpire—R. D. Fuller, Providence. Field Judge—Don Green, Dartmouth.

WORCESTER, Oct. 23.—Worcester Academy downed Harvard Freshmen on Gaskill Field today, 7 to 6. Harvard lost three stars.

Canfield and Coolidge receiving broken ankles and Flower a torn muscle on the left thigh.

Academy scored 14 of its 20 points in the first period, Kelly made a 20-yard run around Harvard's right end for a touchdown. In the same period he ran back a punt sixty yards for a touchdown. Larkin scored Academy's other touchdown, taking a forward pass from Kelly on Harvard's 20-yard line.

Springfield Wins from Vermont, 54-0

FIELD Y.M.C.A.		UNIVERSITY OF VT.
Sims, Harkiner, Burnham, l.e.		Ware
Bliss, l.t.		McCarthy
Stafford, l.g.		Cameron
Mann, c.		Bennett
Hall, r.g.		Hall
Gridley, r.t.		Burrows
Whalen, Whalen, r.e.		Burrows
Miller, Keith, q.b.		Roche (Capt.)
Kindle, Graham, l.h.b.		Cushman
Barnes, Evans, r.h.b.		Dickey
Decker (Capt.), f.b.		Nelson

Score—Springfield Y. M. C. A. 54, Vermont 0. Touchdowns—Stafford 2, Mann, Harkiner, Kindle, Graham. Goals from touchdowns—Miller 5. Referee—Lesley Mann, Springfield Training School. Umpire—Bancroft, Dartmouth. Linesmen—Adams, Field Judge—Burke. Time—Four 10-minute periods.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 25.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College walked away from the University of Vermont team today on Pratt Field, winning 54 to 0. The first touchdown came after only three plays. Kindle carried the ball eighty-five yards through a broken field for another. Harvey picked up a blocked punt and ran nearly the length of the field. For the visitors Cushman was easily the star

Lowell High Takes Manchester High In

LOWELL HIGH		MANCHESTER HIGH
Leal, l.e.		Eaton
Mahoney, l.t.		Remon
Mitchell, McNabb, l.g.		Bowley, Bowden
Mahoney, c.		Newton
Dolan, Dolan, r.g.		Albert, Remolin
Dunbar, r.t.		Rosenblum, Alan
Ben Leach, r.e.		Hall
Lynch, q.b.		Hampson, Palmer
Wade, r.h.b.		Bowley
Lynch, Lowell High 25, Manchester High 0. Touchdowns—Lynch 2, Leal, Mahoney. Goals from touchdowns—Desmond, Freeman—Leal 2. Referee—Mahoney, Boston College. Umpire—Hurley. Time—Four 10-minute periods.		

LOWELL, Oct. 23.—Lowell High won two from Manchester High, 25 to 0, today. The local eleven played superior football in all but the third period. This is the first Lowell victory over Manchester in many years. Lynch and Liston played well for Lowell and Barry for Manchester

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BUCKNELL GOOD ENOUGH TO HOLD CARLISLE IN TIE

CARLISLE INDIANS		BUCKNELL
Longwood, Lippelle, l.e.		F. C. Yarnall
Williams, l.t.		H. Gabel
Hartman, l.g.		Hoffman
c.		Schofield (Capt.)
Mayo, r.g.		L. p. White, Mettler, Taffee
Blue, r.t.		Lee
Bird, r.e.		L. Banks
Crane, q.b.		Wilson, Hoffman
Waite, Brown, l.h.b.		Gilbert
Gardner, r.h.b.		Arlin, Banks
Caslo (Capt.), f.b.		Hendren, Gabel

Referee—Hall, Tufts. Umpire—Bancroft, Dartmouth. Linesmen—Goldstein, Dickinson. Touchdowns—Gardner, Caslo. Time—Four 12-minute periods.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 23.—The Carlisle Indians were held to a no score game by Bucknell University's rapidly developing eleven before a big crowd on Indian Field.

While the contest was snappy it showed neither eleven to much advantage, except in isolated spots. At theg ame's opening both teams seemed to have established good defensive work, but as the contest progressed the defense of each weakened noticeably.

For Carlisle, Crane, Bird, E. Morris and Lookeround carried the burden, and for the visitors Cockill, Schofer, Banks, Atkins and Henderson featured.

GOOD FORWARD PASS.

The inability of either team to score provoked a little roughness, which was quickly subdued by the officials. Hopkins was put out of the game.

Bucknell won the toss and elected to receive the ball while defending the north goal. Captain Calac kicked to McDermott. Throughout the first two periods the contest was lacking in spectacular work, although Henderson, Banks and Yarnell advanced with end runs by side-stepping tackle.

In the third period Calac forward passed to Crane for 40 yards in one of the best plays of its kind ever seen here. Penalties for holding and offside plays multiplied in the closing periods.

With the exception of one 30-yard pass, Broker to Wofford, most of the passes were illegal or poorly made

HIT LINE HARD.

At the end of the third period the visitors sledgehammered the Red-skins' line to fearful shape to within a short distance of Carlisle's goal. At the beginning of the last quarter Carlisle got the ball on a fumble and returned Bucknell's kick-off to midfield.

Groton Rolls up 20, Middlesex 6

GROTON SCHOOL		MIDDLESEX
Smith, Whitney, l.e.		Lewis
Sprague, Whitney, l.t.		Lewis
Bigelow, l.g.		Fowler
Ballantine, Prue (c), c.		Prue (c)
Clark, r.g.		Lovell
Gates, r.t.		Lovell
Lee, Ashburn, r.e.		Lovell
Wadsworth, r.h.b.		Lovell
Lyman, q.b.		Lovell
Wetmore, Lovejoy, l.h.b.		Lovell
Wetmore, Lovejoy, f.b.		Lovell

Touchdowns—Wetmore, Lovejoy, Lee, Ashburn, Lyman. Time—10-minute periods.

GROTON, Oct. 23.—Groton School defeated Middlesex School today, 20 to 6. Groton showed up somewhat heavier than their opponents and was a hard and fast game. The victors have hammered the Middlesex line time and again for consistent gains. Groton scoring two of its touchdowns in this manner

St. John's Prep Is Victor Over Mechanic Arts

ST. JOHN'S PREP		MECHANIC ARTS.
Ahern, Dacey, l.e.		Dacey
Ahern, Wm. Keane, l.t.		Lawrence
Creed, Shaughnessy, l.g.		Hallig
Crowley, Crehan, c.		Kane
Morrissey, O'Loughlin Johnston, r.g.		Hall
Morrison, Callahan, Shaughnessy, r.t.		Cusick
Dolan, r.e.		Lawrence
Dolan, Keegan, Horrigan, q.b.		Hall
Dolan, l.h.b.		Gormley
Reardon, Brothers, r.h.b.		Cassell
Sullivan, Mc rath, f.b.		Gray

Score—St. John's Prep 20, Mechanic Arts 0. Touchdowns—Dacey, Crowley, Sullivan. Goals from touchdowns—Dacey, Crowley. Referee—Mahoney, Boston College. Umpire—Lamoureaux—Tufts. Linesmen—Dolan, Tufts. Time—Four 12-minute periods.

DANVERS, Oct. 23.—St. John's Prep defeated Mechanics Arts, 20 to 3 here today. St. Johns scored two touchdowns in the first two periods. A whole new team was in the field in the last half and no scoring was attempted. Six of St. Johns regulars were out on account of injuries.

Mechanics Arts scored a field goal from the the thirty-yard line in the fourth period. Gray excelled for Mechanics Arts.

Wanderers Better Than Chicatabats

VERMONT WANDERERS		CHICATABT
Hall, l.e.		Harris
Cummings, l.t.		Lefavor
Cummings, l.g.		Lefavor
Hayes, c.		Mann
Hall, r.g.		Leonard, Lee
Hall, r.t.		Leonard, Lee
Frank, r.e.		Joy
Hall, q.b.		Joy
Hall, l.h.b.		Joy
Hall, r.h.b.		Joy
Hall, f.b.		Joy

Score—Vermont Wanderers 19, Chicatabats 13. Touchdowns—Hall 2, Cummings, Hayes. Goals from touchdowns—W. Moulton 2. Referee—Kinsley, Andover. Umpire—Bancroft, Dartmouth.

The Neponset Wanderers won over the strong Chicatabat Club at Stoughton, 19—6. Chicatabat Club's score was made on a recovered fumble by "Hiker" Joy, a former Holy Cross star. Locke, W. Moulton, Trask and Moberg played well for the Wanderers.

Classical in Tie with Salem High

CLASSICAL		SALEM HIGH
Jordan, Dearborn, l.e.		Richardson, Jennings
Smith, l.t.		Mahoney, F. Greene, O'Rourke
Cook, l.g.		
Hayward, c.		Le. Perkins, Southard
Hunter, r.g.		Le. Warner, O'Rourke
Murphy, r.t.		Le. Hardy
Hall, r.e.		Le. Hardy, Perkins
Sullivan, q.b.		Le. Perkins, Dering
Miller, l.h.b.		Le. Perkins
Greene, f.b.		Greene, Jeffrey, Warren, J. Ross

Score—Classical 9, Salem High 6. Touchdowns—Murphy. Referee—Smith of Tufts. Umpire—Nash of Brown. Time—Eleven-minute quarters.

LYNN, Oct. 23.—Classical and Salem High struggled to a 6—6 score at Ocean Park this afternoon and neither school had the punch to score. Twice Classical stopped the Witches within the shadow of the goal posts.

Columbia Loses $996.07 on Sports

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Basketball and baseball were the only sports on the Columbia list of thirteen athletic activities that paid for themselves last year, according to the annual report for the year ended June 30 of the Columbia University Athletic Association, made public by Harry A. Fisher. Rowing showed the greatest deficit—exactly $4,490.

The total deficit of the association was $996.07, as against a credit balance of $8.85 for the previous year. The loss was traceable to a decrease of student and alumni dues amounting to $670, and increases in the expenditures of the misrepporte teams.

Johns Hopkins, Brickley's Own, Winners, 62-6

JOHNS HOPKINS.		WASHINGTON COLLEGE
Ormond, l.e.		Healey
Barney, l.t.		Young
Franklin, l.g.		Hoffman
Primrose, c.		Lerner
Hoffman, r.g.		Hoffman
Tracy, r.t.		Hoffman
Wilkinson, r.e.		Bullard
Brown, q.b.		Cassell
Scanlan, l.h.b.		Kneright
Hoffman, r.h.b.		Brown
Hoffman, f.b.		Wallace

Score—Johns Hopkins 62, Washington College 6. Touchdowns—Brown 3, Wilkinson, Hoffman 2, Ormond, Barney, Tracy. Goals from touchdowns—Brown 7, Hoffman 2. Referee—Mahoney, Boston College. Umpire—Lamoureaux—Tufts. Linesmen—Dolan, Tufts. Time—12-minute periods.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Charley Brickley's Johns Hopkins team took Washington College into camp this afternoon to the tune of 62 to 6, thus getting a long way towards the Maryland State championship. The Hopkins team outweighed its opponents and ran through them almost at will. Hoffman and Uhler starred for the locals, while Enwright and Young played a good game for the Washington College squad.

Johns Hopkins scored nine touchdowns in the first three quarters of the game, and Wilkinson kicked eight goals

Amherst Aggies, 27; Worcester Tech, 0

AMHERST AGGIES.		WORCESTER TECH
Richardson, Grayson, McKee, l.e.		Hayward
Platsted, l.t.		Hayward, Hoyt
Buck, l.g.		Fox, Bacon
c.		Fargo
Bullrich, Verbeck, r.g.		Hamlet, Fox
Paulsen, r.t.		Hamlet, Fox
Day, r.e.		Carraway
Curran, q.b.		Beach, Mann, Talbot, Bacon
Bolan, Curran, l.h.b.		S. Wetmore, Dunbar
Hartley, Barnard, r.h.b.		Dunbar, Anderson
Hall, f.b.		Hamlet, Fox

Score—Amherst Aggies 27, Worcester Tech 0. Touchdowns—Curran 2, Hartley, Wren, Goss. Goals from touchdowns—Curran 3. Referee—Carpenter of Harvard. Umpire—Lamoureaux—Tufts. Linesmen—Dolan, Tufts. Time—Two 12 and two 10-minute periods.

WORCESTER, Oct. 23 — Amherst Aggies had little difficulty in defeating Worcester Tech, 27 to 0, this afternoon. The Aggies' most effective ground gainer was a puzzling shift and before Tech had got onto it the Aggies had piled up a long lead.

Curran scored the Aggies' first touchdown, taking the ball over after a twenty-five-yard run through center. In the second period Curran made a second touchdown, carrying the ball across after a series of line plunges had brought it close to Tech's goal. A few seconds later Darling made a spectacular sixty-yard run for the Aggies' third touchdown. The Aggies' last touchdown was made by Weeks in the last period.

Southbridge Loses to Clinton, 5 to 0

CLINTON, Oct. 23.—Clinton eleven in the Central Mssachusetts Soccer League won its first home game this afternoon, defeating Southbridge, 5 to 0 The summary

CLINTON.		SOUTHBRIDGE
Mackintosh, g.		Southall
Ashton, f.b.		Ashton
Quail, l.h.		Ashton
Smith, c.h.		Ashton
Ashton, r.h.		Ashton
Lightowler, c.f.		Ashton
Ashton, l.w.		Ashton
Ashton, r.w.		Ashton
Ashton, l.f.		Ashton
Ashton, r.f.		Ashton

Goals—E. Jamieson, Lightowler, Ashton. Referee—Ashton. Umpire—Ashton. Time—45-minute halves.

EVERETT HOLDS WELLESLEY BACK IN HANDY STYLE

EVERETT H. S.		WELLESLEY H. S.
Sitts, Mirabelli, Sess, l.e.		Crosscroft, Sutherland
K. Johnson, l.t.		Fowler
Eastman, l.g.		Wood
Pendleton, c.		McGrath
Hall, Sawyer, Carleton, Freeman, r.g.		Davis
H. Bond, r.e.		Fuller, Hubbard
Fitzgerald, q.b.		Davis
Marshall Fenton, l.h.b.		Brown, Hinkle
Bond, Sweetser, r.h.b.		Brown, Hinkle
Greer, Sweetser, f.b.		Wallace, Hinkle

Score—Everett H. S. 46, Wellesley H. S. 0. Touchdowns—Marshall 3, Greer, Fitzgerald, Bond. Goals from touchdowns—K. Johnson 4. Umpire—Wentworth. Referee—Lawlor, Lincoln—Mooney, Tufts. Time—10-minute periods.

Everett High won from Wellesley High, 46 to 0, on Everett High field, yesterday. Wellesley held Everett for downs but once.

In long runs Everett gained 180 yards, but most of the gains were made by straight line plunges and end plays, with some of the finest schoolboy interference yet produced.

Wellesley succeeded once in making a first down on the Everett team. The Everett line did not play up to its usual standard and during the last half of the game practically 75 per cent. of the tackles were made by the ends and tackles getting around the Everett line and tackling from behind.

Everett scored two touchdowns in each of the first three periods and one in the final session.

Colby Wins Handily from Bowdoin Team

COLBY		BOWDOIN
Lesser, l.e.		Peal, Wood
Hayes, Hayes, l.t.		Wentworth, Hayes
Fraser, l.g.		Rowe, Chase
Cowing, c.		Chase
Rice, Jeff., Kolpack, r.g.		Chase, Rowe
Rice, Jeff., r.t.		Oliver, Edwards
Rice, Jeff., r.e.		Edwards
Cowing, q.b.		Fowler
Rice, Jeff., l.h.b.		Peal, Fowler
Cowing, r.h.b.		Bowman, Stuart
Cowing, f.b.		Bowman, Stuart

Score—Colby 46, Bowdoin 0. Touchdowns—Lesser 2, Cowing 2, Rice, Jeff., Fraser, Rice, Ken. Goals from touchdowns—Cowing 6. Referee—Bowdoin graduate. Umpire—Colby graduate. Time—Four 10-minute periods.

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 23.—Colby outplayed Bowdoin today and took her first game in the Maine State championship series, 24 to 6. Cowing, the Colby fullback, scored 25 points. Three times he ran through the entire Bowdoin team touchdown. Stuart was Bowdoin's chief ground gainer

Bunting and Andover Now in a Double Tie

LOWELL, Oct. 23.—Bunting and Andover soccer football teams will have to play next Saturday a third game in the first round of the State series, as the two games played today and today's contest each ended in ties, 1 to 1. Costello, Carney, Rankin and J. Smith were injured in today's game, but not seriously. Wood scored the goal for Bunting today and Rankin, returning to the game after his injury, kicked a fine goal for Andover. The summary:

BUNTING		ANDOVER
J. Smith, g.		Morse
Rankin, f.b.		Hagerthorn
A. Smith, l.h.		Coleman
Wood, c.h.		Coleman
Carney, r.h.		Coleman
Costello, c.f.		Coleman
Taylor, l.w.		Coleman
Wood, r.w.		Coleman
Taylor, l.f.		Coleman
Wood, r.f.		Coleman

Goals—Wood, Rankin. Referee—Williams, Lawrence. Umpire—Paterson and Cook. Time—45-min. halves.

B. C. HIGH LOSES TO MALDEN HIGH BY 6 TO 0 TALLY

Acting Captain Doyle Receives Forward Pass for Only Score of Pretty Contest.

MALDEN HIGH.		BOSTON COLLEGE HIGH
Doyle, Lg	r.h.	Kane
Allen, Bishop, lg	r.g.	Bishop, Hanson
Millikan, Bolan, Lg	r.g.	Foley, Hanson
Barry, c	c.	Hall
Mahoney, Gunn, Smith, Hanley, r.g.	l.g.	Bishop
Kelley, Gunn, r.t.	r.t.	Bishop
Keen, Gunn, r.e.	l.e.	Dealy, Kelley
Cleary, q.b.	q.	Dealy, Kelley
Faler, f.b.	r.h.b.	Mallerais, Bradley, Mahoney
Fowler, r.h.b.	l.h.b.	Hayden, Hyner, Mahoney
Urant, f.b.	f.b.	Hyner, Mahoney

Score—Malden High 6, Boston College High 0. Touchdown—Cleary. Referee—Hall, Tufts. Umpire—Bancroft, Dartmouth. Linesmen—Mullen. Time—8 and 10 minute periods.

Malden High defeated Boston College High 6 to 0 on the Malden High Field yesterday afternoon, when Acting Captain Arthur Conan Doyle received a pretty forward pass and shot over the line for the only score of the contest.

The winning score was made in the third period. Malden had worked the ball down the field to Boston College's 15-yard line when Quarterback Cleary shot the forward pass resulting in victory

Boston College apparently had the advantage of Malden in rushing the ball, and twice, when within striking distance of the Malden goal, lost the ball on fumbles, undoubtedly costing them the game. Malden, however, outgeneraled the visitors, and while failing to make the same headway against the visitors' line, made many gains in open play.

During the first two periods much of the old-fashioned straight line plunging was indulged in and Malden was unable to make any headway against Boston College, while the latter menaced the Malden goal several times. With the opening of the second half, however, Malden resorted to open playing and soon had the advantage.

Portland High Bests Bangor High, 9 to 3

PORTLAND HIGH		BANGOR HIGH
Norwood, Foster, l.e.		Curran
Ambrose	r.t.	Quirk, Hinds
Magee, Norman, l.g.		Howard
Hall	c.	McGillicuddy
Hamm, Hall	r.g.	Howard
Hamm, r.t.		Hall
Hall, r.e.		Hall
Lappin, q.b.		Q.b., Jones
Hall, Norman, Dolan, l.h.b.		r.h.b., Lappin
Feeney, Hanson, f.b.		f.b., Peters
Hall, Norman		Hall, Peters

Score—Portland High 9, Bangor High 3. Touchdowns—Foster, Hall. Goals from touchdowns—Foster. Goals from field—Lappin 2. Referee—Lawlor, Lincoln. Umpire—Lewis A. Carsten of Rockville. Linesmen—Mc Donough, Portland. Time—Four 10-minute periods.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 23.—Portland High defeated Bangor High here today in the first game of the annual series between the two schools by a score of 9 to 3. Portland's only touchdown was a lucky one, Foster scoring by falling on the ball after it had rebounded from the goal post following a fine drop kick by Hall. Lappin scored the Bangor goal line. Lappin and Jones each kicked a field goal.

Lowell Textile and M. I. T. '18 Play Tie

LOWELL T.		M. I. T. '18
Dacy, Lewis, l.e.		Porter, Smythe, Murphy
Lawrence, Cross, l.t.		Reed, Hall
Hickey, c.		Hall
Bernard, r.g.		Q., Stark, Hall
Shepherd, r.t.		Lt., Parsons
Hall, Brook, r.e.		Le., Jones, Lewis
Wilson, l.h.		Lewis
Wilson, Baker, r.h.		Lh, Gleason, Lewis
Harry, f.		b. Matt Walker
Lewis, Lewis, f.b.		b. Matt Walker

Score—Lowell Textile 7, M. I. T. '18 7. Touchdowns—Berry, Hall. Goals from touchdowns—Wilson. Referee—Lawlor, Lincoln. Umpire—Mooney, Tufts. Linesmen—Sullivan, Revere. Time—Four 10-minute periods.

LOWELL, Oct. 23.—Lowell Textile and M. I. T. '18 played a 7 to 7 tie today. Both elevens resorted to straight football and each touchdown resulted from line plays.

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SOX MACHINE IS GOOD FOR MANY YEARS TO COME

By BILL BAILEY.

"Hurrah for the Red Sox," yelled every American League magnate and manager and ball player, and then figuratively ducked for the cyclone cellar

Because the cyclone that swept through the East and blew Pat Moran and his Phillies off the baseball map has just gone into retirement for the Winter. It will gather added strength there and then how it will blow next Summer.

Which accounts for the disappearance of the other American League magnates and managers and players because they will certainly have their troubles in harnessing that big wind next Summer.

TEAM BETTER NEXT YEAR.

And you can wager that there will be some frantic attempts to strengthen before the Boston Night is encountered in next season's race.

Frankly, Carrigan will have a whale of a team next year, and it's going to be a tough one to beat. The chances are that it will be stronger than it was this season and harder to beat than the one which conquered the Phillies in four out of five.

Because it's a young team and next season will have the confidence which comes from such a showing as it made in the World's Series, and on top of that will be stronger for the reason that it will be more seasoned.

CATCHERS STILL YOUNG.

Take the catchers for instance—Cady and Thomas are still youthful in years, and while Carrigan is getting along fairly well, he won't have to work every day.

And that pitching staff

It will be a corker, regardless of whether Wood comes back or remains where he is.

Shore and Ruth and Foster and Leonard are young in years as well as experience and there is another youngster named Mays, who will probably be a whirlwind. It isn't at all likely that the Red Sox will have the worst of the twirling. It's a cinch that none of their men are going back of age.

Hoblitzel has been playing ball several years and has reached the place where he will never improve. But then there is Del Gainer. He's younger and a comer and any time that Dick reaches the point where he is fading, presto! and Gainer is in.

BARRY A GREAT.

Barry is one of the veterans. But he never played more effectively in his life and had the benefit of a change that will add years to his playing life. When he was switched from short with its long throw to second with its short toss it was a life saver and he'll probably continue the pacemaker of the Boston lads.

At short they have both Scott and Janvrin. These fellows are mere youths and neither has been able to reach his most effective age. Over at third Gardner is getting along fairly well, but he hasn't reached the zenith of his years.

YOUTH STILL PREVAILS.

That Boston outfield is likely to be just as wonderful as ever. The three men are stalwarts in the prime of young to hit the slide that leads to victories and they may be counted on to pull their porch climbing stunts on.

Yes, boys, it's still a young ball club and with the added benefit of a successful season behind it and with the players more familiar with each other than ever before it looms up as a big, dark and wicked cloud, threatening every manager in the American League.

Colton Wins for Pennsylvania in Meet with Green

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23—Ralph Colton, the best cross-country runner that Pennsylvania has turned out in years, brought the red and blue home in front, in the dual hill and dale race with Dartmouth over a five-mile course in Fairmount Park today.

Though Colton finished in front, Dartmouth had the better team total, for three of the men wearing the big green "D" trailed home behind Colton, and this advantage won for them the race.

Not knowing the course as they should, the Dartmouth runners remained in a group as long as they possibly could, in fact, Tuthill, Lord and Hyslop were within three yards of the finish. McMichael of Penn then broke into the team scoring, but thereafter a Dartmouth runner was crossing in between every pair of Penns. remaining. The score was 31 to 28. Penn beat Dartmouth in the race last year.

Summary:

Competitor. College.	Time
Colton, Penn.	29:03
Tuthill, Dartmouth	29:16
Lord, Dartmouth	29:17
Hyslop, Dartmouth	29:18
McMichael, Penn	29:20
Gaither, Penn	29:29
Myers, Penn	29:39
Bowne, Dartmouth	29:40
Hopkins, Penn	29:45
Crabb, Dartmouth	29:47
Bolsinger, Penn	29:51
Cox, Penn	29:57
Hall, Dartmouth	30:00
Brown, Penn	30:01
Jones, Penn	30:07
Potter, Dartmouth	30:08
Penn	31
Dartmouth	28

Bookies Reign in Maryland at End

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23—With the announcement that the betting machines will be installed for the fifteen-day meeting at the Pimlico track, which opens November 15, the reign of the bookmaker in this State seems to be at an end.

For some time it has been reported that the old style of betting would be done away with at the Prince Georges County course, but this was not definitely confirmed until the statement today, given out by the general manager, James F. O'Hara.

With Bowie falling in line, there now remains only one big track in Maryland, where the books still hold forth, and that is Havre de Grace.

Injuries Force Evans Into Golf Game

'Chick' Star at Baseball and Football

Charles "Chick" Evans, the Boston American's golf expert in the West, who is considered one of the greatest players in the game.

Western Amateur Champion Hurt on Diamond and Gridiron Before Starting as Caddy.

To be a baseball pitcher and hurl a no-hit game; to be a football hero and score a 80-yard touchdown that won a championship, and then become a champion golfer is conquering in a few fields But this is the record for Charles (Chick) Evans, who has the title of Western amateur championship in his frail but iron wrists.

In his twenty-six years Chick has not wielded a cue on the green cloth table, he has not swung a tennis racquet, he has not dipped an oar into water, he has not put on a boxing glove, but it is believed if he moved in these sports he also would be a king.

And it is quite peculiar that injuries on the ball field and on the gridiron are responsible for Evans' laurels on the links. He pitched a no-hit game for his high school team, he promised to become another Ted Cop, but a torn ligament in his right arm and a fracture to his right leg closed his baseball and football careers.

Today Evans is a king in the golf world He is young and is a natural player for the links. Who could call a game that permits its players to pass the "three score and ten" age Evans should rule for half a century more.

EVENS GOLF BY CHANCE.

Chick's golf training came by chance, or, by injuries. He was pitching for his Evanston High nine, located in Chicago, in 1905. In one game there was a snap—it was the snap of a ligament and the lad was informed that he would never be able to curve another ball.

Chick, the loved sports, he was a natural athlete, and if it wasn't baseball it had to be something else. The grid season arrived, Chick got on a uniform, took a short drill and the next day was in the regular quarter-back. But the jinx followed him on the gridiron

Playing a game for the interscholastic title, he turned a 90-yard run for a touchdown, but in the run he was tackled and thrown to the ground The referee found the ball clutched under Chick's arm with twenty-one other players on top. He was carried off the field with the damage the fractured leg.

Unable to play baseball, the fractured leg too weak for gridiron competition, Evans had to engage in some sport, and so it happened that he passed a golf course. Kiddies his same age and age jingled some silver under Chick's nose. They told him caddying was a prosperous business.

STARTS OUT AS CADDY.

The next day Chick Evans returned to the same golf links. He appointed himself the caddy of the champion of the links and dared the bully of the course to take the clubs and bag away from him.

But on these daily journeys around the eighteen holes Chick did not use all of his time to look for the flying spheres. He saw his master take the vicious swings from the tees. He watched the swing on the approach, and he studied the delicate touch on the putts.

With clubs that passed his own size Chick Evans learned how to mow the golf ball, and not many weeks had passed before he was the champion of the caddy league. But the competition was not keen enough for him. He wanted larger game, and when he challenged a club member and won the match the name of Chick Evans, caddy, winning over a tournament player, was flashed to every corner of the golf world.

On the links Chick Evans' bosom chum is the caddy. He will not utter a word to his opponent, but he locks his arms around the bare-footed lad and gossips freely between the shots And when the match has been completed the caddy's palms are weighted with a heavy coin.

Golfing is not a game that attracts the eye of the spectator, and to one somewhat unfamiliar with the sport Chick Evans' feats on the hill do not appear particularly appalling.

Watching Evans play golf is just like being a ringsider when Willie Ritchie is clicking off one of his runs in balking that counts into the hundreds. You can Hoppe touch the ivories delicately and then bound one all around the table. They come together, and he continues to count.

It looks easy to the eye. You try the same stroke, you try the same draw and the same follow as Hoppe, but your high run will not come close to equaling Hoppe's record. And that's the way when you see Evans play golf.

With the driver Chick sends the ball a-sailing through the air for a drive of several hundred yards. He reaches the green on the approach and then you're positive that you can hit just as far as Chick. Try it and see if you can

IS PICTURE OF GRACE.

With the clubs Evans is the picture of grace. His feet fall into their positions without any clumsy scraping and close to the holes he does not wind himself like the fighter who has stepped a swing with his stomach. It's natural with him, that's all.

Although Evans is rated at the top of the game, one could criticise him even as a champion after seeing his exhibitions some time ago. The points were.

A wonderful driver from the tee. Almost perfect on the approach. Careless playing the scorts to the holes.

There is a drive of almost perfection for Evans. His ball shoots straight from the hill without a right or a left curve. This enables him to drop his ball on a perfect line with the hole Other golfers have a tremendous hook to their drive, a curve that may find a ditch or a collection of trees. Evans locates the ditch and the trees and goes past them as accurately as if the ball were thrown, not hit with a club

ACCURATE ON APPROACH.

On the approach Chick is just as accurate, and we believe he can reach the green of any course in the country on the second shot.

It is around the hole where the champion lowers his guns. He is careless.

Cold with his game Evans is a likable fellow. His clear blue eyes sparkle and he smiles continually, which is not according to golf etiquette.

The golf world can use Chick Evans as a champion forever.

Four Cities Seeking Aberg-Zbyszko Bout

Alex Aberg, the world's champion Graeco-Roman wrestler, and Waldek Zbyszko, who is matched to grapple Aberg for the title, have posted $500 each with Bob Vernon as a forfeit for appearance.

At a meeting of the international wrestling committee will be held, at which bids from three Western cities and a proposition from this town will be opened and a date and location for the championship struggle decided upon.

TY'S SUCCESS DUE TO CLEAN LIVING

Cobb, Crawford and Veach, Pair of Slugging Outelders, Give Rules for Success.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford and Bob Veach, who play the Detroit Tigers the greatest hitting outfield in baseball, say puritanical methods are responsible in a large part for them to keep in the condition needed for them to get out and pull off every day.

"The old saying: "Early to bed and early to rise' sounds good to me," said Crawford. "I'm generally in bed at 10 o'clock and up at 7. That gives me nine hours of sleep and that seems to be about the right amount for me. I sleep too much if I get more than nine hours of sleep and I eat only two meals a day, in the morning and in the evening. I have found that when I eat heavily I lose some of my 'pep' and I believe that goes for everybody. I think, too, that too much sleep makes a person sluggish."

"Health is the biggest thing of life," says Veach, "and the way to have health is to live right. I think the rules that apply to ball players apply to most other people. The amount of food one eats is important. An overloaded stomach has about the same effect on a man that an overloaded wagon has on a horse."

Lewis Says Johnson Is Greatest Pitcher

Duffy Lewis, the brilliant left fielder of the Red Sox, also is a great admirer of Walter Johnson.

"If Walter Johnson ever breaks into a World's Series I hope I am not on the opposing team," said he. "I have visions of curves, that Alexander is a great pitcher, but those who class him with Johnson are making a serious mistake or don't realize what a wonderful performer the Washington star is.

"In a World's Series, Johnson, if he gets into one within the next few years, could easily pitch three of the games and he would come mighty near to winning them all, for when there is something at stake there is no team that can beat him, and this is especially true in the Fall, when he is in perfect condition and the weather is cool."

CHARGE PLOT TO TRICK WILLIAMS OUT OF HONORS

By RINGSIDE.

Johnny "Kid" Williams is still bantam weight champion of the world, Johnny "Kewpie" Ertle, his manager, and adherents notwithstanding. It will be recalled that Williams was disqualified in the fifth round of his recent bout with Ertle for landing a doubtful foul blow. Immediately Ertle and his cohorts claimed the bantamweight championship; and there are a few so-called experts that back their contention.

We herewith offer a few reasons why Williams was not dislodged as bantam champion that evening. First of all, the gamecocks weighed in at 118 pounds ringside, which is not the recognized bantamweight standard. The legitimate weight is 116 pounds. True, Ertle scaled 114 pounds, but Williams sweyed the beam at 118, and therefore his title was not at stake.

Then again, his title was not in the balance, as the bout was contested in a State which does not permit of referees' decisions. As neither could be declared the winner, it follows that neither could be adjudged the loser.

A MOOTED QUESTION.

Under ring ethics a knockout means an undisputed victory, and if a champion be laid low by any foul blow he would be deprived of his title. But it must be a palpable foul in order that he be disqualified. Such a foul was not committed by Williams against Ertle.

In the first place, it is still a mooted question whether Williams did land an unfair blow It had to be pointed out to Ertle by his manager that he had been fouled, for "Kewpie" made no claim until his manager and seconds had made a concerted cry that he had been fouled after Williams had landed a seemingly low blow Ertle, after the cry by his manager and handlers, sank to the canvas and appealed to Referee Barton to declare him the winner on a foul.

According to this arbiter, Williams, to his mind, had landed a blow to the groin, and he promptly disqualified him. But he as promptly disclaimed making any decisions, knowing that he was not permitted to do so under the boxing laws of Minnesota

WHAT ERTLE CLAIMED.

According to Manager Harris, who piloted Williams to the championship, Ertle was dropped once in the third round, and three times in the fourth Before dropping to the canvas, Ertle (according to Harris) cried out "My manager says I'm fouled, and I won't fight any more."

Several seconds after the questionable blow was struck Ertle condescended to have a doctor examine him, and after a superficial survey the medico announced that Ertle had really been fouled. Later, it was learned that the doctor was an intimate friend of Ertle's manager, a Mr. McNulty

Another bit of evidence that Ertle could not have been disabled by what he were fouled at all, was produced by Artie Himmell a few moments after the physician announced that Ertle Jumped out of his chair and did a tango around the ring, shouting the high glee that he was the world's featherweight champion. Himmell, a lightweight—and one weighing only 114 pounds—would not have done this if the stunt had he been struck any kind of a blow in the groin.

Carefully weighing all the evidence at hand, it seems that a plot had been concocted to trick Williams out of his world's championship. The concerted cry of, first Ertle's manager, his seconds and then himself, almost bears this out.

Speed Kings to Meet in Race at Sheepshead Bay

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Some of the best-known speed kings will compete in a special 1,000-mile invitation match race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Election Day, November 2, for a purse of $12,000, a gold cup put up by President Harry Harkness will also go to the entrant pf the winning car.

Already have signed up. They are Dario Resta, Ralph de Palma, Barney Oldfield, Ira Burman, Eddie Pullen and Ralph Mulford. Eddie Rickenbacker and Carl Cooper also may enter.

The race will start at 2 p m. As a curtain raiser, a big army squadron of aviators, headed by Jean Domenjoz, the Brazilian birdman, will again be seen in high air stunts. Passengers will also be taken aboard and landed in front of the grandstand.

Americans May Play Rugby in Antipodes

STANFORD, Cal., Oct. 23.—The Varsity Athletic Committee of Stanford University has received through the Rev. N. Mullineux of San Francisco, a graduate of Oxford University, an offer from another Oxford graduate, now located in Sydney, N. S. W., of $6,000 to take two rugby teams to Australia after the end of the war.

One team is to represent an American college and the other an American preparatory school. The offer given for waiting until after the war is that recruiting has depleted the rugby ranks in Australia

Homer Baker Ready to Return to Track

Recovered from an attack of water on the knee, Homer Baker, international half-mile champion, will make his reappearance on the cinder path after a long absence, very soon.

YALE TEAM WILL IMPROVE DESPITE LOSS OF STARS, DECLARES WALTER CAMP

WALTER CAMP

Entering the latter half of October, affairs in the football world are beginning to take on very definite form and that form differs quite materially from what was anticipated when the season opened. This is true East, West and South.

In the East Yale looked to have the start through the carrying over of backfield stars and the addition of a wonderful freshman line.

From this the natural inference was that at least in the early games against minor opponents the Blue would have an easy time and the first game, that against Maine, seemed apparently to thoroughly confirm that conviction.

VIRGINIA DEFEAT CAST GLOOM OVER YALE.

The line struck hard and the backs came with power, but the plays were all such that they did not require any unusual speed and, in fact, differed on account of the weight of the backfield quite materially from the flying interference game out around the ends which last season threw Notre Dame and several of Yale's opponents into real consternation.

Smith was rather speedy when fresh but the rest of the backfield men were slow. However, they struck hard and handled the ball very cleanly. But what came over the faces of affairs during the next week, when according to all football traditions the team should have made distinct strides in advance, no one seems to know, but the fact remains that when they met Virginia they were not only beaten by a part of the team unable to strike any pace at all and besides fumbled the ball, a fault that had been conspicuously absent from their play the week before.

Gloom began to settle over the prospects which two weeks before had seemed so bright. When this was followed by the Lehigh game in which Yale, calling on LaGore, finally succeeded in just eeking out a scant victory by one point over the visitors, affairs began to look really very serious

YALE WILL IMPROVE.

But those who judge lastly should not lose sight of the fact that the material is there and when there is a wealth of good material, even though a part of it be on the injured list or performing lamely or not getting together, there is hope It is when a squad is deficient in numbers of available men that things really become hopeless, and then only.

Yale will be a very different team in the middle of next month, provided always they develop an offence that can strike a line from tackle to tackle to supersede that which was really a good attack last year and any reasonable defence.

The play distinctly showed last year that Yale possessed a defense at all comparable to her attack she would have been dangerous even to that fine team of Harvard's But Princeton, in the last part of the game played at Yale, turned the tide upon that fatal weakness of the Blue and Harvard followed it up with conclusive confirmation

In the line, Yale misses her captain, Talbott, who until his injury in midseason last year was a star, but who was not the equal of his injury, that, although seemingly slight at first, developed more seriously than was expected, and suspended his strength, though not his spirit, that physically he was only the ghost of his former self when it came to the big game.

LEGORE'S LOSS HURTS.

But there came up from the freshman ranks a fine line material, not only to fill all the gaps, but to make the veterans of last season fight hard for their positions. Then in the two Sheldons, Van Holt and Ilsley, there was certain to be the best kind of development for they have the physique and the brains.

With Wilson and Conroy of last year's team are all very powerful and another year should find them more wise in attack.

The disqualification of LaGore, together with the other baseball players, is, of course, a serious blow to Yale's football prospects, but the work of Waite last Saturday and the fact that he was toward the end of last season developing characteristics LaGore, gives every reason for the promise that he will be made a sufficient cog to fit into the machine in this emergency. He is fast and runs not unlike Bergman or Nelson Dams, who was wont to get such speed up in runs from kick formation.

Then, too, the work of Savage in his punting and the placing punts in the Springfield game showed that in that department he can hold his own. Should Savage develop further the possibilities he has shown as a quarter, he and Waite, together with Mevill, could both be made very valuable and the general fashion of their play still continue.

The lateral pass depends upon a fast man like Waite, supplemented by a line plunger like Scovil, and Schemer, 103 (Ford), 7.60, 2.80, 2.40.
Vegus, 106 (Connolly), 3.70.
Time—1:35.

Also ran—Woody, Dr. Larrick Wilhite, Roscoe Goose, Grumpy, Grover, Hughes and Jones.

*Ran 3d but was disqualified.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, one furlong.
Dimitri, 110 (Lapaille), 14.20, 10.50, 6.00.
Scrutineer, 106 (Robinson), 24.10, 12.50.
Dignity, 108 (Cleary), 6.50.
Time—1:13 4-5.

Also ran—Commendis, Juliet, Chartier, Uncle Hart, First Korfbarg and Ben Ali.

SIXTH RACE—Handicap, two-year-olds, six furlongs.
Jack O'Dowd, 98 (Murphy, 11.80, 10.20, 8.80.
Blackie Daw, 118 (Gentry), 10.20, 8.20.
Marse Henry, 118 (Garner), 8.40.
Time—1:18 3-5.

Kathleen, Mandy Hamilton, Cane run, Stileen, Milestone, Mary F., John Jr., Primerose also ran.

Rush or the partisans of the team.

The game against Lafayette showed a distinct improvement in this respect.

Princeton has in Glick, Moore and Shea a trio of men in addition to Tibbett who should be heard from if they be provided with an attack that depends upon team play to supplement individual brilliancy.

HARVARD LOOMING UP.

Harvard is looming up more dangerously than her record in the first game in October would indicate. Her backfield seems to know football and has football sense. The line, in spite of the gaps left by the graduation of Pennock and Hardwick, is steadying down and is developing into an offensive. There is not that marked opening of the opposing line for the halfbacks that was characteristic of last year's line, but a lot of powerful material that is being moulded over in the Haughton school, and it looks now as if by the middle of November the Harvard team is likely to be a formidable proposition, strong and consistent as last year's, a very able product.

Mahan and Enwright make a mighty strong pair and McKinlock promises to develop into another star. King and Rollins are both distinctly promising and coming fast. The ends are improving, but the middle of the line is not as sturdy on defence as last year's team, and whether it can ever be made as tight as that is a question

Altogether, however, the progress of the Crimson has been stronger on defence than that of Yale, and with Mahan in considerably stronger on the attack than either Yale or Princeton.

Latonia Results.

FIRST RACE—Maidens, three-year-olds and up, mile and seventy yards.
Duke, 107 (Murphy), 4, 2.70, 2.60.
Intone, 110 (Mott), 19.10, 11.70.
Charles Frances, 107 (Keiderle), 11.20, 8.00.
Time—1:48 2-5.

FOURTH RACE—The Potomac handicap, two-year-olds; one mile.
King Neptune, 114 (Turner), 11.30, 4.10, 4.60.
Yorkville, 104 (Judy), 9.30, 4.70.
aTes Caddy, 110 (Lilley), 6.60.
Time—1:43 1-5.

aMalachite, Celandria, Secony, Spirit, bFranklin, b Dodge, Indian Chant also ran.

aSelmont entry. bWard entry.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up; mile and 70 yards.
Todeling, 119 (J. McCahey), 9.60, 7.60, 5.70.
Scaramouch, 107 (Lilley), 3.60, 3.50.
Dryad, 111 (Hutton), 10.30.
Time—1:49 2-5.

Arcturus, Duke of Dunbar, Marshon, Russ Anderson and Republican, Day also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling; three-year-olds and up; mile and a quarter:
Menlo Park, 99 (Mink), 7.20, 4.30, 3.90.
Stonehenge, 113 (Lilly), 3.60, 3.00.
Ben Ali, 107 (Harrington), 25.30.
Time—2:10.

Trovato, Tom Hancock, Cope, Palcada, Tenerlara, Napier also ran.

IF YOU YEARN

For a house in the prosperous, quiet suburbs, don't let the lack of funds deter you from your purpose. Satisfactory terms can be arranged if you buy through the "Real Estate" columns of the Boston American.

BOSTON 6-DAY BIKE RACE TO START NOV. 8

World's Leading Riders Will Take Part in Long Grind at the Arena

Through the untiring efforts of Managers Alec McLean and Nat Butler, Boston has finally secured its annual six-day bike race, and the opening gun will be fired at the Boston Arena on Monday afternoon, November 8. The big classic will be preceded by the usual Saturday night program on November 6, when there will be a series of sprint and paced races between the leading riders of the world.

Already eight of the best teams in the country have signed contracts to appear in the long grind, but their names cannot be disclosed at this time. At least a dozen teams will face the starters' gun. In all probability Al Goullet and Freddie Hill, last year's winning combination, will be among the entrants

Boston had a harder time landing the big event than one would expect It has always been the custom to award the Hub the first week in November, but this year the National Cycling Association balked because it had given these dates another city, unconscious of the fact that Boston has always got them in the past. However, after much persuasion on part of the Boston promoters, the N. C. A. gave in, and as a result Boston and New England bike followers will see the cream of the cycling world in a classic that promises to surpass any ever held here

Only the best riders will appear and on the best track that money can buy. The promoters are now at work planning the construction of the track. It will be composed of the choicest material and built for speed. The National Cycling Association will send on several experts to supervise the building of the oval.

Ballot and Other Crack Horses to Go Under Hammer

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 23.—A sale of thoroughbreds, which will begin October 28, will mark the passing of the race horse breeding farm, Elmendorf, an 800-acre Bluegrass estate, valued at $2,000,000, established near Lexington by the late James E Haggin, who for twenty years was the greatest breeder of race horses in the world. The stallion Ballot, Hessian and Rain, with sixty-night broodmares, and thirty-one yearlings, are to go under the hammer.

From the early nineties to 1910-11, Haggin imported from England and the Antipodes the celebrated Ballot, Commando, Colin-bianch, Darebin, Golden Garter, Sir Modred, Star Ruby, Prestospans, Waddington, Diversion, Hessian, Rapallo, Bassetlow and St. Amour, and scores of high-bred mares, and from these, and from American stock, he developed and marketed more race horses than all other American breeders of his time combined.

To obtain the stallion, Ballot, Haggin paid the highest price ever given for a native American thoroughbred stallion since Sir Marcus Daly paid for $75,000 in 1902. Ballot won eighteen races, worth $64,603 during his four years on the turf, in America and in England. The Suburban Handicap, at Sheepshead Bay, was one of his victories.

Laurel Results.

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds and up; mile and twenty yards:
Dryden, 111 (Lilley), 17.30, 5.50, 3.20.
Grey Lag, 107 (Prescott), 26.40, 8.20.
Orperth, 114 (Troxler), 2.60.
Time—1:49 2-5.

Dr. Dougherty, Aswan, Batawa, Killdeer, Miss Ellen also ran.

SECOND RACE — Selling, three-year-olds and up, mile and twenty yards:
Mr. Snigga, 103 (Cooper), 6.80, 3.70, 2.30.
Miss Sherwood, Hectograph, Towton Field, Ben Levy, Mary Warren, Sequiveda also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling; all ages; six furlongs.
Fair Helen, 103 (Parrington), 11.20, 4.60, 3.70.
Pullux, 107 (Mink), 2.90, 2.50.
Brave Cumanes, 115 (Cooper), 2.90.
Time—1:15 4-5.

The Masquerader, Patience, Ahara, Ethan Allen also ran.

FOURTH RACE—The Potomac handicap; two-year-olds; one mile:
King Neptune, 114 (Turner), 11.30, 4.10, 4.60.
Yorkville, 104 (Russell), 5.60, 4.70.
aTes Caddy, 110 (Lilley), 6.60.
Time—1:43 1-5.

aMalachite, Celandria, Secony, Spirit, bFranklin, b Dodge, Indian Chant also ran.

aSelmont entry. bWard entry.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up; mile and 70 yards.
Todeling, 119 (J. McCahey), 9.60, 7.60, 5.70.
Scaramouch, 107 (Lilley), 3.60, 3.50.
Dryad, 111 (Hutton), 10.30.
Time—1:49 2-5.

Arcturus, Duke of Dunbar, Marshon, Russ Anderson and Republican, Day also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling; three-year-olds and up; mile and a quarter:
Menlo Park, 99 (Mink), 7.20, 4.30, 3.90.
Stonehenge, 113 (Lilly), 3.60, 3.00.
Ben Ali, 107 (Harrington), 25.30.
Time—2:10.

Trovato, Tom Hancock, Cope, Palcada, Tenerlara, Napier also ran.

SOMERVILLE IS A 47-0 WINNER OVER MELROSE

Suburban League Victors Are Surprised by Size of the Score Achieved.

Somerville High scored its first victory in the Suburban League yesterday, defeating Melrose High on Somerville Field, 47 to 0. The victory was as expected on, but the size of the score was a surprise to Somerville.

Melrose played a hard game, but fumbled badly and lacked spirit. Somerville showed by best work of the year, having profited by the past week's strenuous work. Her interference was good and she showed real team work at times. She suffered badly from penalties, showing a constant desire to start too soon. This last her 30 yards during the game

OPENS WITH RUSH.

Keating was Somerville's hardest worker and made steady gains. The spectacular work was by St. Angelo, who reeled off several long runs and showed good form in getting through Melrose's defence.

Thornton at fullback was as consistent a worker as any man and was used often. A pretty feature of the game was the punting of Nowell. Cahy was another good Melrose man, but was taken out in the last half, suffering from a bad toss

Somerville scored in a rush in the first two minutes, going down the field on line drives and sending Keating over. The second period opened with Melrose fumbling and Keating scoring on the next play.

The third score came at once. Melrose fumbling the kick-off, Somerville starting the ball and Thornton scoring after half a dozen line attacks. In the same period Giroux scored after Somerville pulled off a successful forward pass.

ROLL UP SCORE.

The third period saw a 50-yard run by St. Angelo. This was followed by steady line plunging, with Keating being sent through tackle. In the same quarter Melrose lost the ball on a high pass on her own 25-yard line. It took Somerville three drives at the line to send St. Angelo across for a touchdown

The final period opened with St. Angelo running in a punt to the 15-yard line, from which place Thornton easily scored. Somerville tried hard to make the score 55, but the time was up as Somerville was on the two-yard line and lining up for another score

Three goals were kicked and a high pass by Rand rolled behind his own goal line, where Nowell fell on it, scoring two for Somerville.

SOMERVILLE.		MELROSE HIGH.
Murphy, l.e.		Allen, Crosby, Tyler
Sharpless, l.t.		r.t., H. Miller, Rawley
Rand, l.g.		r.g., M. J. Miller, Hobbs
Nelwood, c.		Rand, O'Connor
Taylor, r.g.		l.g., Gagnon
Johnson, Grimes, r.t.		r.t., Haywood
Ryan, r.e.		l.e., Johnson, Hayes
Estelle, Ham, q.b.		q.b., Cahy, Gagnon
Keating, Giroux, l.h.		r.h.b., Cahy, Gagnon
St. Angelo, r.h.b.		l.h.b., Tyler
Thornton, f.b.		f.b., Nowell

Somerville 14, Melrose 0. Touchdowns—St. Angelo, Keating, Giroux, Thornton. Goals from touchdown, St. Angelo. Goals from field—Rand 2. Referee—Dr. Sullivan, Tufts. Umpire—Prof. Lowe, Tufts. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

Darcy Wins from Clabby on Points

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 24.—Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, today won the decision on points from Jimmy Clabby of Hammond, Ind.

Laurel Entries.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 23.—Monday's entries follow:

FIRST RACE—Selling, two-year-olds, six furlongs: Immortal Dream 112, Hurlburt 120, Fitzgerald 117, Surpassing 113, Silverman 111, b'Dyer 108, Dharis 108, Jolly Ship 108, Robert Lee 108, Water 103, Rockaway 106, Attalt Horse 103, Altar Boy 103, Sandwich 103, Jim Hall 103, Lucky Lad 103.

SECOND RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs: Ben Brush 114, Buttles 110, Donald McDonald 113, Dalia Stash 112, Pentland 111, Sister III, Charlie Cara 111, Whistling 111, Chance 109, Silver 106, Bronx Queen 106, Bronx Rose 106, Sandwich 106, Colonel Bost 106, Dr. Frank 106.

THIRD RACE—Handicap, all ages, five and one-half furlongs: Rosemont 122, Hurlburt 120, Fitzgerald 117, Surpassing 113, Silverman 111, b'Dyer 108, Dharis 108, Jolly Ship 108, Robert Lee 108, Grist 103, Cross 101, Rosesan 109, Sir Edgar 103, Lucrezia 103, Sandwich 103, Jim Hall 103, Lucky Lad 103, Mary Worth 103, Victoria 98.

FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, the Arundel handicap, one mile and a quarter: Ben Brush 126, Buttles 124, Alfalfa 98, Dr. G. M. Smith 106, Whistling 106, Chance 106, Silver 106, Clifford 101, Agnalt 106, Starlite 106, Attalant-boro 97.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, one mile and a sixteenth: Lexington 112, Kelly 108, Sir Edgar 103, Sir Ray O Light 108, Tipperary Lad 108, Alfalfa Pet 107, Barmecides 103, Col Lafayette 108, Hurlburt 107, Jackson 107, Mother 106, Star Day 106, Brunswick 102, Sassy 102, Argentine 102, Spartan Girl 102.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, one and one sixteenth miles: Ben Brush 126, Harry Lauder 118, Starlite 116, Sir Edgar 113, Harry Lauder 110, Starsworth 107, King Rex 107, Sir Ray O Light 108, Tipperary Lad 108, Mother 106, Star Day 106, Brunswick 102, Sassy 102, Argentine 102, Spartan Girl 102.

Pittsburgh Defeats Penn by 14-7 Mark

PENN		PITTSBURGH
Minisi, Stock, Le		Herron
Rowe, Lt		Harkenrider
Rinehart, Lg		Wilson
Wray, C		Hall
Neill, Dorrance, Rg		Lg., Shapiro
Harris, Rt		Tr., Ely
Miller (captain), Re		Le., Saxton, Bigby
Hastings, Qb		Qb., Wilson
Dehart, Scherbrink, Lhb		Rhb., Bigby
Fry, Rhb		Lhb., Hastings, Morrow
Williams, Fb		Fb., Roy

Score—Pittsburgh 14, Penn 7. Touchdowns—Hastings, Dehart, Williams. Goals from touchdowns—Fry 2. Referee—Edwards, Swarthmore. Umpire—Bezdek, Purdue. Head linesman—J. A. Speer, Marshall, Harvard.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The University of Pittsburgh did the unexpected against Penn on Franklin Field and won the first football game between the colleges. Penn held the Westerners to the score of 14 to 7. Hastings, Dehart and Fry were the bright lights for Pittsburgh

WALTHAM HIGH'S FOOTBALL SQUAD

This clever team rolled up 35 points in yesterday's game

The husky boys shut the opposition out in gridiron battle

Front row, left to right—Gately, r.e., Tracy, r.t., Jones, r.g., Tomilu, c., Johnson, l.g., Colon, l.t., McGahan, l.e. Back row, left to right—Smith, q.b., Healey, l.h.b., Leary, r.h.b. and Richardson, f.b.

Tufts Second Team Is Victor Over '19

TUFTS SECOND.		TUFTS FRESHMAN
Walsh, Le		r.e., Pierce, Dorey
Lincoln, Lt		r.t., Rubin
Abbott, Lg		r.g., Quint, Bullard
Fritz, C		Dorsey
Powers, Rg		Lg., Schenk
Sayer, Rt		Rt., Sherman
Manly, Re		Le., Merton
Johnson, Qb		Qb., Healy
Hall, Lhb		Rhb., Sullivan
Vaut, Rhb		Lhb., Allen
Higgins, Fb		Fb., Cook

Score—Tufts Second 6, Tufts Freshmen 0. Touchdowns—Hall, Higgins. Goals from touchdowns—Lincoln. Referee—Tyler. Umpire—Bullard. Linesman—Boland.

Tufts second team defeated the Tufts freshmen, 6 to 0, on Tufts Oval following the Boston College-Tufts varsity game. The score came as the result of repeated line plunges by Nash, Stanton and Jeffries

WALTHAM HIGH WINS BROOKLINE STRUGGLE, 35-0

Although much heavier, Brookline High was no match for Waltham High and lost, 35 to 0, when the teams met yesterday on the Waltham Athletic field.

The home eleven had little difficulty in rolling up the substantial score, proving it is a likely contender for the State championship.

The visitor were never dangerous and only on two occasions were they able to make first down. Waltham started scoring early, for within two minutes of play Smith, the home quarterback, had carried the ball over for a touchdown, after a run down the field of over forty yards.

Smith scored the second a few minutes afterward from a forward pass from Richardson, and after that a tally was made in each period

WALTHAM.		BROOKLINE
McGhee, Le		Hoefle
Tracy, Lt		Fay, Hoefle
Jones, Lg		c.c., Skilliboni, Sarsky
Tomilu, C		Thompson
Johnson, Rg		Lg., Tucker
Colon, Rt		Rt., Woods
Gately, Re		Le., Cushman
Smith, Qb		Qb., A. Johnson, Foster
Healey, Lhb		Rhb., Nelson
Leary, Rhb		Lhb., Lally, M. Johnson
Richardson, Fb		Fb., Lang

Touchdowns—Smith 2, Leary. Goals from touchdowns—Healey 2. Referee—Lowell. Umpire—Leary. Head linesman—Fitzgerald. Time—12 minute periods.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 23.—St. George's school and Milton Academy of Milton, Mass., played a scoreless tie game here today. The teams, rivals of the fiercest kind, fought for sixty minutes and the best either could do toward a score was to try for goals from the field. Milton several times essayed this method of scoring, and St. Georges tried twice.

Cabot and Johnson were the best ground gainers for Milton and Nicholls did good work for the home team.

Norwood Trounces Dedham High, 25-0

NORWOOD HIGH.		DEDHAM HIGH
Henry, le		r.e., Mahin
Thompson, Lt		Cromwell
Knight, Lg		r.g., Vaughan
Jaqua, C		Sullivan
Cook, rg		Lg., Hall
Lewis, rt		Rt., Worthington
Lawson, re		Le., Reeve
Fitzgerald, qb		q.b., Worthington
King, rhb		r.h.b., Nason
Ward, rhb		Lh.b., Nason
Mc Cormack, fb		f.b., Chamberlain

Score—Norwood 25, Dedham 0. Touchdowns—Jaqua, Fitzgerald 2. Goals from touchdowns—King. Goals from field—Worthington. Linesman—Lavaggie and Frosty Smith. 12 min. periods.

NORWOOD, Oct. 23.—Dedham High was once again defeated this afternoon when the boys of the Norwood High School got away with the game from their old rivals, 2 to 0. The scoring for the local team was done by Fitzgerald, who made two touchdowns, and King and Henry one each. This victory leaves Norwood with a goal made from the field, scored by Captain Worthington.

Phillips Exeter Wins from Yale 2d

EXETER		YALE SECOND
Hewett, Martin, le		r.e., Cabeen
Bacon, Mc Vaneen, lt		r.t., Ogden
Hall		r.g., Minton, Wade
Hall		Lessing
Hall		l.g., Charlton
Hume, rt		l.t., Gault, Pallotta
Hall		Le., Cook
Hall, Mc Namara, Greene, re		Clapp
Hall		Quarterback, Cook
Hall		r.h.b., Jacques, Reinhart
Hall, Donelly, rhb		l.h.b., Bancroft, Taylor
Hall, Daniels, lhb		Fullback, Crocker
Hall, Donelly, fb		Tackle, Crocker

Score—Exeter 2, Yale Second 0. Touchdowns—Kemper, Donelly. Referee—Linesmen—Newton, Williams. Referee—Stevenson, Exeter. Umpire — Bernhard, Mass.

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 23.—The Phillips Exeter football team won from the Yale second team, 27 to 0, today. Exeter scored its first touchdown in the second quarter when a 40-yard run by Campbell put the ball on the five-yard line, giving Captain Kempton a chance to cross. In the final quarter Exeter piled up twenty more points, Donnelly, the Montana star, went into the game in the third period after a long lay off.

Enlarge Polo Field at Outlay of $50,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Work on the construction of the largest and finest polo field in the country has been started on the grounds of the Meadowbrook Country Club, the scene of last year's international polo match. This new playing field will be 400 feet by 800 feet, and will represent an outlay of over $50,000 when completed

To make this field possible, the club recently purchased eighteen acres of land adjoining their present field, at a cost of $30,000.

Georgetown Is Whitewashed 10-0 by Army

ARMY		GEORGETOWN
Wyland, le		r.e., Gerrard
Jones, lt		r.t., Gerrard
Uffer, lg		r.g., Bangs, Gerrard
McEwan, c		c., Fitzgerald
Gibson, rg		Lg., Mahoney
Wyland (capt.), rt		Lt., Ward
Britton, re		Re., Gerrard
Norris, qb		q.b., Mahoney
Wilson, lhb		l.h.b., Gillen
Nelson, rhb		r.h.b., Gillen
Eddy, fb		f.b., Leighty

Score—Army 10, Georgetown 0. Touchdowns—Walker for Mitchell, Georgetown. Goal from touchdown—Norris. Referee—Dorais, Notre Dame. Umpire—Bomeisler, Colgate. Linesman—Lt. S. Hazard, Dartmouth. Linesman—Lt. C. O'Leon, Lehigh. Linesman—2d. S. Lind, Navy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Showing a decided improvement over their form of a week ago and despite the fact that several of their stars were on the side lines, the Cadets beat Georgetown today in a fast hard fought, and marred at times by unnecessary roughness.

The score was 10 to 0. The Army forwards got the jump on Georgetown from the start and most of the playing was in visiting territory.

Oliphant, formerly of Purdue, who distinguished himself, seemingly, at every opportunity, was the hero of the hour for the Cadets. He scored all of the Army points.

The Cadets made a pretty march for their first touchdown, starting at midfield and carrying the leather through for the score. Oliphant doing the most of the ground gaining on some wonderful line smashing drives. This came in the second quarter. Just before the whistle ended the game Oliphant booted a goal from placement from the 35-yard line.

Loss of Star Men Weakens Dartmouth

HANOVER, Vt., Oct. 23.—The Dartmouth football outlook is in no wise bright for this season. The most brilliant stars of its great 1914 eleven are lost to the Coach. Frank Cavanaugh faces the husky job of building up an almost new backfield.

"When one loses a galaxy of stars such as Dartmouth has lost, it surely can be considered a terrific blow," said Cavanaugh. "However, what's gone is gone. Our eyes are on the future.

"We have enough seasoned men to form the framework for our 1915 eleven, and who knows but what a few of the youngsters will develop into real stars before the season is well under way?"

Ohio State Football Team Has Deaf Mute

It's comparatively easy for a deaf athlete to excel in baseball, golf, tennis and even hockey, but football is a pastime that demands a sharp ear as well as a keen eye. Such, however, is the situation south who has just matriculated at Ohio State University, will prove another feather in the cap of the makes good. Williams has been totally deaf since he was two years old, yet he plays both baseball and football with expert ability. Williams will try out for the freshman team.

Amherst Runners in Win Over Worcester

WORCESTER, Oct. 23.—Amherst Aggies defeated Worcester Tech in a cross-country run this afternoon, 26 to 29, the runners finishing first receiving the small score and the total being computed on that basis

Aiken and Richards, both of the Aggies, finished tied for first place covering the course of more than four miles in 24 minutes and 9 seconds. Francis of Tech came in third and Powers of Tech was fourth.

MRS. BUNDY WILL PLAY CHAMPION

Former May Sutton Agrees to Match with Molla Bjurstedt. To Meet on Coast.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23. Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, will meet Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national women's singles tennis champion, on the Hotel Virginia court at Long Beach, November 27, if Miss Bjurstedt can arrange to make the trip West. Mr. and Mrs. Bundy says such an arrangement would be perfectly satisfactory to them.

This is the first authentic announcement of Mrs. Bundy's willingness to play a title match with Miss Bjurstedt.

Mrs. Bundy, who as Miss May Sutton twice won the world's championship for women at Wimbledon, England, once in 1904 and again in 1905, and the national title in 1905, has never been defeated in an important match since losing the world's battle to Miss Kate Douglass in England in 1905. She defeated Miss Douglass the following year for the world's championship.

The tournament to be held in connection with this match of world-wide interest will be an invitation round-robin affair, to which it is planned to invite many Pacific Coast stars, including William M. Johnston, present national singles champion and Maurice E. McLoughlin, former nationalist and internationalist.

In the ranks of the women players, in addition to Mrs. Bundy and Miss Bjurstedt, there will be Mrs. Louise E. Williams, Miss Mary K. Browne, Mrs. George W. Wightman (Hazel Hotchkiss), Miss Florence Sutton and Mrs. Robert D. Farquhar. Mrs. Farquhar is a former national champion

It is planned to offer as the winner of the Mrs. Bundy-Miss Bjurstedt match a handsome solid gold trophy cup, while the other competitors in the round-robin will be given suitable trophies. The tourney will open Thanksgiving Day, November 25

Columbia Captain Is from Athletic Family

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Francis M Simonds, on whom was bestowed the honor of leading the Columbia football team in the first season of the Blue and White's new gridiron career, is well descended for his part, both because of playing ability and campus popularity.

Simonds comes from a family of Columbia athletes. His father, F. M. Simonds, '87, rowed on the famous crew which won at Henley in 1886. His brother, Ralph Simonds, was captain of the Blue and White football team in 1875. This uncle holds the distinction of having played against Yale in the first contest Old Eli ever fought.

Mike Gibbons Going Back to Farm in '17

OSAKIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—Out along the banks of a placid lake, but a few miles from this heretofore obscure village, snuggles a farm of 160 acres. Here Mike Gibbons, middleweight, will be in the Spring of 1917, to become a farmer. His plans are reported to be to retire in the Summer of 1916, spend the Winter of 1916-17 in his steam-heated bungalow in St. Paul, and come out here to his farm in the Spring of 1917.

Strain Was Terrific for Mrs. Duffy Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The strain of being separated from her husband by the width of a continent while he is playing in a world series is too much for Mrs. Duffy Lewis.

"Next series Duffy plays in I'm going to be there," said Mrs. Lewis She watched's scoreboard here every day of the series. When Duffy's home run tied the score in the final game Mrs. Lewis screamed for joy.

Milton Plays St. George's to Scoreless Tie

ST. GEORGES SCHOOL.		MILTON ACAD.
Keen, le		r.e., Glass
Smith, lt		r.t., Bowditch
MacDermott, lg		r.g., Forde
Gerry, c		Hall
Hall		c., Cunningham
Hemingway, rg		Lg., Humphrey
Van Alen, rt		Rt., Bowditch
Hall, Paul, qb		q.b., Swigert, Lattrea
Hall, Parrott, lhb		r.h.b., Cabot, Crompton
Nicholls, rhb		l.h.b., Johnson
Hall, fb		f.b., Lattrea, Swigert

Score—None. Referee—Bigelow, Harvard. Umpire—Lowell. Head Linesman—Fitzgerald. Time—12 minute periods.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 23.—St. George's school and Milton Academy of Milton, Mass., played a scoreless tie game here today. The teams, rivals of the fiercest kind, fought for sixty minutes and the best either could do toward a score was to try for goals from the field. Milton several times essayed this method of scoring, and St. Georges tried twice.

Cabot and Johnson were the best ground gainers for Milton and Nicholls did good work for the home team.

Pieh Mistakes Col. Hedges for Groundkeeper

Cy Pieh, the gaunt Yankee pitcher, is slowly but surely coming to know the various American League club owners by sight.

On the second trip of the Yankees to St. Louis this season Pieh was practicing on the side lines with his mates. It had rained hard the night before and the base lines were soaking wet.

An elderly man, wearing a sweater coat and a pair of long rubber boots, came striding along and issued some brief orders to the laborers.

As he passed Pieh the latter stopped him.

"Look as if we'll play today, George?" inquired Pieh.

The stranger grinned. "Oh, I guess so." Then he passed on.

New York was playing again at St. Louis. The Yankees had, on their squad, a recruit catcher named Alexander. Alexander had been tried out by the Browns and then sent to the minors, winding up this Spring at Oakland

Alexander sat on the bench with Pieh and the same *elderly* man came along. He chatted a minute with Alexander, asking him how he liked New York and how he was getting along

When he left Pieh turned to the catcher and said: "Who was that guy, Alex?"

"Why, that's Mr. Hedges, the owner of the St. Louis club."

"Oh," replied Pieh, "I thought it was the groundkeeper."

'Riding' Players Fails to Bring Results---Fohl

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23 — The baseball manager who wants to make a success of it these days will forget that John McGraw and Frank Chance won pennants by driving their players. Such is the philosophy of Lee Fohl, manager of the Cleveland Indians.

Fohl has won a lot of pennants, but hadn't much big league experience when given control of the Indians. He always was a shark at bringing out young players, especially pitchers. So Somers had no hesitancy about promoting him from coach to manager.

"The way to run a ball club is to study your players' faces, figure out the best way to handle each man and then weld the whole bunch into a machine without 'riding' any of them," Fohl said.

"Ball players of today are more sensitive than those of ten years ago. You can't get anywhere by driving them. Harmony team work into them, let each one work out his own problems most of the time and correct their mistakes without handing around hawl-outs."

Penney Has Stiff Practice.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The University of Pennsylvania coaches put the varsity through a stiff scrimmage with both the scrubs and the freshmen. It was the last hard workout before the Pittsburgh game Saturday, as only signal drills will be held today and tomorrow. The Franklin field gates were closed, even to Pennsylvania students, and the coaches worked out all the new plays, both in "dummy" practice and actual scrimmages.

LIGHT AUTO SUIGHT

Are the splendid suites advertised in the Boston AMERICAN'S Monthly Renting Register and Illustrated Addendum which is FREE at 36 Summer St. and 364 Washington St.

LATERAL PASS PROVES FAILURE

Slowness of Execution Has Hampered Effectiveness of Pretty Yale Play.

Is the lateral pass a failure?

Yale perfected it—but what has Yale accomplished with it? She used it against Princeton last year with some success, but its use was a flivver in the Harvard game. Yale tried it against Virginia and Lehigh this year —and it hasn't brought results

The play is one of the prettiest in football, and looks like one of the most effective, but the great trouble seems to be the slowness of execution. If the line could back the enemy the lateral pass would be a wonder in making gains—but no line can hold long enough

The play consists of the centre passing to the quarterback, the quarterback passing to one of the backs farther along toward the enemy's goal line and this back, in turn, passing to another player, either an end or back. A lateral pass, successfully made, is good for a gain of from 20 to 40 yards, but its success is hampered by the fact that the play is so slow that the opposition players have a chance to break through the line even before the second pass is made, and lay in wait for the ball as it is thrown

Woman Interviews Moran on Baseball

Pat Moran was interviewed by a woman reporter in Cincinnati, and here are a few questions that were put to the manager of the league leaders:

Who is your fattest man?
Who is your thinnest man?
What time do they go to bed?
What time do they get up?
Are they superstitious?
Are they afraid to play Fridays?
Is playing harder than managing?
Would you rather play in hot weather than cool weather?
Are you for women's suffrage?
Do you play golf?
Do you smoke cigarettes?

Supreme Court Will Pass on Fight Films

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Supreme Court has been asked to advance for early argument a case involving the power of customs officials to exclude from the United States motion pictures films of the Willard-Johnson prize fight at Havana.

The case arose in New Jersey, where owners of the film obtained an injunction from the Federal District Court to compel custom officials to admit the film and to test the 1913 law unconstitutional. Similar cases have arisen in New York and Maine.

Fist Fight Cost Providence Flag

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 23.—There is a story connected with the International League race this season. Dave Shean, manager of the Providence team, took a punch at Manager Bill Clymer of the Toronto teams some weeks ago and so when Toronto met Providence the last two days of the season in a most important series for the Grays, Clymer exerted every effort to get revenge on Shean. He did to the extent of winning a doubleheader that eliminated Providence.

All-Americans Go Over.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—The third game between the All-Americans and All-Nationals ended in a victory for the former, 7 to 1. The Tener entry was clearly outplayed.

Dartmouth's '19 Team Wins in Andover Game

DARTMOUTH FRESHMEN.		ANDOVER.
Bowditch, l.e.		r.e., Brown
Hall, l.t.		r.t., Bowditch
Stacey, l.g.		r.g., Rothschild
Cunningham, c.		c., Atwater
Shuster, r.g.		l.g., Russell
Palmer, Rodolfo, Brooks, r.t.		l.t., Tatnedge, Wilson
Freadberg, r.e.		l.e., Waters, Horton, Johnson
Cabot, q.b.		Q.b., Dyer
Edward, l.h.b.		l.h.b., Dyer
Whalen, Grey, r.h.b.		r.h.b., Charles
Jen Burke, f.b.		f.b., Woods

Score—Dartmouth 26, Andover 0. Touchdowns—Whalen, Palmer 2. Goals from touchdowns—Whalen 2. Head Linesman—Chester Pollard. Referee—Linesman—Bigelow. Umpire—Linesman—Bill Holbrook. Time—12 minute periods.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 23.—The Dartmouth freshman football team was victor today over the Andover Academy team, which was greatly handicapped by injuries to the first string men, by the score of 26 0

Andover made but two first downs. The freshies started by pushing ons over in the first quarter, Whalen having the ball. He missed the goat In the second and third periods Jack Cabot scored on long end runs and Whalen kicked both goals In the last period Coggeswell caught a forward pass from Cabot for a fifty-yard run and touchdown.

Southpaw Batter Leads National for Third Time

Left-handed batters have again proved their class in the National League. Larry Doyle of the Giants leads for the 1915 season, and he hits from the off side. Jake Daubert, also a left-hander, led in 1914 and 1913.

Left-handed batters have had a hard time getting to the top in the old league. Counting this season only three have landed in 16 years. Before Daubert came the left-hander the call, Heinie Zimmerman, a right-hander, of Chicago, led, and prior to that the swat championship was by Honus Wagner eight times, Sherwood Magee, Cy Seymour, Clarence Beaumont and Jess Burkett.

In the American League the count stands 10 to 6 in favor of the left-handers. A right-hander has not led the younger organization since 1905. Ty Cobb has led nine consecutive seasons and the year before he started the title went to George Stone.

In the six years previous the leaders were all right-handers, Nap Lajoie leading four times, Ed Delehanty and Dungan once each.

Penn Likely to Give Up Rowing in Another Year

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—After a lengthy meeting in which a heated discussion was held as to the advisability of continuing rowing as an undergraduate sport at Penn, the directors of the Athletic Association decided to maintain the major sport during the coming year.

At the same time, the board of directors decided to effect a considerable reduction in the appropriations, not only for crew, but also for other of the major sports

All together, the appropriations will be cut $10,000 during the coming year. This was necessary because of the poor financial status of the Athletic Association.

Volkmann Falls Before Country Day

COUNTRY DAY.		VOLKMANN
Shipman, le		r.e., Hall
Richard Parker, lt		r.t., Hodgson
Richard Parker, lg		r.g., Thompson
Lowell, c		c., Hodgson
Bullard, rg		Lt., Houghton
Ballowell, rt		Rt., Hall
Butterfield, re		Le., Stewart
Cabot, qb		r.h.b., Hodgson
Cabot, Cummings, White, rhb		l.h.b., Hodgson
Cabot, Cummings, White, lhb		r.h.b., Hodgson
Cabot, Cummings, White, fb		f.b., Hodgson

Score—Country Day 7, Volkmann 0. Touchdowns—Shipman. Referee—Linesman—Boyle. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

The Volkmann School eleven went down to defeat at the hands of the Country Day School at Volkmann Field, Allston, yesterday, 14 to 0. Although a heavier team, the Volkmanns never were able to put up the same game that their opponents did and appeared off form make numerous fumbles throughout the game. Dan Blanchard, for the Volkmann eleven, put up a great defense and featured with Hitchcock and Hoyt, he has not the only members of the last year's team

Marlboro High and Milford in 7-7 Tie

MILFORD HIGH.		MARLBORO HIGH.
Hayden, c. Bruce, Le		r.e., Shaughnessy
Grimes, Lt		r.t., Hall
Hall, Lg		r.g., Hall
Morrell, c		c., Hall
Hall, Rg		l.g., Hall
Zarbo, rt		l.t., Page
Hall, re		Le., Kelly
Dalton, qb		q.b., Hall
Hall, lhb		r.h.b., Hall
Hall, rhb		l.h.b., Hall
Sprague, fb		f.b., Lamb

Score—Milford 7, Marlboro 7. Touchdowns—Hall, Hall. Goals from touchdowns—Hall, Hall. Referee—Linesmen—Parr, Worcester Academy. Linesmen—Bigelow, Worcester Academy. Umpire—Bissop of Norton.

MILFORD, Oct. 23.—In the first Midland interscholastic league game for both teams, Marlboro and Milford High played a tie, 7 to 7, on Town Park before 600 persons. Marlboro's touchdown came in the third period when Page plunged through the Milford line and ran 40 yards over the goal line. He kicked an easy goal. Milford scored in the fourth period, Hilton receiving the forward pass from Sprague and running 30 yards for a touchdown. Sprague kicked the goal.

Latonia Entries.

LATONIA, Oct. 23.—Entries for Monday

FIRST RACE—Selling, two-year-olds, six furlongs: Maynard Hiles 104, Sunbeam 104, Margaret Walsh 104, Anna Leo 104, Hamilton 106, Trout Fly 109, Jack Scout 109, Water Wartime 109, Ben Lomond 109, Kindy 109, Jack Hare 109.

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile and seventy yards: Mr Pope 104, Sir Antony 104, Ben Lomond 104, Ben Brush 107, Katherine H. 109, Gairay 109, Allen Stone 113, Ralph S. 102, Bluetop 107, Cardenas 107, Sweep 107.

THIRD RACE—The Green City Handicap, two-year-olds, five furlongs: Ben Brush 122, Rosehill 95, Phil Lyon 97, Cardenas 106, Wilmoore 108, Rochester 110, Cackle 111, Sweep 112, Sir Antony 117, Maudlow 120.

FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards: Hank O'Day 95, Mr. Pope 97, Ben Lomond 101, Schwarz 103, Jack Hanks 107, Roberta 104, The Grader 105, Prince Hal 107, Cackle 107, Sweep 107.

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and upward, one mile: Hank O'Day 95, Mr. Pope 97, Schwarz 103, Ben Lomond 101, Roberta 104, The Grader 105, Prince Hal 107, Cackle 107, Sweep 107.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and upward, one and one sixteenth miles: Hank O'Day 95, Mr. Pope 97, Schwarz 103, Ben Lomond 101, Roberta 104, The Grader 105, Prince Hal 107, Miss Kruger 107, Trevora 107, Fellowcraft 107, Phillis 108, Cash on Delivery 107, Fort Star 113, Gladdy 113.

Lafayette Alleyne vs. Holland Thacher race track finals.

TRAFFIC SQUAD COULD ELIMINATE CONGESTION

Better Control of Street Crossings Would Be Advantageous to All.

By J. C. KERRIGAN.

Congestion of traffic on the business streets of this city has always been a difficult problem. It continues to grow in importance, and the time is coming when some decisive step must be taken to impress upon pedestrians and users of vehicles the necessity of conforming to the rules and regulations provided for the government of traffic.

This is not a difficult a task as one can imagine. Other cities in the country have handled the problem in a most satisfactory manner, and have placed order where chaos once existed. This has been done by the creation and training of a traffic squad, each member of which knows how to perform the duties incumbent upon him.

It is true that Boston differs in some respects, particularly in the width of her thoroughfares, from other cities in the country, but there is not such a wide variance between the conditions existing there and those peculiar to certain sections of Providence. In Providence the control of traffic is decidedly good. In Boston, while it is good, it might be better, and it can be made better by the training of a squad of men who may later take their position on cross roads, make their signals so clearly as to be beyond all misunderstanding, and to be recognized and obeyed, not by drivers of vehicles alone, but likewise by pedestrians.

The control of the pedestrians is just as important in the elimination of this congestion as is the control of vehicles, and a satisfactory condition in the control of traffic can never be reached until all have been educated to realize that the police should be obeyed at all street crossings.

In the present congestion the public at large is no more to be blamed than are the majority of the guardians of the crosswalks. In the main these men attend to their duties in a somewhat perfunctory manner, as their signals are by no means clear.

Some of the policemen do not raise their hands above the waistline, and as a result their desires cannot be properly or clearly understood. Then again, some will signal traffic to approach, and instantly signal it to stop, so that it very often happens that pedestrians and vehicles are working at cross purposes such as to be the cause of all classes.

There are at least three crossing policemen who thoroughly understand the problem and who would form an admirable nucleus for a traffic squad. They know how to handle conditions at the busiest of our street crossings. They could readily transmit that information to other crossing guardians, so that in a short time a uniform method of controlling traffic on street crossings in the business sections could be adopted, and at least one-half of the difficulties now experienced removed.

MAGNETIC CAR NOT COMPLICATED

DIFFERENCE LIES ENTIRELY IN TRANSMISSION

William Smith in the Owen Magnetic on his way to Boston.

STANDS MOST SEVERE TEST

Performance of American Product Secures Approval of Experts.

In a test recently conducted by the Royal Automobile Club of London, England, a Model 83 Overland touring car covered a distance of 15.6 miles, over a rolling country, on three and three-quarters gallons of gasoline.

The test was held under the observance of the Royal Automobile Club, an organization officially representing all motor interests in the United Kingdom.

It is to this organization that the various manufacturers appeal when any question is raised as to the merits or capabilities of their product. Any decision handed down by this governing body is accepted as final by all parties concerned.

The Overland used for the test was selected from a stock of 46 new cars that had just been received by the London distributor. The officials in charge were present when the car was unboxed and noted the time consumed in making carburetor and other necessary adjustments. This amounted to three minutes and thirty-nine seconds.

In the course of the run the car had a combination of up and down hill work. The result of 30.13 miles per Imperial gallon or 29 ton miles per Imperial gallon of gasoline is considered an exceptionally good performance, in view of the fact that the car was brand new and practically no time was allowed in making adjustments or preparing it for the final.

FOOD FOR SPORT FANS

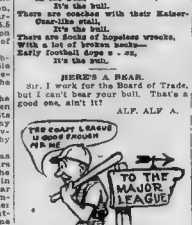
AUTUMN.

When you read a football story nowadays,
It's a bear.
When you read how Jones or Smith or Brown's plays,
It's a bear.
When you read a lot of ——
On those athletes bold and rough,
Hold your nose and say: "Enough!
It's a bear."
There are scribes who hand us tidings
In the Fall,
It's the bull.
There are coaches with their Kaiser-Czar-like stall,
It's the bull.
There are flocks of hopeless wrecks,
With a lot of broken necks—
Early football dope s - ee,
It's the bull.

HERE'S A BEAR.

Sir, I work for the Board of Trade, but I can't bear your bull. That's a good one, ain't it?

ALF. ALF A.



Ping Bodie was purchased by the Yanks, but declined to join them. Ping has a little sense after all.

We presume that the world will be duly startled when it learns that Dario Resta has broken a world's ten-mile record for motor cars with a displacement of 274 cubic inches on a two-mile track. Imagine what he could do in a fourteen-mile race on a three and three-quarters mile track with a car of 295¾ inches displacement!

SOME FAN.

He never lifts his voice to ——
When hits and passes come,
He never hollers: "Take him out!"
For he is deaf and dumb.

Willie Schaefer is another youth who wants to meet McFarland. Aside from that Willie is perfectly sane.

Jess Willard writes that he believes in plenty of air. He will get it as long as he remains in the vicinity of Twin Jesses.

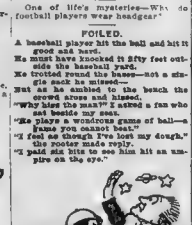
SEPTEMBER MORN.

"Bill Mosett is conditioned,"
Thus the football scribe writes on.
Bill Mosett is conditioned,
With the accent on the con.

One of life's mysteries—Why do football players wear headgear?

FOILED.

A baseball player hit the ball and hit it good and hard.
He must have knocked it fifty feet outside the baseball yard.
He trotted round the bases—not a single such he missed—
But as he ambled to the bench the crowd arose and hissed.
"Why hiss the man?" I asked a fan who sat beside my seat.
"He plays a wondrous game of ball—a game you cannot beat."
"I feel as though I've lost my dough,"
The rooter made reply.
"I could sit here all day and see him hit an umpire on the eye."



IT LOOKS WORSE THAN THAT.

The football teams begin to play;
"It looks like Fall," the writers say.

The baseball magnates rise and brag;
"It's looked like Fall since way last May."

Motor-boat racing is an interesting sport—when you read about it next morning.

One of the best features of a motor boat race is that the spectator can't get near enough to smell it.

Freddie Welsh arises to remark that he is almost ready to fight again. What does he mean, again?

There is talk of another bout between McFarland and Gibbons. It would be largely attended by McFarland and Gibbons.

We cannot understand why Joe Cantillon does not make his home in Europe. Joe never is happy unless he is managing a bunch of cripples.

Charlie Ebbetts remarks that baseball players earn their salaries. Charlie Murphy thinks the same way—with approximately 98 per cent. off.

Baseball magnates look on Dr Dumbs as the Jim Gilmore of the Diplomatic League.

ACTION.

Some like to see two heavyweights in action,
Two massive monads of ivory and fat.
While others feel a sort of satisfaction
In watching foreign wrestlers on the mat—
But wrestlers and their antics do not bind me,
And I always yawn when heavies run amuck.
There is something in ——
Of the agile movements of a motor truck.

Hinchman May Lead Pirates Next Season.

Who will manage the Pirates next year?

Some there are who think that Honus Wagner will grab the job left vacant by the retirement of Fred Clarke, but from the "finals" comes the tip that Bill Hinchman, the big outfielder, may land the job.

Wagner, in the opinion of many, would be too easy with the men. Hinchman, on the other hand, showed well in executive ability while with the Cleveland club a number of years ago when he handled the club in the absence of the regular leader.

Marquard Seems to Be at the End of His Rope.

"Rube" Marquard seems to have outlived his major league usefulness. It was figured when he was led out by the Giants and again was taken under the wing of Wilbert Robinson that he might "come back," but the eccentric southpaw in his last few starts has shown nothing that would merit keeping him on the payroll. He has been battered from the box with frequency.

However, Marquard's contract, one of those supposedly iron-clad affairs, holds good until the end of the 1916 season, so not even if he is chased off into the bushes he will draw big league pay until October of next year.

MAGNETIC CAR IS MOST SIMPLE

System of Transmission Gives Rare Flexibility and Power.

Probably no automobile in years has attracted so much attention as the new Owen-Magnetic car, which is shortly to have a home in this city.

"While extremely simple in operation, and not as complicated as a magneto or even the starting and lighting systems found in every up-to-date car," says Sales Manager E. S. Partridge, "it was at first a rather difficult matter for us to explain in plain English just how simple the Entz Electric Transmission was to our customers."

The entire difference between this and other gasoline cars lies in the Magnetic Transmission.

There is no change in the gas engine or its operation. In the Owen car there is never any positive connection between the engine and the rear road wheels.

Briefly, a six-cylinder gas engine creates the power while the Entz system transmits and applies it.

In other words, the gas engine revolves a powerful magnet, and the magnetism transmits the torque of the gas engine to the rear axle through an air space or gap, so that there is no mechanical connection at any time between the rear axle and the gas engine.

When arriving at a grade which is too steep to climb on high, the car is driven through what is in effect a slipping clutch, the slippage creating heat which is used in the booster motor for the purpose of giving the increased torque for climbing the grade.

In other words, the magnetic transmission of this car is a clutch that can be tightened magnetically, but the slip creates electricity instead of heat and the electricity is used to drive the car. As a matter of fact it takes the harsh speed energy from the motor and then applies low speed energy direct to the axle without any connection save a few stout wires.

This electric transmission is nothing more nor less than a generator and motor, the same as is found on practically every automobile built today, being simply made larger, but the application of these units are applied differently.

"The Entz Transmission," says Mr. Partridge, "is not new. It was brought out seventeen years ago. In 1901 and 1902 these cars took part in Glidden Tours and economy runs. During the last five years they have been greatly improved, so that they could be built commercially. Fifty cars are now in the hands of customers, and we are preparing to build four cars a day."

Grant B. Schley owns a car equipped with the Entz Transmission, which has been driven 160,000 miles, and all of the cars in the recent tours have covered from 7,000 to 20,000 miles each.

"On a recent tour cars averaged over 12 miles to the gallon, and our owners get from 7,000 to 12,000 miles out of a set of tires.

The crux of the situation is that while other manufacturers are responding to the demand for flexibility, have introduced slant and twelve-cylinder motors, and this amounts to practically an additional engine, but even this multiplicity of cylinders does not secure the flexibility sought, it merely reduces, by a fraction, the number of gear shifts, with the attendant disengagement of the clutch in ordinary driving.

In fact every operation from the starting of the car thence to a veritable crawl, and so on up to a speed of 60 miles an hour, is regulated by a single, simple little lever attached to the steering wheel.

RELIABILITY TOUR IS NOW PLANNED

It Will Be Participated in by Dealers All Over the Country.

Perhaps the most strenuous reliability tour that has ever been staged by any single automobile manufacturer is now being planned by the Studebaker Corporation, which will take the form of a 1,000-mile reliability run, the entry list of which will consist of dealers in practically every large city in the United States.

The tour will be inaugurated on Monday, November 1—rain, snow or sunshine—and will cover a period of four days. The cars entered will cover 250 miles on Monday, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and repeat this same mileage during the same period of time on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, finishing the 1,000 miles in forty-eight hours of actual running time.

The purpose of the tour is to demonstrate to the public and to bring home to the appraisal the absolute reliability and economical qualities of the latest Studebaker product. Stock cars will be used entirely, no alterations whatever being made in the construction or equipment, and the machines will participate in the run in absolutely the same condition as they are when delivered into the hands of purchasers.

Each car will carry an official observer, together with its full quota of passengers, and an accurate record will be kept of the quantity of lubricating oil and gasoline consumed, the quality of which—flattering or otherwise—will be made public at the completion of the tour.

The New England cities represented in this 1,000-mile reliability tour will include Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Melrose, Providence, R. I., Portland, Me., Manchester, N. H., Brattleboro, Vt., as well as other cities. One of the 1916 Studebaker Six-Fifty models will start from each of the cities specified, driven by the dealer in the territory in which the car is located, covering the 250 miles each day at an average rate of speed, and will return each evening to the starting point.

Speaker Mixed Up in $5,000 Auto Suit

Tris Speaker, the Red Sox's noted centrefielder has been sued for $5,000 damages in the Suffolk Superior Court by Aprohel Panore, a minor, who is represented in the case by Thero Panore as next friend.

Miss Aprohel Panore claims she was struck and knocked down by an automobile Speaker was driving on July 27 last near the junction of Hemenway street and Westland Avenue. It is charged that Tris drove the machine in "a careless and unskilled manner."

Window Display Being Made by the Goodyear Co.

The window display department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has been unusually busy of late, and the results of this activity are attracting a great deal of attention.

A week ago this display brought a section of the Brazilian jungle to this city, showing where and how the rubber trees grow, how the valuable "blood" or latex (crude rubber) is obtained from the trees, and how crude rubber from various parts of the world looks when it is ready for shipment.

A big feature of the display was a portrait of Charles Goodyear, who discovered the method by which crude rubber was made commercially valuable, and who opened the way for the enormous development of the rubber industry as it is today.

This week's display is based on the premise—"If Charles Goodyear could return." Goodyear died in poverty. The world wasn't ready for him then. But the whole industry as it is now known is largely the result of his discovery.

And so this week's display of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, installed October 21, is an exposition of the 46 or more articles manufactured by Goodyear—Akron.

Olds Foreign Business Grows

The Olds Motor Works of Lansing, Mich., is one of the automobile companies which has taken advantage of the shortage of cars in foreign countries, owing to the war, to expand its foreign business and become firmly established with its line on foreign soil.

The automobile has proven to be the best means of transporting troops, and practically the entire output of European factories has been taken over by the contending armies. Consequently, the foreign automobile dealer has been forced to look for a new source of supply and has turned to the American manufacturer.

The Olds company made its first active bid for foreign business early in July with the establishment of a foreign department. At that time Glidden dealers were established only on the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and

Janvrin on Losing Team.

Hal Janvrin of the Red Sox and his friends of the Pilgrim baseball team went down before the Harvard Rowers, 9 to 6. Hitchcock and Garrett, the two Crimson pitchers, the Pilgrims played Tuesday, turned in comebacks.

Garden Crowd After Gotch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Frank Gotch, the king of all wrestlers, is coming on for Monday night's match between Zbyszko and Aberg. Upon his arrival he will be offered a $15,000 purse to meet the winner.

WINTER TOPS IN GREAT DEMAND

Dodge Brothers Announce a Demountable Top for Their Car.

When Winter is at hand every motorist wishes he had a closed car to protect himself and his passengers from cold, wind and storm, and to enable him to continue to use his car as constantly as in Summer. But heretofore few could afford the luxury and the comfort, for custom made limousines and coupes are expensive. Dodge Brothers, however, have solved the problem and in their new Winter models, just announced, have brought the fascination of owning a beautiful and distinctive closed car within the reach of those who only wish to invest a moderate amount. By means of the convertible, demountable top, individually fitted at the factory, the Dodge Brothers touring car is quickly transformed into a weather tight sedan, or the roadster into a natty coupe, just the thing for running about in all weathers, for business shopping, taking the children to and from school, and for evening work.

To the person who has come to depend upon his car for practically all his goings and comings, a closed car in Winter is a necessity. He must travel often when the weather is inclement and when exposure in an open car is unpleasant and even dangerous. With a sedan or coupe he has a warm, dry, vehicle always at command, and there is no waiting for street cars on windy corners nor walking on icy sidewalks. And for evening service—calling, theatre and the like—a closed car is absolutely indispensable. To secure the full enjoyment of such a vehicle something more than mere weather-proof qualities are desired, and Dodge Brothers have supplied it in the attractiveness of the car and its beautiful appointments.

The Winter tops are graceful in design and are carefully and firmly fitted to the regular open bodies without disturbing the windshield. They are lined with an attractive high-grade gray broadcloth, and the plate glass, mounted in sashes, is easily raised or lowered, giving perfect ventilation. Dome electric lights and other appointments go to make the top as comfortable and luxurious as the costly custom-made limousine or coupe. When the Winter top is not wanted it can be removed without the assistance of a carriage maker or garage man. It weight only seventy-five pounds more than the regular touring top, which is a part of the equipment, and the low cost of operation and maintenance make it desirable for every business man.

Maxwell
"The Wonder Car"

One-Man Mohair Top

The new Maxwell is equipped with a one-man real mohair top. It can be raised or lowered almost in an instant, by one person.

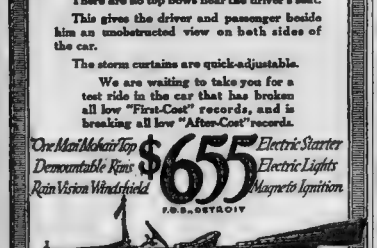
There are no top bows near the driver's seat.

This gives the driver and passenger beside him an unobstructed view on both sides of the car.

The storm curtains are quick-adjustable.

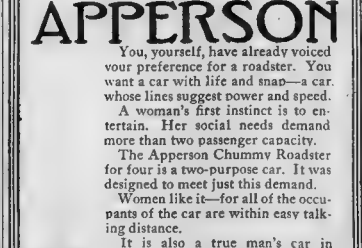
We are waiting to take you for a test ride in the car that has broken all low "First-Cost" records, and is breaking all low "After-Cost" records.

One Man Mohair Top · Demountable Rims · Rain Vision Windshield · $655 F.O.B., DETROIT · Electric Starter · Electric Lights · Magneto Ignition



"Every Road is a Maxwell Road"

The J. W. BOWMAN COMPANY
91 Massachusetts Ave., Boston Phone B. B. 4070



"Watch for the Rabbit on the Radiator"

APPERSON

You, yourself, have already voiced your preference for a roadster. You want a car with life and snap—a car whose lines suggest power and speed.

A woman's first instinct is to entertain. Her social needs demand more than two passenger capacity.

The Apperson Chummy Roadster for four is a two-purpose car. It was designed to meet just this demand.

Women like it—for all of the occupants of the car are within easy talking distance.

It is also a true man's car in strength and compactness, and the added room for the occasional extra passenger will bridge many a business difficulty.

Six—$1550; Eight—$1850.

Retail Salesroom:
APPERSON MOTOR CAR CO.
895 Boylston St. Tel. B. B. ——
Brown-Apperson Motor Company, New England Wholesale Distributor, 4 Columbus Ave., Boston. Mass. Tel. Oxford 854
Manufactured by Apperson Bros. Automobile Company, Kokomo, Ind. 19

What Happened to That Bump?

"We saw it—were braced for the shock—and nothing happened! Over the obstruction we went as if on wings." This surprise comes to all who first ride in a Mitchell. Later you get accustomed to the fact that all roads are smoothed out under the tremendous swing of this new "Mitchell SIX of '16."

One enthusiast on Mitchell comfort says the overwhelming success of this new car is due to its easy riding qualities. This is the first car built in which the passengers in the rear seat ride as comfortably as the driver.

Another ascribes it to the Mitchell action—the quick getaway, the instant stop. Other owners enthuse over Mitchell appearance; long symmetrical lines suggesting power and poise.

The Mitchell is the greatest car value ever offered. It answers the demands of all the family: Style and easy riding for the "women folk," speed and "snap" for the boys; and the long life and strenuous service which all practical needs demand. This all-around usefulness accounts for the fact that "every 'SIX of '16' car sells another." See the Mitchell dealer near you. He has this new "SIX of '16" at your disposal for a trial spin. Get the personal touch.

Three-Passenger Roadster
Five-Passenger Touring Car
$1250
All Prices f. o. b. Racine

Seven-Passenger Body $35 extra
Demountable Sedan Top, making all-year-round car, $165 extra

Mitchell Motors Co.
RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.
Over Eighty Years of Faithful Service to the American Public

POPE-HARTFORD CO. OF BOSTON

COPLEY SQUARE
DISTRIBUTERS
591 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS
Tel. ——

NEW ENGLAND IS TOURING GROUND OF THE NATION

Motor Cars from Every State in the Union Are Seen in This Section.

A member of the American Automobile Association whose experience in touring makes him a fair judge of like situations expresses the view that the 250 miles from the east coast of Massachusetts to New York city is a stretch of road used by more cars from other States than any like distance in the country.

This opinion was rendered after a recent two-day leisurely trip over that section en route from Boston to the national headquarters of the A. A. A. in Washington.

With a desire to really see the country along the way—not rushing through because of the temptation of the excellent road conditions—he stopped at any place that gave a good view, or that was otherwise interesting. During these stops, also while driving, he made a point of noticing the license plates of the passing cars, but in fairness to the point of view he had in mind he ignored all States east of the Alleghenies and north of the Mason and Dixon line. In these words, cars from the New England states and from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were not recorded—and their numbers were many.

In going over the list here are the States he found represented during those two days: All the remaining New England States.

Arizona, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Quebec, Ontario.

There were three other cars with plates having a color scheme showing them not in the above list. They could not be recorded because the State authorities were not to be found.

Unfortunately the cars were going to or from general tours of New England, thus swamping the value of this one big route in capitalizing scenery and history by building good roads. No one can successfully deny that the two largest touring sections in this country are New England and California. Each has scenery and each has history—no have-nots in any section as regards these two factors, but nowhere else can these two factors be capitalized in such large measure by capitalizing them with an embroidery and connected linkage of modern roads.

Those sections which have scenery and other attractions, yet are without a comprehensive road system, are like a large department store without an elevator. If filled with merchandise and well-advertised, the customers will shun entrances and escalators.

Success of Electric Vehicle Continues

A short time ago one of the large transportation companies located in Boston found it desirable to cut down the cost of the haulage of much of its heavy freight, and at the same time give it a public increased and better service.

With a garage which contained fifty or more motor vehicles of different makes there were able, after studying the past income and operating costs of that asset for the past three years, to make a decision as to the class and size of vehicles which would give them the economy of operation and the desired facilities.

During the past week the American Express Company has placed an order with the General Vehicle Company for four five-ton and two 3½ ton electric express wagons. These vehicles will be placed in service in Boston during the early part of 1916 and will make a very acceptable addit on to the fleet of some thirty-five or more electric trucks which this express company is now operating in Boston.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the great transportation companies of the country are rapidly adding to their electric fleets. The last order of forty-two machines given to the General Vehicle Company by the Adams Express Company will make a total of 191 G. V. Electrics which the Adams Express Company has ordered.

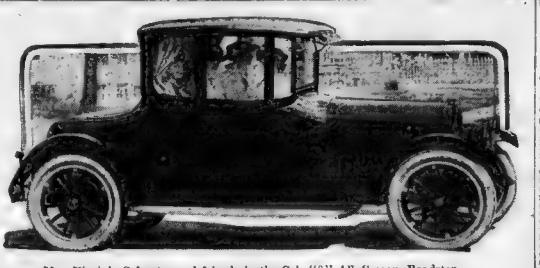
Softer Upholstery, Neater Appearance

"It is interesting to note the change in the style of upholstery of motor cars which has been made during the last year. Formerly all upholstering was tufted in squares or diamonds and it was believed by this method only could the padding and springs be securely held.

"The old style of upholstery has given way to a great extent to what is known as the 'straight pipe' type by which method the leather is sewed up and down at regular intervals but not across. One of the leading high priced lines to adopt the style was Franklin. Wing, "was the Maroon, which has been using it on all cars turned out for several months. The advantages of this type of upholstering if that it provides a neater finish, softer upholstering and more secure binding of the hair."

ONE OF THE CLASSIEST OF ROADSTERS

MY LADY'S CAR FOR ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR



Miss Virginia Sylvester and friends in the Cole "8" All Season Roadster.

How Buyers Select Their Motor Cars

That the automobile buyer of today selects a car like he chooses a neighborhood, and pays accordingly, is a theory advanced by A. T. Hart, the Boston distributor of National cars.

In explaining his method of convincing reasoning, he said, "Regarding Sixes—and the kind of man who chooses a National Highway Six. One thing is an assured and accepted fact about motor cars of today—the Six is all right. Everybody, no matter what else he thinks, likes the Six. The middle name of motor car today is Six.

"Among Sixes, the National Highway Six occupies a particular position in a certain motor car stratum, which can best be illustrated by describing the man who buys in that class.

"I have in mind a home—a residence—A pretty good sized house on a good street in a good city. A typical owner of the National Highway Six lives there. He has moved into that house from one of the neighborhood houses it has seemed the natural thing for him to do. His kind of people live in that neighborhood and that is who he is there. Three or four blocks to either way he wouldn't do. In business way this man is pretty big. He does not have to own a bargain automobile. In fact, the automobile he buys must step up pretty well with the house in which he lives. His house is not an extravagant house; neither is his car, but both are way above the average. Automobiles may be grouped into classes or 'neighborhoods.'

"And an automobile 'neighborhood' card an automobile 'neighborhood' just like he gravitated to a house neighborhood. He decides on a Six because he is a sensible seeker after the golden mean."

Valve-in-Head Motor Mechanically Perfect

That the six-cylinder valve-in-head motor is mechanically perfect is the belief of H. K. Noyes, president of the Noyes-Buick Company. Mr. Noyes has had a vast amount of experience with motors and motor cars, and is a man, therefore whose opinion is worth a great deal.

While discussing the Buick motor yesterday he said:

"An automobile motor, when in action, sets up two forces just as does a shotgun when it is fired. The main force of the gun is against the bullets, and the incidental force is against the shoulder of the hunter or marksman. In a motor the main force is against the drive shaft, and the incidental forces are against the motor structure itself. It is these incidental forces which cause vibration.

"The whole question of vibration hinges around these incidental forces. When the gasoline explodes in the cylinder there is just as much force exerted against the top of the cylinder as there is against the top of the piston, and there must be an outlet for this force, just as there is an outlet for the force that is exerted against the piston.

"Obviously these incidental forces must be absorbed by the whole structure of the car, since there is no place else for them to find lodgment. And it is equally obvious that these forces cause vibration in exact proportion to their violence. The problem is to design the motor in such manner that these forces, which are in the form of shocks, will be delivered with great frequency and the minimum of violence."

Pirates Secure Young Backstop

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 24.—President Barney Dreyfuss announced today that the Pittsburgh National League club had signed Catcher Frederick W. Blackwell of the Lexington, Ky., club of the Ohio State League.

Fall Demand for Good Cars Most Exceptional

"The demand for good cars this fall is away beyond anticipation despite the high prices and big prices of everyone connected with the industry," says Geo. H. Lawrence of the Kissel car.

"By this I do not mean that cars can be sold regardless of merit—far from it. In fact buyers know more about what a car should be than they used to and they apply that knowledge to the fullest. What I do wish to convey is that cars of established reputation, attractively designed and of price value have little difficulty in finding a market.

"The situation so far as the Kissel car is concerned is highly gratifying to those dealers who had faith enough in the future to order an adequate supply. Some others, less farsighted, are not able to get all the cars they want, but the expansion of the Kissel plant is a permitted a larger production than ever and deliveries are now prompt than with some other of the big companies.

War Has Brought Great Prosperity

"The West is just beginning to realize that the war has brought great prosperity to America," according to Lee Anderson, sales and advertising manager of the Hupp Motor Company, who is completing a business trip of the Northwest, West and Southwest. Writing from El Paso, Texas, Mr. Anderson says:

"The West has little conception of what the war has meant to the East. Of course, all coast papers carry an abundance of war news but it is only since war orders for cattle, horses, mules and grain have hit the territory that they have come to know how the war has influenced business. I have talked with many Western business men who were very curious regarding the activity in 'war stocks.' They could not see just why there should be so much activity or why the war should aid business generally."

How Dodge Brothers Cars Are Packed

The enormous demands made on the railroads by motor car companies is little realized by the public. The average man reads of the thousands of automobiles being produced each [illegible] he gives no thought to the [illegible] task of distributing these cars about the country.

But in it is subject to which the traffic departments of the motor car companies have given considerable thought and attention and many ways have been worked out to utilize the last bit of space in the freight cars.

"The method used by Dodge Brothers is typical. From this big plant at Detroit, completed motor cars are shipped five to the freight car. This is accomplished by virtually arranging for upper and lower berths for the cars.

In loading, a complete car is run into one end of the freight car. Chain tackles are attached to the roof of the car at either end of the automobile and it is lifted to the top of the car. A staunch frame work is built under it after the wheels have been detached. It is carefully blocked and braced and another car run, underneath. The wheels remain on this car and they are carefully blocked. Two cars are packed in the other end of the freight car in the same fashion, and the fifth motor car is placed in the centre of the car. All the cars are carefully covered with heavy wrapping paper.

Mitchell Out with a Demountable Top

"The six of '16 three-passenger Mitchell roadster is to be furnished with a demountable coupe top, making it suitable for an all-year car," said H. H. Lucas of the Pope-Hartford company.

"The seating arrangement of the six of '16 roadster with the separate seat for the driver and regulation two-passenger full width seat are slightly staggered makes this model an ideal car for the auxiliary Winter top," says he. "The door opens full length and the top adds to the appearance of the car as a whole rather than detracting from the graceful lines as in the case with many of the coupe demountable tops."

PAUL SMITH IS PROMOTED

Made Vice-President and Director of the Chalmers Company.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chalmers Motor Company Friday morning Paul Smith was elected one of the vice-presidents of the company. He is vice-president in charge of the sales service and advertising departments. Mr. Smith will fill the position held by Lee Orwell, who recently resigned from the Chalmers Company.

"The election of Mr. Smith to the vice-presidency is a recognition of his marked ability as an executive and salesman," said Hugh Chalmers yesterday. "Since the Chalmers company about six months ago as sales manager, Mr. Smith has shown great ability as sales manager, and it was to widen his scope that we placed him in charge of the advertising and service department, in addition to the sales department. These three departments are very closely connected and we feel should all be under the sales management."

Although he is still a young man, Paul Smith is one of the most well-known executives in the automobile business. As sales manager of the old E M F Co he successfully marketed thousands of cars and was materially instrumental in placing that company in a commanding position in the industry. Mr. Smith's thorough understanding of the dealer situation in all sections of the country has been an important factor in enlisting the sympathies of many dealers. He is personally acquainted with hundreds of dealers and has built up several sales organizations on the basis of co-operation.

PROMINENT IN DIXIE ROAD RUN

Cadillac Makes Fine Showing in Inspection Tour of the North and South.

Word has just been received by A. L. Danforth of the performance of the Cadillac 1, 2, 3, 4, the formal inspection of the Dixie Highway. The Cadillac is carrying Judge M. M. Allison of Chattanooga, Tenn., president of the Dixie Highway Association, and the report covers the run from Detroit to Chattanooga. This is the first portion of the run, as there remained only the States of Georgia and Florida to be traversed after leaving Tennessee.

The inspection tour started from Chicago October 3, but President Allison was previously driven from Detroit to Chicago 1p to the time the participants in the run had reached Chattanooga, the car had covered 1192 miles, with a perfect score. It was one of the motorcars that had made the entire distance under its own power.

Participants in the inspection tour include officials of the Dixie Highway Association, in cars of their own selection, and a number of other cars Governor Albert B. Dunne of Illinois was the guest of honor on the first day's run, and before leaving Chicago dedicated the new highway with appropriate ceremonies. Enthusiasm for the tourists and the highway ran high in every city and town on the route, and where roads were poor, plans were laid and promises made for their improvement within the course of the next year.

Boston Men Honored at Vehicle Convention

During the first part of this week the convention of the Electric Vehicle Association of America was held at the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. L. S. Mansfield, Mr. C. H. Miles, Mr. C. A. White of the Boston Edison Company and Mr. Day Baker represented the Boston end. A convention of some 200 members was registered and the papers presented created great interest, particularly the paper by Mr. Arthur J. Rohn, one of New York's municipal engineers, in which the electric vehicle for the use of municipal service was received with great favor.

In the election of officers, Boston was favored by the name of E. S. Mansfield of the Boston Edison Company as vice-president of the association. Mr. Walter Johnson of Philadelphia was elected president.

The results of this convention should lead to great enthusiasm among all of the electric vehicle manufacturers and dealers, as a great co-operative spirit was shown as existing between the manufacturers, dealers and users of electric vehicles and the electric lighting and power companies of the country.

Members Will Receive the Election Returns

The date of the Bay State Automobile Association dinner at the Hotel Lenox has been changed from November 3 to November 2 so that the diners may have unusual advantages for getting election returns which will be flashed on a screen direct from the newspapers and political headquarters.

The successful beefsteak dinner which was given by the association last Winter bids fair to be outdone. The dinner will be more elaborate, and as the club now has more than 500 members, the attendance will undoubtedly tax the capacity of the hotel to the limit.

Besides the dinner entertainment proper there will be a program of speeches from nationally-prominent men and musical and side-line numbers with special features. The committee in charge consists of E. T. Green, chairman, J. J. McNamara, Walter Williams, Walter Bliss and J. F. Sullivan.

"Press the Button" and Doors Open

"Where are the door catches" How shall we open the doors" queried a customer of A. H. Brown as he looked at the new Jackson model "34." Then, on closer investigation, he became aware that instead of too usual catch or lock, the Jackson is equipped with a new push button, a thumbscrew in a neat metal frame flush with the door. A pressure on this button immediately opens the doors.

This does away entirely with any chance of tearing dresses, pockets, etc., in the catches and removes the risk of doors being accidentally opened. These door latches are of the very latest type and rock on a pivot instead of sliding back and forth in their sockets. Moreover, the doors are equipped with rubber bumpers of the "L" type that when closed they are held tight in both directions and cannot rattle. This is one of the many little refinements denoting care and attention to details that pleases buyers.

Secure Comparative Salary Increase

Owing to the increase in the production of Stearns-Knight cars which consequently lowers the cost, one thousand employes of F. B. Stearns Company, Cleveland, Ohio, makers of Stearns-Knight cars are receiving a comparative increase in salary for a shorter hour schedule.

Beginning October 18, the men will work 48 hours a week and receive pay for 53 hours at the rate of time and a half for each hour over 48. The night shift is to get straight time and a half.

"We hold an enviable reputation for quality in workmanship and material, boys," said F. B. Stearns, president of the company, in a talk to the employes. "Let's hold it by putting the best that is in us into Stearns-Knight motor cars."

MOST RIGID TESTS ASSURE STANDARD

Why Studebaker Cars Can Make Long Trips Without Undergoing Preparation.

Rufus Fancher, chief of the New Haven, Conn., fire department, planned for his vacation a tour of the Berkshires and the White Mountains. All arrangements for starting had been timed in accordance with the promised delivery of the 1916 Studebaker he had purchased. The car reached New Haven from the factory, was unloaded and immediately thereafter turned over to the Fanchers, who forthwith threw in their luggage; the six members of the travelling party took their seats and waved adieus to the neighbors and with a resounding salute from the Spartan horn were on their way.

The tour lasted two weeks and covered 1,100 miles, without even a punctured tire marring its enjoyment. Edward R. Fancher, the chief's son, was as enthusiastic over the performance of the Studebaker; starting the trip without preliminary inspection or "tuning," and taking every hill they came to on high, with no apparent effort on the part of the motor that he considered it merely a matter of fairness to make known to Studebaker the gratification felt by the Fanchers. He regarded it as being nothing less than wonderful that an automobile could be taken out of a factory and start on a trip of that length and nature without having preliminary preparation.

Mr. Fancher possibly did not know that every Studebaker car manufactured, before being turned over to the shipping department, has received the approval of a small army of inspectors, each one reporting that in every way the cars had come up to Studebaker standards.

Inspecting Plant of the White Company

Nearly a score of New England dealers in White cars and trucks are in Cleveland, where they are making an inspection of the company's factory. Prior to their departure yesterday in their special car attached to the Wolverine, they were the guests of Manager C. H. Hathaway at a luncheon, given at a Back Bay club. The luncheon of the party given all Friday and Saturday morning at the factory and were entertained by the home office at a banquet. The party is under the direction of Clarence A. Gilmore, of the factory office, and includes the following: J. W. Norcross of Springfield, W. W. Rowe, Robert Seymour, Paul McNale and W. A. Lytle of Worcester; R. L. Knight, H. D. Gilbert, F. A. Fontag and G. T. Achorn of Providence, John D. Cox and F. A. Wilde of New Bedford; William A. Spear of Manchester, N. H.; Maurice Mahoney, E. F. Kress, D. E. Carey and Edith Hoffman of Lawrence; H. H. Martin of Boston; and H. D. Seavey of Greenfield.

AUTOMOBILE AND STEAMER RUGS

Title also as Carriage, Porch, Lounge, Steamer Rug, Trunk, Yacht and Power Boat Rugs—or Extra Bed Comforts.

A Big and Attractive Line

Fine All-Wool Shawls

Beautiful Weave Designs and Colorings 27in to 3 lbs. 54-60—64 16—54-56—60-72 Measurements do not include fringe.

All Wool—self-bound (best bound) Fine Hyloom—Soft, Warm Fabrics—3½ to 7 lbs. 54-56—64 16—64 16.

MACKINAW ROBES

COLD WEATHER STUFF OUR SPECIALTY—Extra Large and Heavy, Thick, Warm Fabrics.

THE BECKMAN COMPANY

NORTHERN OHIO BLANKET MILLS. 3187 FULTON ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO

If Your Dealer Does Not Handle Our Line Apply Directly to Us for Color Plate Catalogue and Price List

DODGE BROTHERS

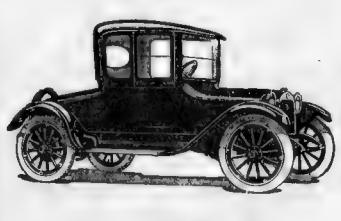
WINTER CAR

The beauty and comfort and dignity you look for in an enclosed car.

The touring car and the roadster converted into Winter cars by means of demountable electrically-lighted, cloth upholstered tops. Designed and built especially for these cars—refining and emphasizing the grace and beauty for which they are noted.

The motor is 20-35 horse-power

The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular demount top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)



Henshaw Motor Co.

27 Foster St. Worcester

915-921 Boylston St. Boston

Studebaker

Seven Passenger Forty Horse Power FOUR $885

What's the DIFFERENCE?

Many a man who wanted to buy a car has said that to himself as he looked over the 1916 market. What IS the difference? Why does this car cost more than that? What scores POWER or quality or comforts do you get? You must have wondered it yourself, and—

-this is the Studebaker DIFFERENCE in QUALITY

It is the ONLY car ever offered in America or Europe that has decreased its price and at the same time so GREATLY INCREASED its quality.

You know how prices have been reduced in many cases. In this Forty Horse Power Studebaker FOUR, nothing has been reduced but the price. That has been decreased from $985 to $885.

But it has been INCREASED in wheelbase from 108 to 112 inches. It has been increased in capacity from Five to SEVEN passengers. It has been INCREASED in motor from 3¼ x 5 to 3¾-inch bore x 5 inch stroke. It has been INCREASED in tires from 33 x 4 to 34 x 4 Goodrich.

The upholstery is the finest grade of genuine, hand-buffed, straight-grain, semi-glazed leather on the market. The body-finishing operations have been INCREASED from 30 to 25 in number. The steering-knuckle is forged of chrome-vanadium steel, and high-grade alloy steels have been lavishly used throughout the car. The motor bearings have been made oversize. The radiator, gas passages, propeller shaft, rear axle housing have been increased in size.

Wherever a change in materials was made BETTER materials were used.

And for performance, for long-time service, for economy of operation and for durability with a high re-sale value, this Forty Horse Power Studebaker stands alone in a class of its own. See the car today—judge its DIFFERENCE in quality for yourself.

Four-Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$ 885
Roadster, 3-passenger	850
Landau-Roadster, 5-passenger	1185

Commercial Cars

Panel Delivery Car	$875
Open Express Car	850
Station Wagon	875

Six-Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1050
Roadster, 3-passenger	1000
Landau-Roadster, 5-passenger	1360
Coupe, 4-passenger	1850
Limousine, 7-passenger	2250

F. O. B. Detroit

STUDEBAKER

SOUTH BEND, IND. DETROIT, MICH. WALKERVILLE, ONT

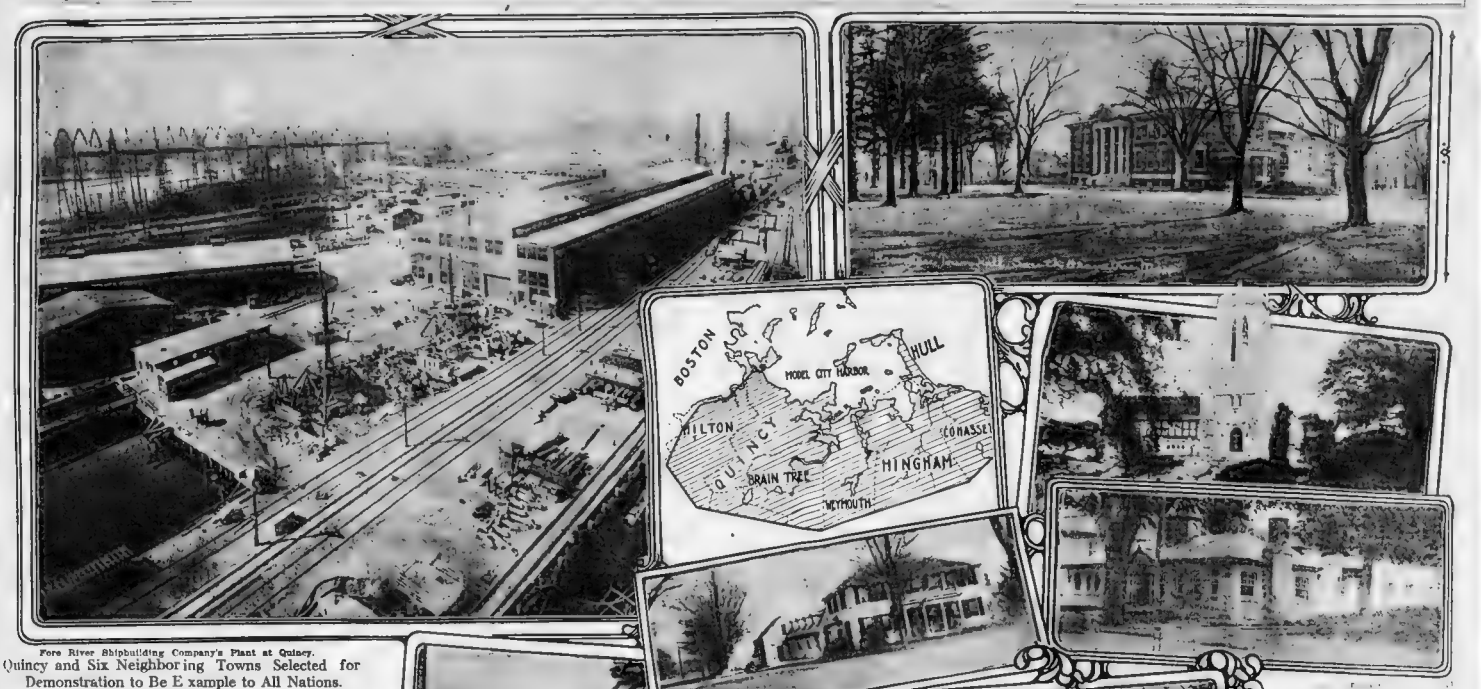
THE DONOVAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY

626-630 Commonwealth Avenue Phone B. B. 4440

Wholesale Branch 100 Cummington St. Phone B. B. 5650

SOUTH SHORE SEES VISIONS OF GREATNESS IN MODEL CITY OF WORLD PLANS

Gradual Development of $200,000,000 Germ, Slum, Fire and Debt Proof Community, the Aim of Projectors



Fore River Shipbuilding Company's Plant at Quincy.

Quincy and Six Neighboring Towns Selected for Demonstration to Be E xample to All Nations.

The Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts will this week hold a formal hearing in the old State House on the plans for the development of a Model City of the World. The proposed site of which is the South Shore countryside now embraced in Cohasset, Braintree, Hingham, Hull, Milton, Quincy and Weymouth.

A number of New England's leading financiers and business men will be represented at the hearing in favor of the plan.

That the commission will give the most serious kind of consideration to the undertaking is indicated in a statement made to the Sunday AMERICAN by Ralph Adams Cram, noted Boston architect and a member of the commission. Mr. Cram, speaking as an architect and private citizen, says that "the plan should be accomplished in America."

Although the first news of the plan for the "Model City" was given out only a few days ago, discussion of the matter is already widespread. The plan is the result of years of study on the part of architects, municipal experts and scientists, and has been carefully explained to and scrutinized by leading financiers and business men throughout New England.

According to W. J. McDonald of No. 15 Ja ik street, Boston, who submitted the plans to the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission in behalf of the projectors, prominent capitalists stand ready to give financial backing to the scheme, if official approval is obtained from the commission.

Leading men of the South Shore townships concerned in the plan have promised their enthusiastic support to the movement.

GREAT PLAN CONTEMPLATES.

According to its projectors, the plan is perfectly feasible. The development of the seven South Shore communities into a model city is physically possible, and though the cost is estimated at approximately $200,000,000, they claim that the necessary financial backing is obtainable.

In the first place, the "Model City of the World" would serve to memorialize the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620. In the second place, it would bring about permanent improvement in the territory south of Boston.

The project contemplates the most extensive undertaking of the kind in the world. It is proposed to concentrate in the Model City interests of universal utility, whether physically, morally, artistically, scientifically or spiritually. The city is planned to become a world centre of communication, in which the great men of the world of thought, ideas and action may meet and work out the problems that shall most benefit the human race.

The specifications of the plan provide for a Model City ready by 1920 for a population of 100,000 with projected development for an ultimate city of at least 500,000 population in 1930 and a million in 1940.

Each of the activities of the Model City, according to the plans, will be segregated by zones devoted exclusively to the particular activity. Manufactures, with transportation at hand by land and by sea are to be in one zone, the wholesale and jobbing district in another. Other zones are contemplated as follows

A retail zone and a market zone.

A zone for amusements, another for libraries, churches, schools and the civic centre.

Playgrounds, a municipal administrative centre.

A zone of permanent buildings of foreign nations to be used for permanent exhibits of their chief products and as permanent information bureaus.

Finally, a residential zone.

MODEL CITY IN ALL RESPECTS.

It is proposed to have the city fireproof, dust-proof, slum-proof, all utilities to be publicly owned and of the last modern word in construction. Transportation, both passenger and freight, is to be altogether underground, owned and controlled by the public, the income netted therefrom to go toward reducing taxation to a minimum, perhaps resulting in no taxation at all.

One of the important features of the undertaking is the proposed canal from Weymouth to Fall River; and the model city with a water front of fifteen miles fed by and feeding the canal would, it is believed, mean a cut-off in ocean traffic of supreme importance.

The water front, under the provisions of the plan, is to be always owned and controlled by the municipality and the port shall be free with all that a free port means by way of attracting business. The ownership of the city is to be in the hands of the people who live there and who do business there.

The land is to be publicly taken and resold, under carefully considered restrictions, to those who live there and do business there. The income from the sale of land and from the waterfront, the concessions, the public utilities, is to go to the public treasury, with the predicted result that the new city would begin with a substantial reserve instead of with a large debt.

The sponsorship will be that of the people, the State, the federal government and the nations of the world; the design and construction will have behind it the genius of great architects, of engineers, leaders in law, education, art, science, business and municipal efficiency. The breadth of view is to be limitless, even to the extent of furnishing free sites for churches of every denomination, with every encouragement to every activity that should be found in the city. The legislation, already thought out, is to be both State and national.

FOREIGN INTEREST.

One of the chief merits in the plan, according to its projectors, is the recognition of the waste that attends the ordinary type of World's Fair. The annual hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent by foreign governments for the expensive structures that are to be used for temporary buildings for exhibits, which buildings are torn down at the conclusion of the exposition.

It is estimated that approximately $60,000,000 was put into temporary buildings by foreign governments and others at the Panama-Pacific exposition. Practically all of these buildings are to be torn down. The backers of the Model City plan contemplate inducing the foreign governments to build and maintain in the proposed city permanent buildings to be used for exhibits and as free information bureaus.

The following statement has been issued by the projectors:

"The Model City of the World, it is proposed, shall rise on the countryside now embraced in Cohasset, Braintree, Hingham, Hull, Milton, Quincy and Weymouth. These seven municipalities have a population of 71,150. They combine an acreage of 49,856—nearly a thousand acres greater than the area of Boston. The assessed valuation of the real estate embraced in the seven places is officially given as $73,454,625.

Here it is that a city is projected which shall house 500,000 in 1930, and with ultimate potentialities of a million of population. No immediate razing of the seven towns is contemplated, however.

"The plans call first for the orderly development of the undeveloped quarters along the waterfronts of the several municipalities, and the unused but steadfast improvement with the years, of the older and settled portions of the community, until in a consistent and rational fashion the untouched shall become as fair, always with the proviso that no historical shrines shall be desecrated, no proud traditions overturned, no noble landmarks leveled. All that is good of the old will be cherished to ennoble the new.

FINEST HARBOR IN U. S.

"The line of the waterfront, from Cohasset to Neponset River, an Atlantic front of fifteen miles, defines the harbor of the Model City as the finest haven in the United States. The projected enterprise contemplates, moreover, a canal from Weymouth to Fall River—a canal which shall connect the Atlantic with Narragansett Bay, Block Island Sound and Long Island Sound, a water highway, almost air-line as to length, between New York and the waters of Boston Bay.

"It means a diversion of countless millions of tonnage of commerce from New York and the South and southern New England to the harbor of the world's Model City. The canal is planned will run from Weymouth through Brockton, Bridgewater, Taunton and Fall River, a distance of thirty-five miles, opening the Massachusetts interior to the markets of the world. This canal project was the subject of a hearing before the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association and the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

"How the great new city is ultimately to fashion itself into a city of zones, a city of rationally segregated activities and a city dumproof, germproof, ratproof, slumproof, fireproof and substantially soleproof, a city in which the art, industry and achievements of the nations of the world will seek their place of exposition; how these things are to be and how thus Massachusetts, New England and the nations are to realize one of the greatest events in all history has all been considered in the plans of the commission.

"And, finally, how the land of the proposed site is to be taken and developed has been the occasion of determined insistence that there shall be no inequity, no injustice, not the slightest devastation, real or fancied."

The members of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, which will first pass upon the plans for the model city are George von L. Meyer, chairman; Sherman L. Whipple, Rev. Dr Albert E. Dunning, Ralph Adams Cram, Dennis A. McCarthy, James Logan and Arthur Lord.

The only action that can be taken by the commission, in case of approval of the idea of the plan, is to recommend favorable action by the Massachusetts Legislature, in its report to that body. Legislation will be necessary to permit the carrying out of the plan and Elbridge R. Anderson, a prominent Boston lawyer, is at work studying the matter of what legislative procedure is necessary.

The names of the financial backers of the plan are withheld pending the consideration of the plan by the commission, but is reported upon excellent authority that Lee, Higginson & Co. and William A. Gaston are interested in financing the scheme.

Interest in the plan has naturally reached a high pitch in the beautiful and old townships on the South Shore concerned. Most of the prominent business men of the towns affected have not given any study to the matter and are unaware of its details. These look upon the plan as visionary and impracticable.

A number of public officials of the South Shore townships, interviewed by the Sunday AMERICAN, however, declare that they have given all the study possible to the proposition and declare that the proposed development would be welcomed if proven feasible.

Mayor Chester I. Campbell of Quincy is enthusiastic over the idea He is one of the men to whom the projectors have explained the plan in detail. He believes that the idea is feasible and can be carried out successfully. With his wide experience as a director of expositions, he says that foreign governments could be induced to establish permanent exhibit buildings in the proposed Model City.

Henry M Storm, chairman of the Braintree Board of Selectmen, head of the Board of Assessors of that town and a former influential member of the State Legislature, believes that the people of Braintree would welcome the proposed development since it was officially declared feasible.

Members of the Board of Selectmen of Cohasset, Hingham, Hull, Milton and Weymouth also evidenced great interest in the plan and urge serious consideration of it.

HISTORIC GROUND CHOSEN.

Hendric Christian Andersen, the noted American sculptor and architect, who, at an expense of thousands of dollars, put on paper, a plan of International City, to be built and maintained in a large measure by the nations of the world where science, literature and education should have an international home, has offered to join hands in the promotion of the new plan.

The towns on the South Shore concerned in the plan are among the oldest and most beautiful in the country. Most of them date their original settlement back to the days of the Pilgrims and the Revolution They are replete with historical shrines, and any attempt to destroy any of the landmarks would meet with bitter opposition.

The beautiful natural scenery of the country has made this section of New England one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country.

Quincy, Braintree and Weymouth are growing industrially, while the other four towns are chiefly residential communities, and are in the main inhabited by men doing business in Boston. The valuation of all of these townships has steadily increased, and has doubled in almost every instance in the past ten years. The population has also grown gradually.

Braintree and Weymouth are the homes of several large shoe factories. Quincy is noted for its granite works. The other towns are chiefly noted as Summer resorts. Cohasset is one of the wealthiest towns for its size in the country, all of the townships are blessed with excellent water frontage and beautiful scenery.

W. J. McDonald, who presented the plan to the Tercentenary Commission, says of the project:

"The plan is the result of years of study by experts in every line of development and is absolutely feasible. Prominent financiers stand ready to invest private capital in the enterprise.

"If the plan is approved by the proper authorities the projectors of the idea intend to set one of the best men in the country to sea foreign rulers and get them to establish permanent buildings in the proposed city to be used for exhibits of their products, and as free information bureaus. We have no doubt about getting the foreign nations to do this as they have been doing it on a temporary basis at expositions for the past 40 years.

"The plan in great detail will be laid before the Tercentenary Commission at a hearing promised us the coming week and we hope to convince them of the feasibility of it."

CRAM FAVORS PLAN.

Ralph Adams Cram, noted Boston architect and member of the Tercentenary Commission, speaking as a private citizen, says

"The plan of a 'model city' brought forward by Mr. McDonald as a fitting commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims is extremely interesting and full of great possibilities

"Perhaps its chief merit is the recognition of the fact that the event to be commemorated is of such a nature that it demands something of equal magnitude. It is valuable also in that it brings forward an idea differing widely from the ordinary type of 'World's Fair' that has been followed in the United States ever since the time of the Centennial, to the exclusion of more novel, distinguished and constructive plans

"A fair or celebration of any kind that was destined to endure in material form for a few months and then be utterly swept away seems to me, personally, the last sort of scheme that should ever would find favor with Massachusetts citizens, and for my part I think whatever is done should be on constructive lines that would form a permanent contribution to culture and civilization

"The magnitude of the project does not necessarily argue against it. The scale of everything, even of war, has increased enormously during the last fifty years, and so far as site is concerned, this plan, which could easily be carried out in Europe, should be equally easily accomplished in America. The idea of a great city, every detail of which would be perfectly thought out from the beginning and on the lines of the fullest experience and information, is an attractive one, particularly if it could escape the mechanical and 'made to order' quality that has not as yet been wholly avoided in those countries where similar, though smaller projects have been initiated.

"It would have to be a real city and a peoples' city, not a fitment of scientific imagination, and it would have to take full account of all the social, cultural, artistic and human elements, as well as those which are strictly material

"If I understand the plan, it would provide for a small city to be ready in 1920, which would be not only an expression of all the west mustn'ts and material ideals, but also quite as beautiful as an ordinary World's Fair, with every consideration given to the beauties of architecture and environment

PERSONAL INTERESTS SAFEGUARDED.

"Should the idea commend itself to the Commonwealth the utmost care would have to be taken to safeguard all local and personal interests, and to impose the final decision upon the people themselves. Municipalities and towns immediately involved, even the appearance of consultation being avoided and no individual or town being drawn into accepting the plan against its or his will. I should think also a certain amount of personal identity would have to be retained for each town, as that the historic names would remain and some measure of local self government for each community, perhaps on the borough system

"It is apparent that the territory involved adapts itself peculiarly well to development on the lines indicated, and personally I cannot see that such a city adjoining Boston, as it would, could militate in the least against the interests of the older city, while if it were carried out on model lines, it would certainly act as a constant incentive to Boston to live up to the same standards

"The project is stimulating because of its very ostensible and the possibilities of ideal social development, but, because of this magnitude, it is a scheme that is not subject to a snap judgment either as to its propriety as a commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims, or as a contribution to civics and social development. I should not be willing to express an opinion on either of these matters until I had had the opportunity to consider the idea far more in detail than at the present time."

MAYOR CAMPBELL CONVERTED.

Mayor Chester I. Campbell of Quincy says: "When first called to my attention I looked upon the plan as a lovely vision, beautiful in theory, but impossible of accomplishment. I must confess that after giving the matter considerable thought and discussing it with prominent financiers, city authorities and legislators, I am led to believe that the project is feasible and that by careful handling and planning, it is possible to produce a model city by 1920.

"During my recent trips through the West, visiting big expositions on the Pacific Coast, I was astounded at the millions of dollars which have been put into construction of exhibit buildings, purely temporary affairs, and destroyed at the close of the expositions. The millions thus spent have been used only for temporary housing of exhibits and are now absolutely wasted with no return. This is also true of the big expositions that were held in Chicago, St. Louis and Buffalo.

"We should celebrate the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on a scale that will be striking and impressive. We must take this great opportunity to show New England to the world, and what better time is there than 1920?

"Let this celebration be of a character that will make New England stand for years before the world. Let it show its vast resources, its great harbors, its immense opportunities. Let us show the birthplace of independence in a fitting manner.

"Here in New England we have more historic ground than any section of the country. Let us believe to the fact that it is up to the citizens of this great New England territory to work together for something worth while in 1920. And what would be better than a group of buildings fashioned into a permanent city for permanent business and for the permanent welfare of the country at large.

"When the awful European war is over foreign governments will seek America's aid in placing them back in the commercial line where they formerly were. What better opportunity, what better offer can America, especially New England, make than to invite them to join us at the Model City of the World in 192-.

IDEAL DISTRICT CHOSEN.

"There is no shrine in the world that would be a greater gathering place of the clans from every nook and corner of the earth than Boston and its immediate vicinity at that time. And the foreign government representatives would find that it is the one great opportunity for them to bring to the attention of all manufacturers and visitors from the various sections the products which they specialize in and at the same time gather for their own use the same information from hundreds of other exhibitors who are bound to be glad to present their wares to the world.

"As Mayor of Quincy I am very much delighted to think that not only is it going to be considered by the city as a location for the Model City of the World, of course, as it is matter to be submitted to the people. We have the greatest opportunity for water front development of any locality along the Atlantic coast. It would be an ideal spot, and should it be decided to build the city I feel sure that our citizens would be glad to take hold and do what they can to help out."

Henry M. Storm, chairman of the Braintree Board of Selectmen, said:

"IT seems almost too good to be true I haven't given any extensive study to the plan, but I am sure that the people of Braintree and of the other townships in the South Shore would welcome any plan of development and that they will give their heartiest support to this proposal project if it is deemed feasible.

Representative William O. Souther of Cohasset, who is also a member of the Cohasset Board of Selectmen, says: "The project is a gigantic one, and should be given the most careful study. It is certain, however, that the citizens of the South shore will give enthusiastic help to the undertaking once it is declared possible of accomplishment by the proper authorities."

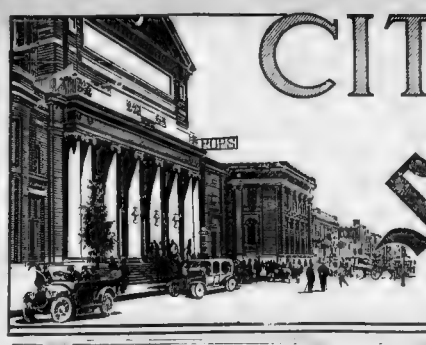
Similar expressions of opinion were made by Edward W. Hunt, chairman of the Weymouth Board of Selectmen; Walter W. Bicknell, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Hingham; Alfred A. Gallans, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Hull; Chairman Joseph E. Russell of the Milton municipal fathers, and prominent business men and public spirited citizens of the different towns.

Below map, Shute mansion at South Hingham. Below at left, Washington Square and Tufts Library at Weymouth. At right, Alden, Walker & Wilde Shoe factory at East Weymouth.

Next below, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Cohasset, and at bottom, Masonic Temple at Braintree.

Julia Arthur Seen on Delaware Stage

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23.—Miss Julia Arthur (Mrs. B. P. Cheney) began her tour in "The Eternal Magdalene," a play in three acts, by Robert N. McLaughlin, here. The supporting cast includes Emmett Corrigan, Lucile Watson, Louise Randolph, Harry Harwood, Arnold Lucy and other well-known players. On Monday evening, November 1, she will appear at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre, New York.



CITY LIFE SECTION
OF THE BOSTON
Sunday American

While They're About It Why Not Tax These?

By T. E. POWERS, the Famous Cartoonist

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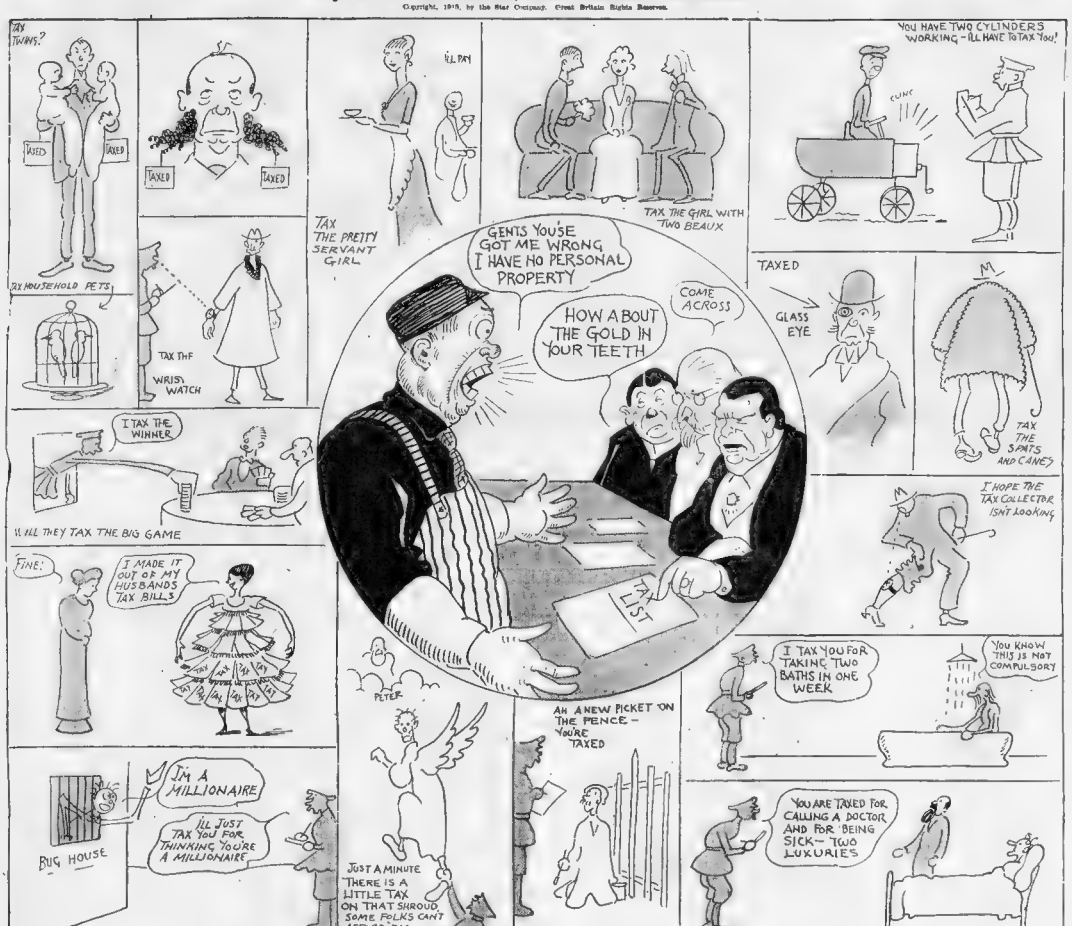

Julian Rose Tells About What Happened at a Wedding

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IT was very cold when I started for Abe's wedding last night. I got in a car and found myself sitting next to one of those vigorous gentlemen. He wasn't cold. He had a nice blanket around him. "Must be fine to have a fine blanket to sit inside and keep warm," I said to him. "Wish I could have it one like that." Then he said, "Why don't you take mine?" As I started to reach over for it, he said, "You do, and I'll give you a wallop in the eye." So unreasonable, those people. If I'd had a pistol I'd have slapped his face. Then he poked his finger in my eye, and I got out, because that's not healthy.

Well, I guess maybe Abe's lucky, now he's married. I'd like to do it, too, but every time I fall in love with a girl I find she's got no money, so what can I do? One thing I didn't like about Abe's wedding was right away it said at the top "your presents is requested." They can't wait to let you know you must help pay it the expenses. And down at the bottom was "please come in evening dress." Hey Blatt wore his pajamas.

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Mrs. Cone was there with her hair in a luffy physic knot. Her teeth are beautiful—both of them. She had her dress ripped open to the knee—directory. The groom had it a new suit, made for his brother when the brother was married. When Abe sat down in it he stood up. His gift from the bride was a fine watch, Swiss cheese movement.

Three little girls held up the bride's dress, but the groom used a safety pin for his trousers. Then the rabbi told him, "There are three incidents in a man's life: he is born, he is married, he dies. Now all you have to do is die."

Inside that little hot room everybody was crying, except big fat Mrs. Bloom. She perspired. Mrs. Bauman was dressed to kill, but no wonder, her husband's a butcher. Four little Wolfs were there, and oi, how they did eat! Now I know why is it always said keep the wolfs away from the door.

Mrs. Isserg was telling about awful romantic pains in her arm. She said she painted 'em with elderdown. Always something the matter with that woman. Last Spring she was in the hospital, on account she ate a sick fish. Before that she had hardening of the artillery.

We had so much to eat I was a stuffer. First we had menu, but I didn't got any of that. I guess they ran out of it early. Then was tomato surprise. But it was no surprise to me. I ate 'em before lots of times. Irving Blatt emptied a whole bottle of pickled onions in his pockets. He thought they were camphor balls.

The janitor of the apartment, Mickey McCann, calls himself superintendent, and he was there, too. He gets forty-five dollars month wages and the neighbors' milk. He got bolay, and hit Cone with a bottle. It was a good thing Cone got in the way, or the bottle would have broken a window.

Then Milton Bloom started to sing "Why Did They Sell Killarney," and McCann blamed it on Milton, and started to mass him all up. McCann didn't know it was a song. He thought Killarney was really sold, and jumped on Milton because Milton deals in real estate. They had to open a window and let in some climate.

A cop walking by called Micky over to the window and asked what's going on in there. Micky told him he was cleaning up a Jewish wedding, and the cop shook hands with Mickey and lent him his club.

By the time they arrested Bloom he didn't have a stitch to his back. But they had to take three in his head. I was hit with a cowardly tomato. That's the kind which hits you and runs. Then there were several old shoes thrown at me—one with a foot in it.

I had to go outside on account I couldn't stand any more. I was under a table so long, almost to suffocation. Outdoors I met my old friend Lepinsky. I invited him to take a little drink, and he said sure, so we went across the street, he put in five cents, I put in five cents, and we had a good time together.

We stepped across the room to the free lunch, and there was a roast chicken just put on the table. Lepinsky grabbed the whole chicken by the neck and brought it to our table.

"Lepinsky," I said, "you can't have that chicken all alone to eat."

"You're right," he says, "I'll go back to the table and get some potatoes to go with it."

Coming East

Knocked Centaless in Kansas City.

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ONE of the most terrible things about traveling is collecting official guide books. Every town has a dozen such, and as many worms cluster about you on the hotel porch, each claiming that his system is the only one worth following up, and they poke and push and yell at a guy until he's well nigh nutty. We imagine an ear of corn thrown to a bunch of chickens has about the same feeling.

But you generally collect all these official documents and then retreat to a corner to dope out for yourself which is the most expeditious. And the conclusion always is that none of 'em are any good. They lie so. One book, commenting on the life around the Pike's Peak region, said it had absolute freedom from objectionable insects. Dontcha believe it. You can't walk ten feet in Manitou without one comes up and says:

"Take nice little trip today, mister?"

And he follows you up with his spiel, follows you like a stray dog without food or clothing, and he pictures the horrible results of your failure to visit the Cave of the Winds, Cliff Dwellings, Pike's Peak or Garden of the Gods.

Sixteen mineral springs bubble around Manitou, and you'll feel awful cheap if you don't go there with one of your internal organs outa whack. Everybody asks how's yer liver, or whether the boats run reglar on yer alimentary canal, and those who come to limp remain to laugh at rheumatism. You can drink a different carbonate right outa the ground every day in the week—either soda, lithia, lime, magnesia, iron or potash. Inside three hours we get so carbonated we saw three moons.

A bunch of Cliff Dwellings, like those discovered in Southwestern Colorado, have been faked for the benefit of people in passing, and stuck in the side of a rock hill called Phantom Cliff Canyon. Pueblo Indians were giving weird dances in front of these dwellings, and some were waving blankets also pretty weird.

We always thought the Garden of the Gods was a sort of Mt. Olympus place, just sort of a plateau in the clouds where we could sit and watch a lot of pink and lavender billowy ones roll by and mingle with the setting sun. That's a popular misconcepsh. The ad. that the Gerden a free is also an hallucination. It's free only after you've been held up by the driver of a one-lung Ford to drive you through.

But what we did see was a lot of red sandstone formations which have made geologists shriek with delight for several generations. For ages these formations have been worshipped by the Injuns as gods. Scattered around the rock glade we found rough outlines of an eagle, a buffalo's head, a turtle, a toad, a seal and a bear. Enough to start a pretty fair petrified zoo. When the white man began to monkey around the place his imagination led him to locate an ant eater, Punch and Judy, an old Scotchman, a sphinx, the kissing camels, an old washerwoman, balanced rock, an old baggage room, and cathedral spires.

Say, when we got through the Garden we could almost imagine Turkey winning the great war.

The stuff was there well enough, but why don't they go ahead and carve out Grant's Tomb, the sinking of the Lusitania, the Woolworth Building and the head of Dumbo?

They call Denver the "Queen City of the Plains," which is a sassy insult to the mountains which surround it for five hundred miles or so. Anyhow, we passed up the town with a few hours' stopover. It's a mile high, and we felt enough things had made us go up in the air without the addition of Denver. All the guidebook writers could say to attract us into the Queen City was that among its leading industries was the "manufacturing of car wheels, crackers, overalls, soap, tanneries and breweries." Of those six necessities of civilization, all hands know that only one means anything in our life, and that one's not crackers.

So we chased on to this article known as Kansas City. You bet it's in Missoury. Staunch Missourians proud of their home town won't admit Kansas City, Kansas, any more to their conversation than we New Yorkers (business of being blazzay), let on that we ever heard of Hoboken.

It's a twenty-four-hour jump from Denver to K. C., across the Nebraska plains. Hardly had we cleared the Denver yards when a guy joined us in the smoking compartment—we always take a Pullman, oh, yes, we do, on account we're such an exclusive guy—and lifting his chair, hat and coat back, he announced outa the southwest corner of his mouth:

"I'm in the bug line."

At the rate at which the train was creeping we thought that phrase could well be applied to this particular railroad. But we maintained deathlike silence, determined not to tell him we, for our part, were in the line of writing bull.

"My name's McGitt, my name is," he went on, Deuteronomically, producing a card and pointing to its most important corner. "That's me, P. Fellowes McGitt. I graduated Harvard College." (He pronounced his r's decidedly not as in Boston.

"What's the P for?" we inquired, with an adorable smile.

"Class, man, class," he vociferated, pointing his stogie toward the North Star. Maybe he meant his class at Hahvud. P for punk.

"I'm an exterminator," he proceeded, "there's a hundred an twenty per cent profit in my business. I do hotels—half a dollar a room, lodge rooms, flat rooms. Course never bother with a private residence, but if any time—yunno—why, just drop me a line, and I'll have my agent—yunno."

He went on to explain that he was international champion in his "line," and had dragged down all the gold medals there or. Here, at last, was a real novelty. We had come face to face with old Rough-on-Rats himself. Fair Harvard may justly be proud of such an illustrious piece of progeny.

We promised that when we got rats in our garret we'd sure call on him instead of an atheist. He said he was swell, sure quiet, just like an angel of death. No fuss, yunno, no racket, but, gee whiz, how effective!

And gestures! Say, P. Fellowes McGitt could sell lessons in gestures at five dollars a dose.

The dining car on the train did an awful poor trade. It's as I had a little chicken to sit opposite us and thought we were in a private dining room. It seems that about everybody out West taking a long trip brings his own shoe box full of hard boiled eggs and pie when he gets on the train. But the dining car steward said if they didn't keep the grub car attached all the passengers'd yell lustily for hunger. And those who'd yell, he added, wouldn't buy though starving. He was a sour old grape, and as he jawed down the aisle we whispered after him:

Lulaka zam, lulaka-zam, gloom, gloom, gloom. Lulaka zam, lulaka-zam, gloom, gloom, gloom.

Kansas City is remarkable in that it's the only Western town we've invaded which has no station in front of its railroad station. It is conspicuous in that its best hotel is the furthest away from said station. Probably the hotel owners framed up a deal with the taxi people.

On the way to the hotel we passed Oozie Armour's house. Oozie is noted for packing pork in barrels and money in bales. A guy named Long, whose very zippy brick house and grounds with crouching iron dogs we also passed, struck this place when tin first came into vogue, and he put the cans in Kansas City. Why dwell longer on this?

As we dived into our pockets to quell the taxi bandit, we brought up nothing. Tut! Tut! Tut! Ten eight dollars we thought would last us from Frisco to New York has gone away from us. Well, we'll have to be hung up, thats all. Sans cunco in Kansas City.

It's gonta be awful till our ship docks. Hope no submarine prevents.

Sammy's School Days

By J. J. LEIBSON

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MONDAY—City offers alekted in our class and I'm gona have a pull. Harry is the mayer and Jim Moseman got alekted Polise Komishooer. Now I can do anything I wants.

I ain't sore becawse Mike Morse beet me for Treasurer. He got stung anyway. Teacher is gona keep the money in her desk and hes only gota make out a report for her erry week. Gee she gets another eggsample in rithmatic outa him for nuthing.

We all got even with Robbie Crosby Alekted him city clerk and hes gota write about evrything that happens. He thinks its a grate honer but he dont know the difrence between wurk and plezure.

I bet Robbie thinks hes haveing a grate time when hes taking medisin.

TUESDAY—Rotten day Evryboddy skared of the city offsers and afrade to do nuthing. Even the principul come in and said we was the banner class of the school Furst thing you know sumboddy is gona get a meddle.

Ma's been talking all day about makeing me go to Sunday school, and pa wouldn't even stick up for me.

Only Saturday left in the weak and I bet its gona be bad wether evry time.

I'm gona cary a horseshoe for luck tomorrow. Sumthing is gota be done.

WEDNESDAY—Things is picking up. Got a new boy today can shoot spitballs on the sealing and make them stik three outa five. Hes giveing us all sum curage.

Then Harry split ink all over Robbie Crosby's books and their was a fight between Ed Morgan and Jim Moseman when teacher was outa the room. A draw.

In the afternoon I got a dog off a man with a short tale and a big black spot on his nose so I'm gona call him Spottie.

The horseshoe brung the luck. I had it in school all day. Once it dropped outa my hand and I nearly got caught but it dident hit the flor and make a noise. It only fell on my toe and made a sore.

THURSDAY—Tuff luck. Ma wont let me keep Spottie and chased him out. She says the family is big enuff alreddy.

I wanted to let her take 2 cents a weak off my spending money for his bored but she wouldn't do it.

May got awful skared today and was gona call the doctor. She thought I swallered a bone.

Pa said she musta made a mistake but she said sure she seen it on my plait a minit ago.

The bone dident do anny hurt only spoilt sum colored pitchers I had in my poket. But I don't care. Spotty liked it fine.

Gee I hoap ma dont find him sleeping in the setter.

FRIDAY—Teacher gimme a libery book Wild Animels Evry Child Should Know. I dont wanta know no wild animals. Ma is even kicking becawse I know a dog

Made up my weakly poam about this:

A tiger I donta wanta meat
No siree not for two milyun dollers
Always looking for sumone to eat
And I dont like his voice when he hollers

Pa says I'm getting a big boy now and hes gona let me stay out one night a weak till nine o'clok. Hurray. Me and Harry and Jim and Joe is gona go together. Maybe we'll see a burglar or sumthing.

By-Products of Business Life---Business of Piano Moving

By Willard Connely

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JUST outside the front door of his house, Wink Fisk paused, and poised himself. He looked like a cross between a kewpie and pouter pigeon. The sash was missing, for Wink had no girl blood in him, but long contrails lent the desired bird effect, which Wink called dignity.

The question of the moment was to get to the office in the most interesting way. A glance down the street revealed a small crowd busily engaged in not minding their own business, so Wink hotfooted thither. It might be a funeral, a crap game, a bunch of sweat-shop authors out on strike, a man selling self-blowing mouth organs, or a man saying "Find the ace." Or maybe they were waiting for Jess Willard to come out the door. Anyhow, it was important.

Wink full steamed ahead, at about eighteen knots, for if he missed anything, his day would be partly cloudy. As he neared the scene of the maudlin mob, Wink saw a log on the pavement, with a red tin sign sticking in it like a knife in the butter on some people's tables. The sign bore the legend "Danger," which was all the more reason for Wink getting as close as he could. He swam fluently through the crowd, asking:

"Whass matter, whass matter, whass exciterment here?" Anybody might think he was the National Board of Censorship.

"Movin' a py-anna," came a voice beneath six hat boxes, which were hanging on to a speedy messenger supposed to be "on the way."

"Twas only too true. A grand piano was about to be urged into a dive for a diva. People'd listen from a divan, and drawl divers opinions as to her thrush like or mush-like qualities.

A wagon as big as a freight car was backed up to the curb. It discouraged other vehicles trying to make the street, so most of 'em were pulling up another block. On the side of the wagon was painted the reassuring news, "Pianos, Statues and Works of Art Moved Anywhere." Wink knew a lot that oughta be moved out in the ocean and dumped over. He decided he'd send this van to the house just back of his own, where a woman banged out Tales of Horror instead. "Tales of Hoffman" nearly every night. Then for another thing the van might stop in front of the Library and take those lions.

The horses had let their eyelids droop for a nice morning nap, and the crew, or, in piano parlance, the gang, which was attending to the interment of the big box, stood behind the wagon as if waiting for a signal. Thirteen steps rose from the side walk to the double door of the objective house. That's enough to make it objectionable, too.

Wink's sudden energetic appearance in the audience of those who were looking on just to see that the piano didn't get scratched brought a round of scornful applause.

"Easy, there, easy man," said a hard one next to Wink. "Ain'tcha ever saw a py-anna before?"

"No, what is it?" said Wink.

"Go wan, go wan," was the explanation.

"That's what I thought it was," nodded Wink.

"Well, don't shove, thass all. Give us all a chance." Then somebody reached up from behind and put a dent in the hard one's hat, and Wink was left free again to concentrate his attention on the van. The gang of movers, three in number, were unchaining the tailboard of their wagon. Wink heard them address each other as Ed, Wilbur and Chah-ley. Wilbur was dark, while Ed and Chah-ley were Anglo-Saxons of choice blend. If Wink had called them that, though, he'd been kicked in the head with a piano leg.

Soon the folding doors parted at the top of those defiant steps, and a lady, a perfect forty-six she was, blonde as molasses taffy, took command of the party It was at once evident that she was the bright particular thrush for whom the three-legged monster in the van was intended. Wink expected her to send the gang down to the corner, then descend to the wagon and lift the piano into the house under one arm. When she alone stepped into an elevator, Wink could hear the boy calling "Next car," and the door slam. Such was blondy's front elevation on some people's tables. The sign bore the legend "Danger," which was all the more reason for Wink getting as close as he could. He swam fluently through the crowd, asking:

She spoke, and the morbid Wink and his band on the curb eyed her as she were a very Melba. "Right up here, men," the voice had the driving power behind a shrapnel, "and be careful, but hurry, because I'm going out."

"Yes, mam," said Ed, who speared to be skipper of the seagoing houseboat on wheels. "Chah-ley, git the pads. Wilbur let this end down. Easy, now. Easy!"

"If you scratch it or anything you'll haveta take it back," reassured the woman on the steps as she raised her arms akimbo, merely signifying determination

"Yes, mam. We ain't gonna hurt her," Ed grunted, as he kept repeating the countersign, "Easy," which is to piano moving what "watcher step" is to subwaying. But in sliding the big box away from the wagon, Wilbur allowed his black hand to connect with a bunch of notes, and a booming discord went forth.

"Let me play a tune on it while you move," suggested Wink. "I'll make the work lighter."

"Sure," said another of the audience, "go ahead. Then I'll do a little dance."

"I'll pass a hat," hawked a guy who looked like he'd also pass outa sight with the coin at the same time.

"Now we don't need no advice—no arguments, see?" growled Ed, as he dusted his brow with a sleeve. "I been in this business since I was eight years old. So don't tell me, see?"

"Yay!" warbled the crowd.

"Speech," piped Wink.

The blonde aloft started to tap her tiny foot. "Do I get my pi-ah-no this morning," she snapped, handing good old Ed a sour look, "or do I go to another store for one?"

"Jist a minute, now, lady," Ed promised, waving her words back with a horny fis, "you'll gitcher py-anna. Jist have a heart, willya?"

"I have an hour's practice to start in just eleven minutes, and unless you have it set up in my studio on the second floor by then I'll send the thing right back. I may send it back anyhow."

Ed and Chah-ley shook their heads at each other, Wilbur grinned, then all three put their shoulders to the black box with a will, which had just a shade on a "won't," for the piano moved another foot and a half. Then a little frame with four rollers the size of roller skate wheels was slipped underneath, and easement across the pavement to the steps was under way.

"Get a derrick," haw-bawed a guy in the thick of the throng.

"What they want's an army mule to pull a thing like 'at," said a really kind-hearted party. "Men oughtn'ta work like 'at. Only three men. Why, they couldn't lift 'at lady up in the house, let alone a two-ton music box. The py-anna union oughta make 'em take out a gang o' ten men every time. Even pall-bearers go in sixes."

He was afraid Ed or Chah-ley might faint on their job.

But Wink had a better suggestion. As he watched the piano rumble over the sidewalk on the two-foot "truck," he yelled at Ed:

"Movin' a py-anna," Came a Voice Beneath Six Hat Boxes, Which Were Hanging on to a Speedy Messenger Supposed to Be "On the way." 'Twas Only Too True. A Grand Piano Was About to Be Urged Into a Dive for a Diva. People'd Listen from a Divan, and Drawl Divers Opinions as to Her Thrush-Like or Mush-Like Qualities.

"What you need's a Ford."

Wilbur was a member of the gang not only because his color harmonised so well with the piano, but because he could carry on his back anything from a donkey engine to a submarine. So he crawled under the piece of furniture while Ed and Chah-ley took their respective positions at the helm and in the crow's nest. Then they proceeded up the steps, jerkily, as a man ascending a ladder, while the crowd looked on, open-mouthed, and Wink himself stood at the bottom of the steps, directly on the spot the piano would strike in case it slipped.

But the brave men made the landing with the aid of strong arms and words, and as the placated crowd commenced to dawdle on their way, and Wink was lingering with the idea of slipping Ed and his merry men the price of a pint, for entertainment rendered, the strongest words of tongue, pen, or linotype issued from within the house.

The big blonde was speaking.

"Just take that right back. I won't have it, I say Because I'm a Sterling. I ordered a Chickway; that's why. Take it back. Take it back!"

Wink hurried on.

"The Old Centre Table"

By George Ade

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IN Indianapolis the other day James Whitcomb Riley had a birthday and the whole town let the beloved poet know that they were on. They rang bells, had parades, held meetings, closed down most of the business except the business of giving Mr. Riley the time of his life. All reports are unanimous that a good time was had by all.

At night they feted Mr. Riley; that is, they gave him a dinner and he had a lot of nice things to eat and to hear about himself. One of the speakers was George Ade, who took for his topic, "The Old Centre Table." He got up and said:

"DO you remember it—the centre table of the good old days"

It stood in the dim front room and it seemed to harmonize with an apartment which was half sanctuary and half sepulcher.

"The centre table was concurrent with body Brussels carpet, hair-cloth furniture, what-nots, sea shells, melodeons, cardboard mot toes and wax flowers

"It was graven walnut below and cold marble above, and it was laden with books. They were large books incrusted in gilt, bought by the pound. No one read these books. They were not bought to be read They were bought because the agent was trying to work his way through Asbury College

"We are giving a dinner to the most beloved of all the Hoosiers You are saluting him as the perennial minstrel boy, who makes Peter Pan look like an octogenarian. You honor him because he has been honored by universities and the learned societies. I propose to herald our good friend as a musician and a revolutionist. He has armed sunlight into the sarcophagus. In other words, he has banished the subscription books from the centre table. He has made every front room in Indiana a living apartment.

"Ninety-eight per cent. of the people of this State can read and write; 100 per cent. can quote from Riley.

"Go into the most secluded and remote and detached township—go even to Brown County and bear off from the main pike into the lonesomest byway Seek out some frightened child of nature who lives in a cabin and never saw a Ford car Say to him, 'When the frost is on the punkin.' He will at once respond, 'And the fodder's in the shock.'

"Indiana has been helped to State consciousness because Riley has revealed the Hoosiers to themselves. He is the triple extract of all that is worth while in the make-up of the native son Why shouldn't we be proud of our kin?

"This State is full of undiscovered Rileys—inglorious but not necessarily mute.

"Some of you visitors occasionally pass through Indiana as rapidly as possible. You look out of the car window and see the Hoosier on the depot platform, neckticless and slightly bunched at the knees. Applying the latest cabaret standards, you classify him as a simpleton, the same as you see in the moving pictures.

"Alight from the train and get close to our brother before you turn in your verdict

"Forget that he shaves his neck and remember that many a true heart beats beneath galluses.

"Pick out a low roomy box on the sunny side of the general store and listen with open mind while he discourses on silo feed for cattle, how to cast for black bass, the necessity for preparedness, General Lew Wallace, Christian Science, the inwardness of the flare-up between Wilson and Bryan, and how to find a bee tree. Also he can recite 'Grisby Station,' and will do so, unless stopped.

"Let us not overlook the fact that when Riley got ready to immortalize the Hoosier characteristics, we had something laid out ready for him to work on

"One State in the Union does not borrow atmosphere from the neighbors. Indiana is not out West or way down East or up North or South in Dixie It is the nucleus The Hoosier refuses to be classified by those who lack information. He knows that his State is an oasis, surrounded by sections. Our people are clotted around the exact centre of population Boston is not the hub It is a repaired section of the pneumatic rim

"If the Hoosier is proud of his state, it is because the man we honor tonight and some more of our household pets have lived down and fought down certain misconceptions. Even in Cambridge, Mass., the fact that Indiana produces more gray matter than hoopskirts is beginning to percolate.

"Forty or fifty years ago the native son who went traveling owned up to an indefinite residence somewhere between Chicago and Louisville. Today the Hoosier abroad claims Indiana fervently, hoping to be mistaken for an author

"The Indiana man respects his State because it has grown to importance and wealth without acquiring a double chin or wearing a wrist watch.

"The number of liveried servants residing within the boundaries is incredibly small and does not include one person born on the banks of the Wabash.

"We dwell in a lovefeast tonight, but the outsiders must not be deceived. The voters of Indiana are unanimous on nothing whatsoever except Riley. His books are on every centre table. The dull have begun to dream and the dumb are singing, since Riley came among us. A literary celebrity without ceasing to be Jim. There is only one of him and, thank goodness, we have him."

JustforFun

Dangerous Knowledge.

ONE day Johnny came home from school in tears.

"What is the matter, darling?" asked his mother solicitously.

"Teacher whipped me," he sobbed

"What for?"

"Nothin' 'cept answerin' a question."

"That is very singular Did you answer it correctly?"

"Yes'm."

"What was the question, dear?"

"She asked me who put the dead mouse in her desk."

Loving Neighbors.

MRS. NEXDORE (angrily)—I want you to keep your dog out of my house; it's full of fleas. Mrs Naylor—Your house is? Mercy! I certainly shan't let Fido go in there again

Placing Him.

"SO yo' am goin' to be mah soun-in-law, am yo'?" inquired old Brother Buckaloo.

"Yessah, dat's what it 'mounts to," said the colored swain. "But dat ain' what Ah'm a-marryin' Louella Maud foh. Yo' am purely incidental to de emergency, sah, purely incidental."

Liberal.

"YOUR wife is strong for woman suffrage?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton, "but she is perfectly liberal about it. She says that some of the men ought to be allowed to vote, too."

Togo and Ironing Day

By Wallace Irwin

(Printed by Permission from the October Number of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE.)

To Editor "Good Housekeep Magazine," eminent professor of laundry among other knowledge which he include in "Discovery Dept."

DEAR SIR:—

Last home from which I was omitted were residence of Mrs. & Mr. Hattie E Duckpool, East Jumpstead, Maine. I should be there yet, but retreated from that because of iron. I tell how.

Hon. Mrs., when I firstly had meeting with her at backdoor of her home, report following reply to me with voice containing injury. "Togo," she say so distinctually, "to be efficient cook for my home you must understand iron work."

"I have hard qualities sufficient for any metallic job," I retouch very cheerful

"To iron with irons it are necessary to bake them on stove until done. Then clothes can be smoothed with them," thusly she define. "But of coursely you know sufficien. household intelligence to understand that laundry."

"Cunnaturally!" I corrode without truth, while she depart away.

Firstly I dishcover Hon. Ironing-board where be stood by pantry enwrapped in sheet resembling ghosts. I place him betop of table, then I grab forth considerable sortment of laundry from baskit. Such derangement of fancy cloth ing was there that I stand gast for confusion. My brain stood upright with alarm to think how hard iron could improve so much soft lace. Yet I must try something. Do not Hon. Shakespeare say so, "A singed cat dreads no skyrockets" Yes.

Therefore I choose one very simpli towl from Hon. Baskit. It seem shame to smash this gentle garment by iron, yet I do. Firstly I shook him peevly. Then I lay him pleasantly to top of Hon. Iron-board and prepare to commence.

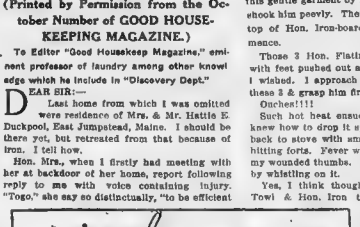
Those 3 Hon. Flatirons set on Hon. Stove with feet pushed out as if not caring for what I wished. I approach up to most smallest of these 3 & grasp him firmly by smooth sides.

Ouchee!!!!

Such hot heat ensued to my fingers that I knew how to drop it speedily. Hon. Iron bang back to stove with smashy resembling cannon hitting forts. Fever was enjoyed in blisters on my wounded thumbs. Therefore I cool my hand by whistling on it.

Yes, I think thoughtfully, how I get Hon Towl & Hon. Iron together when they so difficult to becomb acquainted?

On topside of Hon Flatiron I behold one slight depression of hole. Ube I lift him thusly with ade of poker. I observe one stovepoke of comfortable longness hanging to wall. I attempt. But when I poke poker to topside hole of iron and lift him slyly from stove with dangles resembling sun, what happen then.



I Spread Hon. Lady-Waist to Board and Commence Pushing Front Toe of Hot Smoother Through Puffly Fringes of Stylish Dressmaking. I Knew It Must Be Hot, Because I Could Smell Cooking. And Yet It Do Not Look Improved. Considerable Rivers of Smudge, Streek and Confusion Could be Observed Resembling Map of War.

Bumps! Hon. Iron makes mean twiat and unloosen himself so rapidly he strike toes of my feet which become deliciously damaged from this and I continue dance-step for pain enjoyed.

Door open. Income Hon, Mrs.

"What this?" require her.

"Iron," I acknowledge while feeling toes.

"Species of bony forehead!" she dagger "Why you no lift him by his handle?"

"Handle?" I holla with less courtesy. "He got no more uplift attached to him than buttered eels.

"When looking for handle why you no go to pantry?" This she dib

I was useless to reply. With scorns expressed by elbow, she walk Hon. Pantry and fetch forth one crooked wooden seizer which she insert to Hon. Flatiron and make sweet pickup.

She make critic look to Hon Flatiron and scrouch her nose. Nextly she neid it by cheek affectionately

"Fooly Togo" she yell. "You could not iron will it be.

"Why couldn't?" I acknowledge

"It are not sufficiently hotted"

"Perhapsly pain are enjoyed in my thumbs because of freezing," I detest, showing scorches,

"When plucking that implement from stove, I were ignorantly imagining considerable heat."

"I are not keeping your thumbs," she snob

"When cooking a flatiron it are important to put him in hottest part of stove until ready. Lift him occasionally and touch him with wet finger. When he go sniff! then he ready to iron. And see here!"

I saw there. She pull forthly from Hon. Clothes Baskit one complex shirt waist of lady appearance

"I do not wish you waste entire a. m. morning on towls. I must wear this fashionable style to luncheon this noon. Therefore you prepare heat-iron hurrily and go work." She part off

Mr. Editor, obedience are rare virtue. I ob tain so much sorrow from this virtue I wish it was rarer.

Hon. Mrs. Madam tell me put Hon. Iron to hottest part of stove. Did not ears hear her said it? Yes. Therefore I do so. Watchfully like negores approaching hens I set by stove awaiting what was. In very soon time I took look and observe that Hon. Iron had become quite red-faced from baked temperature. This give me delights, so I snatch him forth gently, touch him reverently with wettish finger—sniff! He make hot noise required.

Therefore. I spread Hon. Lady-Waist to board. Putting delicate millinary-feeling into my hands, I locate out all complex of ruffly-lace hanging to it. Then I clinch Hon. Iron by crook handle and commence. I iron carefully like artists driving ottomobiles, pushing front toe of that hot smoother through puffly fringes of stylish dressmaking. I knew it must be hot, because I could smell cooking. And yet it do not look improved. Considerable rivers of smudges, streek & confusion could be observed resembling map of war. Yet maybe this would be American style for lady-dress which change each year.

"What that burn noise of smell?" I hear this yellup like cry of mad eagles while Hon. Mrs poke demented nose to door.

Iron," I report once more again.

"Assussination!" she yari with suddenness of speed while leaping. "What you accomplish with my dearie shirt-waist? Bonfire! Ruined! I shall never recover back!"

"Mrs. Madam," I narrate, "I do my duty, merely nothing additional. Did you not tell me iron Hon. Waist before debased towls?"

"I did say," she bleep

"Did you not distinctually command me put Hon Iron in hottest place of stove?"

"I did." She say it. "Therefore, I did also." I say it.

"Where you put it for heat?" she require snakefully.

"Inside stove where coal is," I manipulate intellectually.

For crude response she grabb No. 2 iron from stove and attempt to smash me like laundry while I escape away entirely brainless.

Hoping you are the same,

Yours truly,

HASHIMURA TOGO.

Had You Heard That—

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A MAN who catches lions is called a lionnier but a man who catches lions isn't a liner?

Demon Rum is wishing the war was over?

The dictionary is fuller of words than Billy Sunday is, but it can't make so good a speech?

New York is the biggest excavation in the United States

By making buildings so high that they stuck above the clouds the owners would save the expense of a roof to keep out the rain?

The most important straws in the world are
Straw votes
Straw bosses
Strawberries

There are more than twenty-seven rivets in the Eiffel Tower?

There are some trees which aren't trees at all, such as rooftrees, boot-trees and pantries?

The sun is more than 150 miles from the earth?

Heroism is More or Less a Matter of Locality

By T. E. Powers, the Famous Cartoonist

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Cherry Valley Notes

By OLD JOE BIGGER.

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BURT BUDD ain't goin' law be allowed first money fer winnin' the 2:46 trot at the fair, because he put a auto horn on his sulky comin' down the stretch, blowed it, an' the other horses stacked up and turned out tew let him go by.

Sidney Smith, who was jest married, went intew Fuller's Drygoods Emporium tew git a pair of stockin's fer his wife, an' got all flustered up like. The young lady clerk axt him what size, an' looking deown at her feet sed, "'Bout your size. "Extra large tops" sez the girl. Jest then Sidney got a seesein' it an' hed tew go out of the store.

Mary Bloom, who hez jest cum back from a visit to Centerville was so taken with all the fellers what wore white pants there that she hez whitewashed the legs of every one of their roosters.

Since the huntin' season opened Mrs. Simpkins never knows whether or her old man goes tew the postoffis or not, so now she makes him hev Postmaster Jarvis put the cancellin' meechene on his bald head every time he goes there so's she kin read the date.

Tother nite in his sleep, Hiram Potts, who just bot a otternobeel, dreamt the thing wus makin' for over a bank and he give a yank with all his mite with both hands on the wheel and twisted his wife's lower jaw out of joint.

Salmon's girl, Nellie, is studying bernt leather work. She made a rooster on the side of one of her pa's boots, and every time he goes out tew the barn their Barred Plymouth Rock follows him round tryin' tew pick a fite with it. He's already pecked one eye out.

The new girl in the telefone offis was peritety told at the fireman's dance Thursday nite she'd her tew git offen the floor. She wore a big wide patent leather belt, and the feller's hands a-slippin' back an' forth ever it made a orful noise what wus disturbin' tew the orchestray.

It's All Right to Say, Let the Gaited Jade Wince—

THE MORNING SMILE

WEX JONES Editor

But if the Mule Has Enough Gall It Won't Wince.

VOL. IV. BOSTON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915. NO. 46.

Timelock Foams the Great Detective

The Adventure of the Empty Bottle.

"POTSON," said Foams as we sat in our diggings in Faker street, "you are a chump."

After a moment he added: "Look out of the window and see what you can observe."

I looked out of the window for about five minutes. Hearing nothing from Foams, I turned to tell him that I observed it was raining, but the great detective was not in the room.

Presently he came in from the little room in which we keep a small icebox.

"My dear Potson," said he, "look out of the window and try to estimate the quantity of rain that is falling to the square inch."

When I looked around Foams was again coming out of the little room.

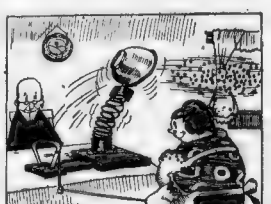
After this had been repeated eight or nine times I had a brilliant idea.

"There's a man out there who wants to consult you about the theft of the Crown jewels in Sofia," I said.

Foams hurried out with an inward chuckle. I hastened to the icebox. I had put one over on the great Timelock Foams this time. There was a bottle of Scotch in the icebox and I was going to sneak one.

But the bottle was empty.

I wonder if I am a chump after all.



Sureshot Olive Pit Projector.

DEVICE FOR DINERS

Safe, Sane and Convenient Methods to Combat Olive Pits.

Press the spring and Smile's automatic invention does the rest.

ISN'T it a nuisance to have a bunch of olive pits accumulate before your plate?

After this there will be no more trouble on this account.

Every modern dinner table will be equipped with the Smile's Sureshot Olive Pit Projector.

Look at the accompanying sketch of the S. S. O. P. P. in action.

See the pellets projected through the window? Cinch, isn't it?

Burbank Lashed to Mast

Newark Man Has Scheme for Increasing Number of Hams.

NOTHING TO DO WITH RIALTO.

A NEWARK man who runs a farm at the corner of Broad and Market streets informs the Smile that he has succeeded in perfecting a walking ham factory.

By crossing a hog with a "thousand legs" he has produced a commercial pig with about a hundred hams instead of merely two, the number now carried around by the ordinary pig.

Talk about making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before! This beats it hollow.

IN THE SMILE'S LETTER BOX

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

TO THE EDITOR—What is the law of supply and demand?

ED SMITH.

(Didn't know there was one. And, hey, cut out that "Ed" stuff.—Ed.)

PUNCTUATION.

TO THE EDITOR—One of the easiest ways to punctuate is to leave out all the punctuation and let the reader imagine it for himself. T. R. KANE.

LOQUACIOUS BIPEDS.

TO THE EDITOR—I often wonder why a parrot likes to talk but none of them has ever told me why.

ESTELLE LAVENDER.

(Too bad, Estelle, too bad.—Ed.)

Did You Know That—

A clam shell is an open and shut proposition?

On the other hand a bureau drawer is a shut and open proposition?

A railtrap is a shut proposition, while a window is a shutter proposition?

Our Weekly Health Hint.

Before being scratched by a cat removes her claws

Satisfied.

EXCITED LADY—Why don't you interfere to stop that dog fight?

Bystander—I was just a-goin' to, mum; but you kin calm y'r fears now. My dog is on top at last, mum.

Sing a Song of Sing Sing

By Mark Bruce Wiley

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This was the burden of his song—
The burglar bold and bad—
"It's going back to a Sing Sing cell
That makes me feel so glad."

"I'M sentenced at last," said the burglar bold, with a deep-drawn sigh of relief,
And in his happy and carefree air I could see not a sign of grief.
"A five-year term is short, I'll admit, but it's better than being free,
And you bet your life I am mighty glad that the judge didn't make it three.
It's a cinch you've never been there, old pal," said he as my hand he took;
"You look like a dub who thinks crime don't pay and it's foolish to be a crook,
But if you are lucky and some fine day up the river have to go,
You'll appreciate then why a Sing Sing cell is the home I long for so.

"There's nothing to do there the livelong day but practice the Golden Rule,
And eat and drink and play tennis and ball and swim in a marble pool.
It's fitted up quite like the millionaire's clubs you find on the avenues—
But it goes 'em one better, it don't cost a cent—the State pays the members' dues.
There's manicure girls to polish your nails and masseurs to rub your spine,
And geel you should hear the bands that play when we sit down to dine.
The beds are soft and the wines are old and the grub is simply great;
And that's why I'm glad to wear stripes again in the good-hearted Empire State.

"In Sing Sing there's nothing to worry us—we don't even have to vote;
We order our dinners served a la carte when we tire of table d'hote.
While the men we robbed may be shy the price of a bowl of bread and milk,
We well-fed crooks sleep the sleep of the just under coverlets of silk.
We make all the rules we care to obey, we settle our own disputes;
We have prima donnas to sing us songs—and say, old man, they're beauts!
So why should I care for this liberty game? The word just makes me sick—
I want to go back to a Sing Sing cell and they can't take me there too quick.

"I've not seen the place in two long years—since my last term there was up,
And they turned me out on the cruel world like a lonesome, homesick pup.
By every crime that is known to man I've tried to get back again,
But until today the hardest of luck has kept me from the pen.
One day last Winter I surely thought I had the thing well cinched,
When I beaned a guy and by his side stood waiting to get pinched;
But the cops refused to believe the truth—they promptly turned me me loose,
And all my hopes of a Sing Sing cell looked slim as a dirty deuce.

"I'm utterly sick of the eats I get at the Plaza and the Ritz—
To tastes that are used to the Sing Sing food such grub seems on the fritz.
Why even in Astorbilt's house you'll find no wine that can compare
With the claret the Warden serves to me when I call for 'vin ordinaire.'
And this cigar I'm trying to smoke—one I paid a quarter for—
There's always a lot better weeds than that in my prison humidor.
So please do not waste on a convict's lot one bit of vain regret,
For honest, old man, a Sing Sing term is a wise crook's one best bet."

On the Firing Line

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Trouble Enough for the Present.

JUNIOR PARTNER—I think Mars is inhabited.

Senior Partner—Until this war is over, Jake, we will stick to our regular customers.

His Plaint.

"MADAM," said the tattered and torn supplicant to the benevolent lady who answered his timid rap at the door, "have you any old clothes you can spare for an unfortunate victim of the great war?"

"I think I have, my poor man, but how does this happen? You cannot have been in this war, surely."

"No, madam," bombly replied the sufferer, "but my wife has sent all my clothes to the Belgians."

Misplaced.

POSTER on cemetery fence in England: "Wake up! Your King and country need you!"

A Hardship.

THE First Club Naut—I s'pose you're feeling the business depression over this war?

The Second—Simply horrible, old chap. Why, we're still using last year's car.

Wooden.

The Turks are using wooden shells,
The awful rumor spreads,
And now we can't help wondering
If they have lost their heads.

A Patriot.

HERE is a recruiting story told by an officer at his club the other day.

A very fat waiter had applied for enlistment in the army. The recruiting sergeant looked at him and shook his head, saying:

"Can't be done, old son; you're too stout."

"Stout or not stout," came the indignant reply, "every acre of my body is at the service of my country."

A Long Shot.

The guy who shot F. Ferdinand a year ago
Was sure the gun was loaded for his quarry.
But, just the same, I'll bet he didn't know
Or even guess how far the thing would carry.

DRAMA and AMUSEMENTS

By FREDERICK JOHNS

Granville Barker and Lillah McCarthy, whose exploits in London we had been following with interest for several years, came to New York last Winter, pitched tent at Wallack's Theatre, and were the theatrical novelty of the season. They produced Bernard Shaw's farce, "Androcles and the Lion," and Anatole France's comedy, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," with Mr. Barker's original settings, which were original, to say the least, and which set New York a-clacking.

Barker, Bernard Shaw, Lillah McCarthy and several other kindred spirits had been enjoying themselves hugely for several seasons in London reforming the drama, revolutionizing scenery and costumes and doing things that caused talk. They are very interesting people, and while we are not going to meet them in Boston, we shall see the two plays they gave in New York adequately performed, so Percy Burton assures me, even if there are one or two trifling changes in the cast.

Mr. Burton, who shepherded Mr. and Mrs. Barker last season, is handling the Boston engagement of "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," which opens at the Wilbur tomorrow night. He also operates the second farewell tour of Forbes-Robertson and in numerous ways has his hands full.

I read "Androcles and the Lion" when it was first published, and while it was exceedingly amusing, I never thought it would actually see the footlights. The character of the lion seemed too difficult. But Mr. Burton says he has the original London lion, not the New York one, and that the animal is sufficiently lifelike to defy criticism.

"Androcles" deals with the early Christian martyrs, and if you happen to have a brief for the martyrs you may be exasperated a bit by Mr. Shaw's comedy, but not half so much as are the British people at his refusal to profess that they entered this war from any but the highest Christian motives.

Twenty Years of Trilby.

Joseph Brooks will present tomorrow night his revival of "Trilby" which, produced with an all-star cast in New York last Spring, made a sensation. Although Mr. Brooks has been compelled to make one or two changes in the personnel of his troupe for the road, he has retained most of his stars and substituted excellent people for those who departed. Phyllis Neilson-Terry will head the cast, and it will be Boston's first chance to see this English Shakespearean actress who has won such favor in New York.

Naturally there is suggested by the return of "Trilby" the question what became of all the notions, symbols, mementoes and gee-gaws of fashionable adornment, the fads and fancies of the original "Trilby" craze that swept the country from coast to coast twenty years ago. Harvard dormitories used to swarm with them. Everybody was "Trilby" mad.

It was as big a theme for discussion as the present European unpleasantness. Everybody read "Trilby" and saw the play and imagined some individual resemblance to its character types. In their hearts most women fancied themselves just a little like Trilby. And each felt sure her of course. No one would be a blanchisseuse de fin—which is French for washerwoman, but sounds a whole lot better. Nor would she have posed undraped, nor even bared her "Trilby" outside the modest sanctity of her boudoir.

And she would not have cared to be tone-deaf, even if the roof of her mouth was like the dome of the Pantheon or her throat like the portal of a sculptor. And the hypnotic part of it would have been horrid. But if her adorer told her she had a Trilby soul, or her shoemaker artfully suggested that she had a Trilby foot, her whole being thrilled with pride.

There were Trilby's tall and Trilby's short, buxom Trilbys and Trilby lank and lean. Fascinating queen of fiction. Her throne had claimants in every class, age and complexion. Maidens and matrons could her spotted ermine and sat at the play regarding Trilby's bare feet with shuddering fascination and blushed decorously behind their fans.

'Trilby" Fad Was Widespread.

There were "Trilby" teas and "Trilby" readings, "Trilby" songs and "Trilby" tableaux. The most swagger and exclusive sets combined in "Trilby" entertainments in the name of charity. There were hats and gowns, corsets and lingerie stamped with a "Trilby" trademark—and even Trilby shoes and shoe strings, although Du Maurier's model wasshod in silver except for full dress occasions.

"Oh, Don't You Remember Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt?" was sung off the key by thousands afflicted with musical aspirations and plunked plaintively and painfully on the banjo in barber shops and on the guitar in my lady's chamber.

Men wore "Trilby" neckties, loose and flowing, to suggest the atmosphere of the artist's studio. They adorned themselves with "Trilby" cuff links, studs, scarf pins and collar buttons, and wore fob ornaments fashioned in the form of a golden foot. It was some craze, that "Trilby" craze. And what indeed has becomes of all the sentimental relics?

Moving Day for "Experience."

"Experience," which is now billed as "The greatest play in the solar system"—beat that, ye press agents—is busily engaged in moving today to the Boston Opera House.

Morris Gest, the producer, says he is making the move to confound the wiseacres who declare that the Boston Opera House is too far uptown for a theatrical attraction. He claims that he has already demonstrated by his advance sale that "Experience" will fill the Opera House, and if he can add that beautiful and wonderful theatre to the list of successful houses, he will have done a lot for Boston.

The acoustics of the Boston Opera are exceptionally good. I have occupied a seat at the back of the balcony and heard distinctly spoken words on the stage, while for musical performances any seat in the theatre is admirable.

"Experience" can remain only a few weeks at the Opera House because the Pavlowa-Boston Opera comes in November 15.

Advertising Boston.

The Boston Opera Company begins a brief season in New York tomorrow night, occupying the Manhattan Opera House, long the home of Oscar Hammerstein's opera troupe. Max Rabinoff originally planned to give his New York season in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, the structure erected by Hammerstein two years ago for a new opera, but never used for operatic purposes.

That Boston owes deep gratitude to Rabinoff for the advertising he has given the city during his tour is a sure thing. Our own opera was allowed to go to smash. Rabinoff secured the scenery and costumes, engaged most of the chorus and orchestra and added Pavlowa and her Russian ballet. He engaged many of the leading singers of the old Boston Opera. He opened in Chicago at the Auditorium, using the name Boston Opera, and scored both as artistic and financial success.

In St. Louis the Boston Opera did a splendid business, and it has been equally successful in Detroit. Pavlowa is a mighty drawing card in New York and the indications are that the season at the Manhattan will be prosperous. The company will come to Boston, which Mr. Rabinoff would like to call home, in a few weeks. It is up to the city of Boston to go right out and make it welcome.

The demand for seats for the season has been very gratifying and the music lovers of the city can rest assured that they are going to get their money's worth from an organization which combines Pavlowa with such stars as Zenatello, George Backlanoff, Riccardo Martin, Maria Gay, Makgie Teyte and Felice Lyne.

Hip-Hip-Hippodrome.

Moving pictures upon a grand scale will be inaugurated at the Boston Hippodrome tomorrow night. This institution, formerly the National Theatre, is one of the largest houses in the country. It has been operated by the Keith interests and will continue under their management. Hippodrome ordinarily means a place where horse racing could be held, but it has come to mean any place where big things occur.

The employment of Creatore and his Italian band of fifty pieces to supply music for Ethel Barrymore in a big feature picture is surely important enough to justify the use of the name, and while no horse racing will occur there Creatore himself will prance around like a spirited steed as he leads his band through the mazes of an operatic overture.

Castle Does the Hesitation.

Some three months ago it was reported that Vernon Castle had received a commission in the British army and intended to give up coining money over here and return to fight. He was duly applauded. A few weeks ago he passed through Boston and it was announced that he was on his way to the front. If the war lasts long enough, I'm quite will undoubtedly get there, but in the meantime he is keeping himself strong and active by his daily dancing.

The reason for mentioning his warlike intentions again is that "Watch Your Step" is announced for the Colonial Theatre to succeed Ziegfeld's "Follies," and Manager Dillingham declares that Mr. Castle will be in the lineup with Mrs. Castle (Frank Tinney and all the rest. Dillingham seems to have a firm hand on Mr. Castle's collar, and though the young Englishman keeps crying, "Let me at 'em," Dillingham holds him back.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE THEATRES

Shubert Theatre.

"Milk Below!" Again the cheery greeting of Trilby o'Ferrall, the Irish model, will echo through the Parisian studio of "The Three Musketeers of the Brush" in Laurence's eternal love story "Trilby," fashioned into a play of enduring vitality by Paul M. Potter, had its first performance upon any stage in Boston twenty years ago. It is to have a revival tomorrow night at the Shubert with a cast of notable distinction, assembled by Joseph Brooks. It associates eminent English and American players responsible for two generations—the polished art of veterans and the bouyant charm of youth.

Phyllis Neilson-Terry, the niece of Ellen Terry, burst out of her cradle when Du Maurier wrote his romance. In the first Trilby to sing the songs she was trained for grand opera. Her associates include Lyn Harding as Svengali. At His Majesty's Theatre, London, she played "Trilby" in Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree's revival and co-starred there with Lyn Harding in a spectacular production of "Drake." In America Mr. Harding has been seen in "Years of Discretion," "The Great Adventure," and the all-star "Oliver Twist." George Macfarlane, popular baritone of Gilbert and Sullivan operas, is The Laird in "Trilby," and sings Scotch ballads. Rose Coghlan as the Mme. Vinard both were in the New York revival. Charles Dalton as Taffy and Regan Hughston as Little Billie, are in the present cast, as are H. Paton Gibbs, the original Gecko, and Ignacio Martinetti, who played the droll little corporal, Zou-Zou, several hundred times in the first companies.

The story of "Trilby," new to thousands of younger playgoers, is that of a beautiful barefooted model of the French studios, who loves and is loved by an ardent young painter. She is lured away from him by a sinister, cruel old Polish musician named Svengali, and under his hypnotic spell becomes a great singer, although she has no musical knowledge. The play is poetic, and picturesque. It resounds with mirth and melody; it has scenes of gripping dramatic thrill; it is the most popular love story ever staged and its charm is as vivid, vital and appealing as when first written. Its theme is everlasting; the human emotions never change.

Wilbur Theatre.

Granville Barker, who in conjunction with Lillah McCarthy and Percy Burton will present the double bill of Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" and Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" at the Wilbur Theatre, is one of the few original and progressive thinkers in the contemporary English theatre. He has long been an insurgent against the purely commercial practices of a controlling clique of London managers. The productions he has made at home have not always been popularly successful, but he is a producer of fine intelligence and high motives. "Androcles and the Lion" should prove the dramatic novelty of the season. The production in London and in New York aroused the keenest interest. Shaw describes it as a "Pablo Play." Kesop furnished the plot, but it remained for Shaw to make it one of the most delightful and sparkling of his contributions to the stage. "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" will precede the Shaw play.

The presentation of "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" will be interesting as introducing a stage craftsman heretofore unknown in America, although an American, Mr. Robert E. Jones, who designed the decorations for this play. Mr. Jones has spent his career abroad, where his work in the higher art of the theatre has won him a wide reputation. Both the Shaw play and the France comedy are staged in the new method of which Barker, Reinhardt, Gordon Craig and Daniel are the leading exponents. Much has been written about this new staging, but it remained for Mr. Barker to give American audiences their first view of these "decorations" as he describes them.

Bispham at Jordan Hall.

The one-act play "Adelaide," in which as Beethoven David Bispham the distinguished operatic singer will appear in Jordan Hall next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, depicts a romantic episode in the life of the great composer and was written by Hugo Muller about 1862.

The story is founded upon a fact briefly told in writing to a friend by Beethoven himself.

The composer is annoyed by his deafness and his garrulous landlady, whose young daughter, Clara, soothes him. She is the only one who knows of his sudden deafness, and she becomes his confidante. After she has confessed her seemingly hopeless love for Franz, his amanuensis, Beethoven promises to write a symphony, the proceeds of which will be her dot so that she may marry and be happy.

After telling Clara his secret the master leaves the room, and Franz enters with the exquisite song "Adelaide," which Beethoven had composed upon the name of the beautiful countess, whom he had not seen for many years.

While the lovers are playing and singing it, Adelaide herself enters unobserved, and, hearing the song written to her, realizes that Beethoven remembers her still. But does he love her still?

She makes known the object of her visit and demands to see Beethoven. It is her right! Little Clara at once realizes that this queenly woman is none other than Beethoven's beloved, and calls the master, who enters greatly annoyed at further interruption. He cannot see the lady's face through her veil; he thinks she is an admirer begging for an autograph, or a lock of his hair, and is about to leave the room when she raises her veil as he passes, cries the heart-broken appeal, "Ludwig, don't you know me?"

A poignant scene follows. When she is gone Beethoven stands bathed in the light of the rising moon. Then turning, he goes to his piano, and, before the audience slowly descends, extemporizes upon the thought that the world knows as the "Moonlight" sonata, mingled with the strains of his song "Adelaide."

Supporting Mr. Bispham in "Adelaide," and who will also appear in the miscellaneous concert called "The Renaissance," which will precede the presentation of the Beethoven play, are Madame Marie Sarolie, mezzo, Miss Kathleen Lucas, pupil Miss Idelle Patterson, soprano, Henri Barron, tenor and Graham Harris, violin.

Castle Square Theatre.

Much interest is directed toward the first presentation on any stage of "Cast Tales," by Edward Childe Carpenter, which will take place on Monday at the Castle Square Theatre. The play is a three-act farce and the first attempt of its author. The story deals with a cost—an exceedingly nice coat of Russian sable. How the garment disappears in the first act and continues to enhance owners in an amusing and original fashion is the theme of the play. It is told in an ingenious and highly amusing way by the author. The first act—"tale first"—is laid in a pawnshop; the second "tale" is in the law office of Allen & Turner, Attorneys; the third "tale" is at the apartments of the Turners, original owners of the missing coat.

The cast is headed by Mary Young and contains William P. Carleton, Betty Harnicoat, Theodore Friebus, Donald Meek, Al Roberts, Justine Adams and George Ernst.

B. F. Keith's Theatre.

A grand array of stars and novelties, headed by America's foremost character actor, Wilton Lackaye, the famous star of "The Pit" and "Trilby," in "The Bomb," a comedy drama of East Side New York life, and including Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore in new singing and dancing novelties, Lyons and Yosco, amazing their newest contributions, Lois Mac Donell and Grant Simpson in their latest one-act comedy, "At Home"; George Evans' Seven Original Honey Boys, presenting a genuine minstrel minstrel first part; Maria Fitzgibbon, the great big story-teller, and others will be the offering at B. F. Keith's Theatre this week. Mr. Lackaye will appear in the role of a poor Italian Lebrey suspected of being a black hander by the police. The "The Bomb" is one of the most exciting and surprising climaxes ever staged. Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, famous for the great hit scored by them in George M. Cohan's "Broadway Jones," offer a series of new songs and lively dances, while George Lyons and Bob Yosco, the wandering harpist and the street singer, will offer some of their latest compositions including "A Girl in Dixie in the Days of 1860 Loved a Yankee Boy," and "When Seeds of Love Begin to Fall." Other features will include Lois McConnell and Grant Simpson in their new comedy sketch "At Home"; the Seven Original Honey Boys from the late George Evans' famous minstrel organization; Marie Fitzgibbon, the great big story-teller, as she is called, the Helen Leach Walin Trio of iron-jaw sensations on the wire; the Morin Sisters in a variety of dance and other features.

Gaiety Theatre.

'Around the World' is the title of Dave Marion's latest and greatest burlesque production. With a cast of unusual strength comes your old friend, Snuffy, the Cubman, to make burlesque patrons laugh as they have not laughed in many a day. Mr. Marion has designed his entertainment to suit every taste running the entire gamut of human emotions from laughter to pathos and from farce to frolic, with a magnificent scenic production and with lavish electrical embellishment and climatic environment. It is an ambitious effort on the part of Mr. Marion, as the play shows evidence of being not only distinctly up to the minute, but so far away and ahead of competition that we are justified in saying it is years ahead of the ordinary burlesque conception.

One of the strongest additions to this season's company is Barney Bagan, the daddy of all character delineators and dancers. Al Weston, Mr. James Deitrich, Mr. Alf Herrington, the Aerial Four, Miss Agnes Behler, Miss Henriette Byron, Miss Irene Young, Miss Rosie Mack and Miss Bertoletti the great European dancer, and a chorus of thoroughly trained singers and dancers, make an attraction that will please and entertain the most skeptical. 'Around the World' comes to the Gaiety next week, commencing with the usual matinee tomorrow.

Boston Opera House.

"Experience," after more than two months of capacity business at a downtown theatre, moves tomorrow night to the palatial Boston Opera House for three farewell weeks of a record-breaking run which has been almost unprecedented in the history of Boston theatricals. For the past nine weeks "Experience" has been attracting the biggest crowds in the history of the Shubert Theatre, but it has been impossible to keep the play there longer owing to other contracts made for other plays. Therefore the management of "Experience" arranged to prolong the engagement by moving the entire production to the Boston Opera House.

It is stated that more than 1,000 letters and telegrams from prominent citizens in New England and Boston were received by the management, all protesting against the removal of "Experience" from Boston until everyone had a chance to see the play. The increased seating capacity of the Boston Opera House made it possible to accomodate everyone.

Travel Talks by Dwight Elmendorf

Under the general title, "Where I Would Like to Go," Dwight Elmendorf is to present a series of retrospective travel talks. Being in fortunate possession of rich picture records, many of which have never before been reproduced in any form, he will picture his amateur spectators through the "British Isles," "Holland," "Switzerland," "Northern Italy" and "Southern Italy."

PLAYS THAT REMAIN IN TOWN

Hollis Street Theatre.

Only one more week remains in Boston for "Nobody Home" at the Hollis Street Theatre. This sparkling musical comedy has had a double success in Boston, for its original run of nine weeks was supplemented by a transfer to the Hollis Street Theatre, but here it was possible to obtain only four weeks additional, and that time will expire next Saturday night.

Colonial Theatre.

"Ziegfeld Follies" scores upon the last eight performances of its big engagement at the Colonial Theatre. The company will leave Boston via special train after the show Saturday, as the place shows evidence of indefinite run is scheduled at the Illinois Theatre.

Tremont Theatre.

Progressing into its fifth week at the Tremont Theatre tomorrow night, "On Trial," a most brilliant melodrama of unusual setting in its many episodes and incidents, has surely deserved the right to caption herself as "The Best Play in Twenty-Five Years."

Majestic Theatre.

The final week of "The Birth of a Nation" has come at last. Beginning tomorrow afternoon at the Majestic Theatre this mighty D. W. Griffith spectacle which has revolutionized show business to a very perceptible extent will enter on its thirtieth week in Boston, with a record of 360 performances, or one performance a day for one year, less five days.

Plymouth Theatre.

"Back Home" begins its third week at the Plymouth Theatre tomorrow. No play within recent memory has come to Boston with such a universal appeal to all sorts and conditions of people. It reaches all alike.

Park Square Theatre.

This is the ninth week of "Twin Beds" at the Park Square Theatre, where it is still running as strongly as ever. This farce is well named a laugh festival and Boston is feasting to the full. It is, indeed, the happiest and cleanest of hilarious plays.

TEMPLE TRAVEL LECTURES

The first of a series of travel lectures to be given at the Temple this season will be given November 13 and will continue every Saturday afternoon during the season. Herbert W. Gibson who opens the series will lecture on eight consecutive Saturday afternoons and evenings in duplicate courses and has chosen for his subject "National Parks of America." No other subject could be of greater interest to lovers of this sort of entertainment. All the scenic gems of the North American continent with their beautiful colorings will be presented in these lectures. Course tickets for the entire eight lectures are now on sale.

'EXPERIENCE' GOES TO BOSTON OPERA HOUSE FOR 3 WEEKS

Play Which Has Had a Remarkable Run Remains in Response to Demands of City.

A new chapter is about to be added to the remarkable history of "Experience," the wonderful morality drama which has been turning hundreds of people away at every performance during the past eight weeks of its stay in Boston.

Tomorrow evening the great production, transferred in its entirety, will inaugurate three farewell weeks at the Boston Opera House on Huntington avenue.

Crowded out of the Shubert—because contracts for another attraction had been signed months ago—"Experience" is about to duplicate in Boston the story of its success in New York when it was driven out of three different theatres on Broadway because its stretches exceeded expectations and managers had signed contracts for other shows before "Experience" was produced.

When Experience received the endorsement of His Honor Mayor Curley and city officials, of Governor Walsh and his staff, and the crowds began to flock to the Shubert Theatre to see the play which has caused more discussion than anything in Boston in more than a decade, then the managers began to put forth efforts to keep "Experience" in Boston.

"The play can stay in Boston all Winter [illegible] the cast and scenery remains to be adjusted," said Edward D. Smith [illegible] manager for the Shuberts, and he wired Lee Shubert in New York to that effect.

It is a crime to take Experience away from Boston," protested Morris Gest, who produced the play in association with his partners, William Elliott and F. Ray Comstock.

But Mr. Shubert had already signed a contract with Joseph Brooks last May to present Mr. Brooks' production of "Trilby" at the theatre.

"But I would like to keep 'Experience' in Boston," Mr. Shubert wrote to Mr. Brooks. "The play is doing almost $15,000 a week, and could stay there indefinitely. Won't you please postpone 'Trilby' until later?"

"Very sorry," replied Mr. Brooks. "If business is as good as that in Boston, let me hurry up and get some of the money for my own show."

And so there was no alternative but to announce the last week of 'Experience' at the Shubert Theatre, and so it was done.

Immediately letters and telegrams began to pour in upon the management. Ministers who had planned to preach sermons on the play, which depicts the pleasures and the temptations of youth, were up in arms. Rev. Arthur Drummond of Somerville, who had announced a series of ten sermons—one based on each of the ten striking scenes—said that everyone in Somerville wanted to see the play, and that many of his flock had so far been unable to secure seats because there was no room.

Other ministers protested. Business men wrote letters. One prominent merchant, who employs more than 1,000 clerks, declared that he wanted everyone in his employ to see "Experience." Nearly 1,000 letters and telegrams were sent to Mr. Shubert in New York in an effort to get him to keep "Experience" in Boston if it could be arranged.

Now Mr. Shubert in the lessee of the Boston Opera House. He secured the amusement office last Spring, but there was a provision in his lease which reserved his productions to grand opera and spectacle. There was no clause by which he could present a dramatic attraction at the Boston Opera House. But there was one little clause by which he thought the matter might be arranged.

"I can lease the Boston Opera House to you outright for three weeks," he notified Mr. Gest. "My season there does not begin until November 15. If you and your associates want to assume the lease until then, I am satisfied."

The risk involved was great. It is no small thing to lease such a building as a two million dollar opera house—one of the finest amusement edifices in the world. But Messrs. Elliott, Comstock and Gest agreed.

Under this new arrangement, "Experience" will be transferred to the Boston Opera House tomorrow night, for an engagement which must positively be terminated on Saturday evening, November 13. On that date "Experience" will bring to a conclusion one of the most remarkable engagements in the history of Boston.

There is no chance of a further extension, as the grand opera begins on the 15th of November.

The same prices as prevailed down town will be continued. The prices will range from 50 cents in the gallery and balcony to $1.50 for the best seats in the orchestra.

At the bargain matinee every Wednesday the prices will range from 25 cents to $1 for the best orchestra stalls.

The acoustics of the Boston Opera House are so perfect that every spoken word can be heard in the topmost gallery.

In moving "Experience" from one theatre to another in the same city, Messrs. Elliott, Comstock and Gest are quite at home. The play was originally produced in New York at the Botoh Theatre a year and two months ago. It ran at the Booth for twelve weeks, and then was crowded out because Winthrop Ames had to produce his prize play in that theatre. "Experience" then moved to the Casino Theatre, a Broadway house which had been identified with only musical attractions for thirty years.

'YOUTH' MEETS 'SNOB' AND HIS FRIENDS IN 'EXPERIENCE'

"Love" and "Youth" in "Experience."

CREATORE GETS POETIC PRAISE BY MONTAGUE

Beckoning and Almost Bursting Bandmaster Brings Fifty Men Here Tomorrow.

Creatore, the bending beckoning and almost bursting bandmaster, is not exclusively a magnetic leader of men. He comes in under the leading of spectacles, too, according to the belief of James J. Montague, of the Sunday AMERICAN, a humorous staff. Montague, having seen Creatore and heard his band, was so impressed by what his eyes beheld and by what his ears took in. Thereupon, he composed a poem called it, "Creatore," and paid a wonderful compliment to the masterful musician. Creatore and his fifty musicians open an indefinite season in Boston, tomorrow at the Boston Hippodrome, at Tremont and Berkeley streets. He is to lead concerts twice daily, and [illegible] for the feature films in addition. The tribute in the form of a poem, to Creatore by James J. Montague, is as follows.

[illegible] Creatore! There's fury in your form
[illegible] and [illegible] made to a drum and
[illegible] order [illegible] in the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] like a wind-swayed reed, your
[illegible] body [illegible] and clash, and crash, and brav, and
[illegible] and blare.

[illegible] upon the oboe and it grievously makes
[illegible] raw from the euphonium, a grumbling under-
[illegible] show a double dark fit, just as if you liked
[illegible] work!
[illegible] from yonder where the queer [illegible]
[illegible] the evolutions that you ask yourself why
[illegible] masonic while the same is in the stew
[illegible]

[illegible] Gilmore, bless him, was a leader who
[illegible] and stone
[illegible] and gymnaste things they really ought
[illegible]
[illegible] our own John Philip Sousa with his short
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] James Neil, possess many captivating
[illegible] mannerisms,
[illegible] a spectacles, we own it neither one of them
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] instant, in conducting with a whalebone
[illegible] was like you,
[illegible] Creatore; if we all could work
[illegible] be that
[illegible] not get results that seem trifling, tame
[illegible] and flat,
[illegible] just hurl ourselves at what is green on
[illegible]
[illegible] that whirlwind lick up till we got com-
[illegible] through,
[illegible] a noise perhaps ourselves, to echo
[illegible] through the land,
[illegible] get as much good of life as you do from
[illegible] but hated.

HISTORICAL RECITAL.

The second historical recital by Usco Gabrilowitsch will be given in Jordan Hall, Friday afternoon, November 5, at 3 o'clock. At this recital, Mr. Gabrilowitsch will devote himself entirely to the works of Beethoven, playing the Sonata in A-Major, Opus 2, No. 2; the Thirty-two Variations in C Minor, Opus 36; the Rondo in G-Major, Opus 51, No. 2; the Sonata in F-minor, Opus 57 ("Sonata Appassionata") and the great Sonata in A-flat Major, Opus 110.

MARIE LEONHARD GRADUATE FROM STOCK COMPANY

Talented English Actress Tells of Training With Miss Hornman's Players.

Marie Leonhard, the young English girl who enacts the role of Mrs. Robert Strickland in "On Trial," now at the Tremont Theatre, is one of the many talented graduates from the repertoire company of Miss Horniman of Manchester. That institution has an enviable record, acknowledged by both producers and actors on both sides of the ocean, because of the thorough [illegible] author which it has represented and its high [illegible] standard.

"While with Miss Horniman's players I had a rare chance to broaden my artistic vision," remarked Miss Leonhard. "The training which [illegible] under her tutelage is simply invaluable, and in spite of my youth, I was given the opportunity to appear [illegible] in advance roles as Grace Trevor [illegible] in "The Philanderer" and A [illegible] in the same author's 'Man and Superman.' Besides these parts, I played Alice Boott [illegible] in Arnold Bennett's 'Cupid and Commonsense.' In Manchester the repertory spirit is upheld [illegible] I put on for a week [illegible] another, but later productions [illegible] run for a month [illegible] abnormally long run [illegible] company is in close touch with each of the [illegible] Although not of theatrical stock I had always [illegible] of going on the stage. My [illegible] fortunately had no influence [illegible] the impropriety of a professional career [illegible] so everything was [illegible] start. London was [illegible] my first venture [illegible] was with a group of amateurs.

Miss Leonhard's present role as Mrs. Strickland in "On Trial" is admittedly the most trying she has ever portrayed, and has excited unusual [illegible] comment.

Grand Opera Season.

The great demand [illegible] tion seats for one or more performances weekly for the four weeks season of opera by the Boston Opera Company in conjunction with the Imperial Ballet Russe, which [illegible] the new [illegible] Metropolitan Steinert building [illegible] the transfer of the sale of the Boston Opera House. Beginning tomorrow, all purchasers of subscription tickets for one or more performances weekly, for the season beginning November 1, will be able to see the seat plans and select desired locations at the Opera House box office daily, between hours of 10 and [illegible]

Amusements. Amusements. Amusements. Amusements. Amusements. Amusements. Amusements. Amusements.

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Miss FELICE LYNE, *Soprano*, London, Paris and Boston Operas.

Miss BLANCHE HAMILTON FOX, *Contralto*.

Miss ELVIRA LEVERONI, *Contralto*, Boston Opera.

Miss IRMA SEYDEL, *Violinist*, soloist with Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. M. J. DWYER, *Tenor*, Boston's favorite singer of ballads.

Mr. ATTILIO DI CRESCENZO, *Tenor*, Royal Roman, Montreal, San Carlo Opera Co.

Mr. ARTHUR HACKETT, *Tenor*

Mr. RODOLFO FORNARI, *Baritone*, Boston Opera.

Mr. ALBERT EDMUND BROWN, *Baritone*.

Mr. GWYLLAM MILES, *Basso*.

Mr. HOWARD WHITE, *Basso*, Boston Opera

Mr. THADDEUS WRONSKI, *Basso*, Boston Opera

Mr. HEINRICH GEBHARD, *Pianist*.

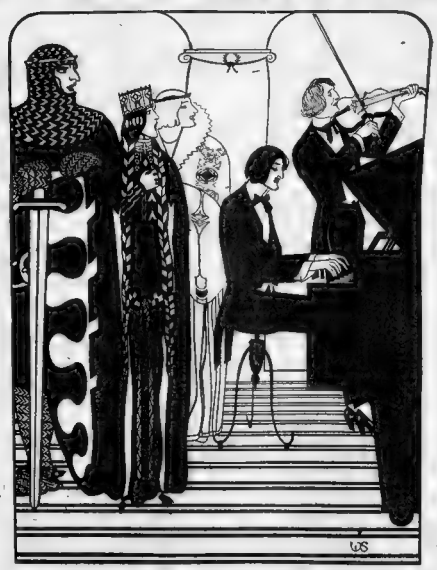
Mr. KARL HAVLICEK, *the Bohemian Violinist*

Mr. RALPH SMALLEY, *the violoncellist*, formerly Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. JOHN A. O'SHEA, *Organist and Accompanist*.

Mr. WM. REDDICK, *Accompanist*.

Mr. HERBERT C. SEILER, *Accompanist*.



First Concert "Scottish Night,"

THURSDAY EVE., NOV. 11

Mme. EVELYN SCOTNEY, *Soprano*.
Mr. HOWARD WHITE, *Basso*.
Miss IRMA SEYDEL, *Violinist*.
Mr. H. C. SEILER, *Accompanist*.

PROGRAM

1. Aria "Vision Fugitive" from "Herodiade" . *Massenet*
   Mr. WHITE
2. Mad Scene from Hamlet . . . . . *Thomas*
   Mme. SCOTNEY
3. Violin Symphonic Espanole . . . . . *Lalo*
   A. Andante
   B. Rondo
   Miss SEYDEL
4. Scottish Songs
   How Gently, Sweet Afton
   A Man's a Man for A' That
   Border Ballad
   Mr. WHITE
5. Songs "The Swan" . . . . . *Saint-Saens*
   Pierrot . . . . . *Rubner*
   All's Right with the World . . . . *Renaud*
   Minuet-La Phyllis . . . . . *Gilberte*
   Mme. SCOTNEY
6. Duet Baigne d'Eau les mains from "Thais" . *Massenet*
   Mme. SCOTNEY and Mr. WHITE
7. Violin Pieces Melodie from "Orfeo" . *Gluck-Kreisler*
   Minuet . . . . . *Seydel*
   Waltz Liebesleid . . . . . *Kreisler*
   Hungarian Dance . . . . *Brahms-Joachim*
   Miss SEYDEL
8. Scottish Songs
   John Anderson, My Jo
   Will Ye No Come Back Again
   Within a Mile O' Edinboro Town
   Mme. SCOTNEY
9. A. War . . . . . *Rogers*
   B. "Noon and Night" . . . . . *Hawley*
   C. "Since We Parted" . . . . . *Manney*
   D. "The Sword or Ferrara" . . . . *Bullard*
   Mr. WHITE
10. Duet "The Barque of Dreams" . . . . *Seiler*
    Mme. SCOTNEY and Mr. WHITE

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6 Concerts for $4.00 = 66⅔ Cents Each
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Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger Present

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IN THE VITAL, THROBBING, HUMAN PLAY, by Hubert Henry Davies

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COUNTRY FAIR

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LARGEST EXHIBITION OF APPLES, FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS EVER SHOWN IN NEW ENGLAND

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Boston's Biggest Dramatic Event!

PAUL M. POTTER'S FAMOUS PLAY FROM DU MAURIER'S NOVEL

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This is a REAL play—Human, fascinating, enduring—Aglow with life—Resounds with mirth and song—Tense, romantic, thrilling—Revived with the

GREATEST STAR CAST EVER ASSEMBLED

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FOR AN ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY LIMITED TO THREE WEEKS ONLY

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BERNARD SHAW'S Famous Fable Play

ANDROCLES AND THE LION

PRECEDED BY

THE MAN WHO MARRIED A DUMB WIFE

By ANATOLE FRANCE

With O. P. HEGGIE and London and New York Company

Including MARY PORTER, FRED ERIC, LIONEL BRAHAM, CHARLES DODSWORTH and

EDWARD SILLIWARD (THE ORIGINAL LONDON LION).

The Original Novel Scenic Productions by GRANVILLE BARKER

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THE CABMAN

AND HIS ALL STAR CAST INCLUDING

60--PEOPLE--60

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Boston's Famous Burlesque Theatre

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Everybody has got the "Prosperadelphia Rag" and practicing the 3 for 5 stuff. Billy Allen's United States Beauties are real military babes all right and they have the right kind of burlesque machine to capture this song. Always something doing at 1:00 11 at the Old Howard.

UNITED STATES BEAUTIES BURLESQUE

With a classy looking bunch of babes who will make you sit up a bit.

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A troupe of wire artists as smooth as they come.

Bud and Nellie Heim

America's foremost juvenile stars, also Lima and Stevens, Sr., and Frank Hart and Dora, Lydia and Mildred Stuart and Lenox, Ariel Harbours and Stanton.

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Cyclone Burns vs. Athletia

Direction of Gen. Tenney.

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Big Vaudeville Features and Moving Pictures Every Evening Including Regular —Admission 15 Cents—ALL SEATS FREE.

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25 STARS

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8 CONCERTS

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Afternoons at 2:30 Nights 8:30

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STUART BLACKTON and ALBERT E. SMITH WILL PRESENT

THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

The greatest of all Photo Spectacles

AN INSPIRED AND INSPIRING APPEAL TO NATIONAL PATRIOTISM!

SCORES OF PROMINENT AMERICANS—IN THE NAVY AND ADMINISTRATIVE CIRCLES—HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THIS GREAT PRODUCTION.

NOTABLE AMONG ITS STARS ARE DR. IRVIN S. COBB, THE HUMORIST, LINDSAY MORTON, MARIE DORAN, LEONARD WOOD AND ADMIRAL GEO. DEWEY, REPRESENTING THE CHURCH, STATE, THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

by J. STUART BLACKTON

BASED ON HUDSON MAXIM'S BOOK OF THE SAME NAME

WITH SPECIALLY WRITTEN AND ARRANGED SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 75

with CHARLES RICHMAN AND ALL STAR VITAGRAPH CAST

SCENES THAT THRILL

—THE BOMBARDMENT OF NEW YORK—THE VIVID SCENES OF BATTLE—WALL STREET IN FLAMES—RAID OF AEROPLANES—SUBMARINE TORPEDO ATTACKS—THE INVADING HORDES—RIOT AT THE PEACE MEETING—COLUMBIA AND THE HOST OF PEACE

THE TRIUMPH OF PREPAREDNESS!!!

30000 SOLDIERS—17 AEROPLANES AND SEAPLANES—SUBMARINES—BATTLESHIPS—DREADNAUGHTS—MACHINE GUNS—FIELD ARTILLERY

"A CALL TO ARMS—AGAINST WAR"

STAGE EFFECTS AND MUSIC BY S. L. ROTHAFEL

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Precisely in every detail as now being shown with sensational success in NEW YORK and CHICAGO.

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SPORTING WIDOWS

WITH AN ALL STAR CAST

Ladies at Matinees 10c

TONIGHT—Feature Photo-Player

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"The Junior Revue of 1915"

25 PLAYERS

Also other vaudeville features and dancing contests. Next Thursday Souvenir Day. Free to all patrons a handsome bound copy of "The Rosary." Edw. E. Rose & Wonderful Book. Concert Tonight at 7. Admission 10c

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PLYMOUTH

ELIOT ST. OX. 2075 REGULAR MATS. THURS. and SAT.

"The Home of Fashionable Playgoers"—Test

SELWYN & CO. Present

BACK HOME

FROM THE PENS OF TWO MASTER CRAFTSMEN

BAYARD VEILLER, who wrote the dramatic success of the decade, "Within the Law," wrote this play

IRVIN COBB, the foremost fiction writer of America, wrote the Judge Priest stories on which the play is founded

On the opening night of "Back Home" here in Boston I heard an audience of New England Yankees cheer at the name of Jefferson Davis. In my home state of Kentucky, where Judge Priest and Jeff Lire, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln is about to be made a state holiday, and an ex-Confederate Governor stands sponsor for the movement.

I guess this is all one country now. And we are bold enough to think that "Back Home" in its small way helps to make it one country

Yours sincerely, Irvin S. Cobb

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MOVING TO BOSTON OPERA HOUSE HUNTINGTON AVE.

The Most Wonderful Play in America— In the World's Most Palatial Opera House

For the convenience of out-of-town patrons, curtain will rise promptly at 8:05 P. M. for evening performances and at 2:05 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

EXPERIENCE

Wm. Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present

BY GEORGE V. HOBART

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ENGLAND:

A PROCLAMATION:

In Response to Thousands of Letters and Telegrams Protesting Against the Removal of the Great Drama, "Experience," from Boston, it is with Pride and Pleasure that the Management Declares

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE IS SUPREME

Therefore We Have Leased Outright, at Enormous Expense,

The Most Gorgeous and Beautiful Amusement Edifice in the World.

BUT This is only for THREE WEEKS—Three Farewell Weeks—and then we Must Say Goodbye to Boston. This is Final.

BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT, OCT. 25 MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

THIS REMARKABLE PLAY, WHICH HAS THRILLED AND DELIGHTED THOUSANDS OF PATRONS DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS IN BOSTON, AND HAS TURNED HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE AWAY BECAUSE THERE WAS NO ROOM, WILL BE OFFERED AT THE MOST ASTOUNDING PRICES, AMID SUPERB SURROUNDINGS:

1000 SEATS AT $1 — 800 SEATS AT 75c — 800 SEATS AT 50c

BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.50 AND $1. BEST SEATS IN FIRST BALCONY, $1.

EVERY SEAT IN THE HOUSE RESERVED AT ALL PERFORMANCES.

BARGAIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY — ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $1 — OTHER SEATS 25c, 50c, 75c

FOR CONVENIENCE OF PATRONS, DOWNTOWN TICKET OFFICE AT 174 TREMONT ST., COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

REMEMBER—THREE FAREWELL WEEKS

Send all mail orders with remittance to BOSTON OPERA HOUSE. Please name choice of two performances to insure your order being filled satisfactorily.

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NIGHTS AT 8 MATS. Wed. & Sat. at 2

CHAS. FROHMAN & WM. HARRIS, Lessees & Mgrs.

REGRETFULLY—LAST WEEK

LAST 2 MATS.

GREATEST SHOW EVER PRODUCED

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 1—SEATS TUESDAY, OCT. 26

THE CASTLES ARE COMING AND SO IS FRANK TINNEY

As Well as Brice and King, Harry Kelly, Harry Ellis, 100 Others IN CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S PRODUCTION THE SYNCOPATIC SENSATION (Staged by R. H. Burnside)

WATCH YOUR STEP

PARK SQUARE THEATRE

DIRECTION SELWYN & CO. EVES. at 8:15

FRED E. WRIGHT, MANAGER WED. & SAT. at 2:15

A HALLOWE'EN DELIGHT

SELWYN & CO.'S LAUGH FESTIVAL

EVEN THE GOBLINS LAUGH THEIR HEADS OFF AT IT

PRICES, 25c to $2.00 WED. MAT., 25c to $1.50

Strict and Accurate Attention Given to Mail Orders.

FRANKLIN PARK THEATRE

2 and 8 P. M.

EDMUND BREESE

—IN—

"THE SONG OF THE WAGE SLAVE"

From Robt. K. Service's Poem

VAUDEVILLE

DAVE KINDLER Whistling Virtuoso

EH RAY SISTERS Novelty Roller Skaters

MOORE AND ELLIOTT Original Laugh Producers.

CAMILLE PARSONI CO. In Butterfly Love, An Operetta.

Pathe Weekly—Comedy Photoplay.

SUNDAY CONCERT 8 P. M.

SCOLLAY SQUARE OLYMPIA

Home of the Great Pipe Organ.

Mon., Tues., Wed.—4-Reel Feature.

"The Miracle of Life"

The Drama of Race Suicide Exposed

VAUDEVILLE FEATURES

Lew & Maxwell Floyd & Riley Fisher

Carr, Kistler & Co. Nesmith & Adell

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15 Acts and Photoplays FEATURES 15

Continuous 2:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

SELECT CONCERT TONIGHT

ONE BIG SHOW 7 TO 10:30 P. M.

LOEW'S ST. JAMES

Mon., Tues. & Wed., The Emotional Star,

PAULINE FREDERICK

In Louis Cartier's Greatest Success,

"ZAZA"

Walton Percival & Co., Joe Brown, Frey Twins & Perry, Mario & Trovatto, Pekoe

OTHER BIG FEATURES

TONIGHT—CONCERT 7 TO 10:30.

LOEW'S GLOBE

MON., TUES. & WED.

BERNE TROUPE

European Wrestlers.

Matinee Every Night

Big Prizes

"SOLDIER MAN," Dramatic Playlet

American Comedy Four, Reiere & King, Pilots Rogers.

OTHER BIG FEATURES.

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EXETER STREET THEATRE

Near Copley Square

2 & 8 P.M. Sunday 4 P.M.

TODAY—SUNDAY

Fanny Ward in "The Marriage of Kitty."

MON., TUES., WED.

Pauline Frederick in "Zaza."

THURS., FRI., SAT.

Hazel Dawn in "The Masqueraders."

Permanent Pictures & Other Attractions

ALL RECORDS SMASHED TO SMITHEREENS

BY THE BIGGEST HIT IN 20 YEARS

ON TRIAL

By Elmer L. Reizenstein

COHAN AND HARRIS' GREATEST SUCCESS

TREMONT

EVENINGS AT 8 MATS WED. & SAT. AT 2

SEATS NOW SELLING FOR

Halloween Eve., Dartmouth Night, Yale-Harvard Night and Thanksgiving Day

PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50

BOSTON THEATRE

PRICES, 15c AND 25c.

DUE DE GAIL KANE & BRUCE in VIA WIRELESS

Thrilling 5-Act Melodrama.

THE MAN IN THE BOX

Absorbing Secret Service Story.

BOBBY CONNOLLY The Celebrated "Honey Jim"

In "A Prince in Disguise"

FATTY'S FATAL FUN Ten Prolonged Laugh.

DOUGHNUTS Indigestible, as Usual

PATHE WEEKLY (Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday.)

EDWARD CONNELLY In GEORGE ADE'S 5-Act Romance

MARSE COVINGTON

RUTH STONEHOUSE In Her Touchable Classic

Miss Freckles—*Two Parts*

NEAL OF THE NAVY 8th Episode, with Eithne Lorraine and Wm. Courtleigh.

HUGHIE MACK In "Haky, the Inventor"

PATHE WEEKLY (Thursday—Friday—Saturday.)

CAROLINE B. NICHOLS & THE FADETTES

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAM TWICE WEEKLY!

BIGGEST AND BEST CONCERT IN BOSTON SUNDAY NIGHT.

Castle Sq. Theatre

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FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE

COAT TALES

By EDWARD CLARK

A Novel Mystery Farce

With MARY YOUNG and the CRAIG PLAYERS

Tale I..... A Coat!

Tale II..... Same Coat!!

Tale III..Still Same Coat!!!

MATINEE EVERY DAY 2:10 EVENINGS 8:10

Branch Office, Vorenberg's, 18 Winter Street

Next Week—2nd Week "COAT TALES"

CONCERT TONIGHT 7 to 10:30 JOE FAGEN, NELSON DUO, BLANCHE & ISABEL PAUL FLORIDA, BRENNAN & CARROLL, FOUR DIAMONDS, ALSO 10 REELS OF PHOTOPLAYS. SEATS RESERVED, 10, 15, 25 CENTS. BOX OFFICE OPEN 11 A. M. DOORS AT 6:45.

PARK THEATRE

Washington St. at Boylston

WEEK OF OCTOBER 25

BIG BILL OF STRONG PHOTO-PLAYS

PARAMOUNT FEATURE

BLANCHE RING in "Yankee Girl"

WITH ALL-STAR CAST

OTHER GREAT PLAYS—CONCERT ORCHESTRA

Big Sunday Concert. 7:00 to 10:30

MODERN

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY ENTERTAINMENT

Commencing Tomorrow—A Noteworthy Engagement

MR. WILLIAM FOX Presents

Frederick Perry And a Distinguished Cast

IN THE REMARKABLE MYSTERY DRAMA

THE FAMILY STAIN

QUALITY QUALITY

ADDED ATTRACTIONS

MR. and MRS. SIDNEY DREW in "A Safe Investment"; NANCY JIM in "A Prince in Disguise"; the Hearst-Selig News Pictorial and other high-class photo play features.

GALA CONCERT TONIGHT 7:30 TO 10:30

For Other Amusement Ads. See Pages 5, 6 and 8.

MOVING PICTURES

By HARLOW HARE.

The feature picture craze is causing the motion picture play to assume a very important part of the revenue, namely, the drop in trade.

The great advantage of the old-fashioned picture house was that you could drop in any time and see the whole show in an hour or an hour and a half. Many thousands of people who wouldn't give a whole evening to the pictures were accustomed to go to picture houses in off hours.

These people find it very disagreeable to go into a theatre and find them running off the fourth reel of an advertised picture. They would like to sit for an hour and a half or two and forget the first half of which it is assumed in mysteries are more than most people care to begin a novel in the middle.

Unless the picture show as it is to-day is speeded up or the feature picture is cut up so as to run not more than an hour or an hour and a half, and you can go in a play and a picture at any time in the evening

In reporting, of course to the producing at the big theatres in the centre of Boston There are many picture theatres which, in size in are real subjects. But, though in their productions they don't bother to turn out good real subjects any more. When there has an idea it is a big one, it is made a free reeler, they pad it up to three or four reels

All the picture business is not so.

In the heading "A Tribute to the Photoplay," the Harmon National is one of the most conservative institutions in America recently made a statement

"Characteristically American in its growth and scope, the motion picture business will bear study for its lesson in business intelligence and initiative, for its graphic illustration of the power of the nickel, the dime and the quarter, and among other things, for its influence on another great industry, the theatre—with its close relation to real estate and ramifications elsewhere

There is perhaps no parallel in our commercial history to the growth of the motion picture business, which now contains fifth place among American industries in point of volume, and represents more than one hundred million dollars invested. It is estimated that it gives employment to more than 300,000 people. There are more than 15,000 motion picture theatres throughout the country. The attendance is figured at 15,000,000 persons daily. Approximately $1,000,000 per day is paid for admission, giving the annual total figure of $360,000,000 for the year. Handsome theatres in expensive locations are now given over to the motion picture business. The most notable actors are employed at high salaries, and the best plays are being filmed. The cost of production has in several notable instances exceeded $100,000."

Boston Hippodrome.

Three debuts are scheduled for the opening of the Boston Hippodrome at Tremont and Berkeley streets, formerly the National Theatre, tomorrow. Creatore and his band of fifty musicians will have their premiere as an attraction playing for the movies; Madame Calvert, the soprano soloist, will make her debut as a singer in a house devoted partly to photoplays; and Ethel Barrymore will make her first appearance on a motion picture stage, in "The Final Judgment," a five-reel drama by George Scarborough.

Notables from Boston will attend the opening performance tomorrow night, more than 5,000 invitations that were issued having been accepted. The Hippodrome will exert a large influence on theatre owners this season, for the management has made arrangements with the Hippodrome Players, which is next door to the playhouse, to have the cars of all those checked free of charge. Here, those people who have been accustomed to have their motor cars taken to a garage will have to park them in the Hippodrome, and the Hippodrome management will pay the bill for them.

A great deal of music is to be used in the Hippodrome, and Director Caplet will be in charge of the orchestra. For the experiment of having a symphony orchestra in a picture theatre, for the experiment of having Ethel Barrymore appear in a motion picture play for the first time, for the introduction of Creatore's band, for the presentation of Madame Calvert, for the fact that the Hippodrome is a new one and offers amazing facilities for projection, for all these reasons the opening of the Hippodrome will be watched with interest by the entire motion picture industry.

Manager Rothapfel has arranged that the music for the feature film, and will conduct his band during the projection of the photoplay in addition to playing at the concerts to be given each afternoon and evening.

"The Final Judgment," in which Ethel Barrymore plays the leading part, is the story of a popular actress who [illegible] a criminologist and a multi-millionaire.

Boston Theatre.

Edward Connelly in George Ade's great short romances of Dixieland and the Southern gentleman who [illegible] Creatore [illegible] Kennard Bro[illegible] picture [illegible] Thomp[illegible] Wa[illegible] Pa[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

NEWS SECTION
PART II.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915.

Boston American
Sunday Circulation — Largest in New England

NEWS SECTION
PART II
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915.

Mellen Tells, at the Trial of Rockefeller and Other New Haven Directors, How
NEW ENGLAND ONCE HAD RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP COMPETITION

© INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

CHARLES S. MELLEN, OUT OF A JOB BUT HAPPY—Four views of the former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, who, testifying at New York in the trial of William Rockefeller and others for conspiring to combine the transportation facilities of New England, described his present business as "trying to make two blades of grass grow where one only grew before." Counsel for Rockefeller failed to get it. "Why!" said Charles S., "I'm an agriculturist."

End of the Second Week of the "Conspiracy" Trial Finds the Government Entering Upon the Recital of "Agreements" Between and Among the Mighty Men of Transportation. Mellen's Threat of a Dollar Fare from Boston to New York.

By ELIAS A. McQUAID
Of the Sunday American Staff.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The criminal prosecution of certain once-upon-a-time directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, charged with conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, is, up to date, a colorless affair.

New York as and large, appears not to be 'het up' over this prosecution.

It is New England's affair, this trial of Mr. William Rockefeller et als., and if the trial were going on in Boston instead of in the Postoffice Building in New York, it is likely that the daily sitting of Judge Hunt's court would be held to what the theatrical folk call Standing Room Only.

Former President Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven has now been on the witness stand three days. He will resume the stand tomorrow, and, likely as not, on the day following, and the following, and the day after that.

Guided by the young attorney for the United States government, Frank M. Swacker of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Mellen has now brought the story of New England consolidation up to the year 1853.

There is room for fifty spectators, in the third floor court room where Judge William Henry Hunt sits with his jury, and, for a day or two, each of the fifty seats was occupied twice a day.

Latterly, however, as the examination has run to a succession of dust-covered letter files and dust-covered papers, agreements, and the like, from the New Haven's vaults, New York has lost interest and has moved to another court room on the same floor, where Oscar Hammerstein has been telling another judge and another jury how and wherein another sort of trust—a vaudeville trust—has been built up in these United States contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law.

Seldom More Than Fifty Spectators at the Trial.

Fifty spectators more or less, twenty-five attorneys, twenty-five reporters, one or two newspaper artists, four or five newspaper messengers (also old gentlemen of fourteen or fifteen, who are continually in and out and always in a hurry), Judge Hunt, native of New Orleans, but long prominent in the law and politics of Montana, a jury of twelve good men and true, and three or four of the eleven respondents—these make up the "crowd" in the court room.

Stage the same trial in Boston, with the same cast of characters and around the same story, and Faneuil Hall would scarcely be large enough to accommodate the rush.

Among the eleven respondents, for example, appear names as well known to New England as

William Rockefeller
Charles F. Brooker
Lewis Cass Ledyard
Charles M. Pratt,
Edward D. Robbins

"Why are not all eleven of the respondents in court every day?" I asked this question of the United States marshal, Thomas D. McCarthy, and Mr. McCarthy said:

"They are merely charged with a misdemeanor. They are at liberty to come and go, and to stay away as they please.

Rockefeller and Robbins Regular in Attendance.

It has been observed that Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Robbins are the most regular in point of attendance.

It has also been observed, in a trial singularly free from color, human interest, and the like of that, that William Rockefeller is the proud possessor of two suits of clothes. If, today, Mr. Rockefeller wears a business suit of dull gray, tomorrow you may count upon seeing him in black.

Everybody who comes to this trial wants first of all, to have Mr. Rockefeller pointed out to him. In four cases out of five, he says, 'Well, is that SO? So THAT is William Rockefeller! Well, well, well, well!"

It appears like the average man is disappointed in Mr. Rockefeller. Perhaps he doesn't look like the multi-millionaire of commerce, finance and the stage. If he has got any diamonds, they are locked up at home. His togs are as quiet as it be dwelt in Commonwealth avenue or Marlborough street. Ninety per cent. of New York's young clerks are "sweller dressers" than Rockefeller.

John D. Rockefeller was a couple of years or so younger, but never would pass it to look at him. As well set up as if he had come from West Point, alert, vigorous, Mr. William Rockefeller would pass for a youth of sixty. He looks like the head of the First National Bank in any New England town you want to mention, and you would not be surprised to learn that said banker had accumulated in the office of the town's most popular livery stable-grocery or leading hotel.

Whole Flock of Attorneys, Several with "Big Names."

And the attorneys for the respondents. These amount to a whole flock, several of them with Big Names.

Richard Vliet Lindabury, sixty-five, a lawyer of international fame, but nevertheless still faithful to his native New Jersey Offices in Newark.

De Lancey Nicoll, more than twenty years ago New York's district attorney. Known, by name at least, wherever the newspapers go in these United States.

John G. Milburn, in whose former home at Buffalo President McKinley passed away. Now, at sixty-four, a Wall street attorney, and partner of Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Charles F. Choate of our own Boston, who would probably be named with Brandeis, Sherman, Whipple, Henry Hurlburt and Samuel J. Elder as the ablest in New England.

Also among the counsel one observes John Douglas Lindsay, who is fifty, but who doesn't look it, who is one of Mr. Nicoll's partners, and whose spirit may be gauged by the fact that for many years he has served the community as president of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Rockefeller's Attorney Bears Brunt of Fighting

There are a dozen or more other attorneys within the inclosure. The season of baseball having ended it might not be fair to refer to some counsel as "second string," but certainly they are not as [illegible] Milburn, Lindabury, Choate and Lindsay.

Mr. Lindabury, appearing for William Rockefeller, has borne the brunt of the "fighting." He it is who, forever and always, "objects"; on the ground, usually, that "it" is "incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial." Lindabury, Nicoll, Milburn and Choate have their heads together continuously.

On the side of the United States government appear Robert L. Batts, professor of law in the University of Texas at Austin; James W. Osborne, an assistant district attorney in that long ago when De Lancey Nicoll was the D. A.; Frank M. Swacker, a remarkably self possessed young gentleman of thirty-five who comes from the State where they have to be shown, Robert Stephenson of the office of the United States district attorney in New York, and Oliver E. Pagan, Esq., of Washington.

They want to know "here in New York why the government did not go out after a Big Name to set against Nicoll and Lindabury and Milburn. One gentleman who asked the question named Mr. Brandeis.

New York appears to have a strong weakness for Big Names and to jump in a hurry, and not having heard of Batts and Swacker and Pagan, concludes that this is another case of Jack and the Giant. Wherefore, not believing in fairy tales, the Big Town hastily concludes that it is all off with poor little Jack.

Which, it is well to point out, remains to be seen.

Lindabury's Objections Are Usually Overruled.

At the end of the second week, it is worthy of note that, although Mr. Lindabury has objected time without number, and on many occasions has taken exceptions to adverse rulings, the decision of the honorable court has nearly always been that young Mr. Swacker and the law with him and that the witness will kindly answer the question.

As the witness!

THE witness, up to date, is former President Mellen.

Mr. Mellen does look a trifle older than he did before the Merger brought its and his troubles with it, but, being now all of sixty-four, he has a right to the appearance of seniority.

But he is the same old Mellen able to give them as good as they send, generously endowed with a certain captivating dry wit, cautious to a degree, quick with a right answer, proud of his connection with the history of New England railroading, and, one would say, still convinced that he was the right way and that Time will justify it.

Mr. Mellen usually testifies while standing. Frequently he turns, pointer in hand—quite like the star pupil in a district school to demonstrate on the court room blackboard maps the places named in testimony.

He said, when they first put him on, that he is now an "agriculturist."

May Prove to Be Record-Breaking Session on Stand.

In his first response of what may prove to be a record making occupancy of the witness stand, Mr. Mellen showed what may be looked for from him now and again, in the way of the "unusual." The question was Mr. Swacker's.

Q—Mr. Mellen, [illegible] A—[illegible] Q—[illegible] Address, New Haven, Connecticut. A—[illegible] Q—[illegible] were one knew before, in [illegible]

Mr. Lindabury—What was that for?

The witness—I am a farmer, [illegible]

Q—How long have you been [illegible]

Mr. Swacker—[illegible]

Mr. Lindabury—[

MELLEN ON STAND TELLS OF THE NEW HAVEN'S BIG DEALS

you are speaking of this superior service of the Fall River Line?

The witness—At all times, including the present.

Mr Mellen's description of some of the New England communities was interesting, although it is easy to imagine that the Saybrook, Ct., Board of Trade is already calling attention to the "Saybrook meeting." Saybrook, Mr Mellen says, is important only for its mosquitoes. (It should be borne in mind that Mr Mellen was now talking as of the year 1909.) The selections which follow are taken from the testimony.

Q.—Now, taking the important cities of New England, beginning with Boston, I wish you would describe what the transportation business to and from Boston consisted of principally; that is, whether as manufactured articles or raw materials, and so on, what the character of the manufactured articles were A.—It was the transportation of raw materials in and the manufactured products out.

Q.—And what was the character of the manufactured products, principally? A.—Everything that was manufactured in New England, practically.

Q.—And what were those manufactures, in a general way? A.—Cotton and woolen goods, all things of that kind.

Q.—Shoes? A.—Oh, yes, everything manufactured in New England and New England manufacturers almost everything.

Q.—And what of these lines served Boston at that time? A.—All of them.

Q.—That is, all of them directly? A.—All that we have discussed this morning.

Q.—Now, take Saybrook next, is that a place of any importance? A.—Nothing but mosquitoes there.

Q.—Is there a steamboat line, the Hartford & New York Transportation Company—was that in operation at that time? A.—It was

Q.—What was its line? A.—It ran from Hartford on the Connecticut River, down to Saybrook, and then to New York.

Q.—A line of steamboats? A.—Two steamers, they ran in the Summer time, and for a long time they ran in the Winter to Saybrook, and there transferred to the railroad

Line to Saybrook Had Big Towing Business.

Q.—And they carried freight and passengers? A.—Yes, and it also had a large towing business, towing of coal, took the barges of coal to points on the Connecticut River and distributed from those points by rail

Q.—And I suppose also to local points? A.—On the Connecticut River?

Q.—Yes. A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—What points did it touch on the Connecticut River? A.—The largest point was Middletown, Cromwell, Haddam, all the stations on the Connecticut River

Q.—Hartford? A.—Hartford, yes, sir.

Q.—Now, take Fitchburg A.—**Fitchburg had the Old Colony and the Fitchburg Railroad.**

Q.—Is that a large shipping point? A.—It has considerable business

Q.—Now, take Lowell, how was that served? A.—**By the Boston & Maine and the Old Colony.**

Q.—Was it a very important shipping point? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the Fitchburg road reach Worcester? A.—Yes, and was absorbed, prior to 8899, the Boston, Barre & Gardner road, which ran into Worcester, and that put the Fitchburg into Worcester

Q.—Now, take Springfield, Massachusetts, next. A.—Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1899, had the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Albany and the lines by way of the Connecticut River, which, I think, gave it connections with the Grand Trunk and the Fitchburg fast freight line

And so on and so on, for an hour, two hours, or more, Mr. Swacker developed through his always interesting witness the fact that, in those days, many of the more important communities of New England had two or more transportation lines to choose among

Finally, there appeared the first suggestion of anything like a "conspiracy," or an arrangement," to put a stop to the battle of the common carrier. Observe how Mr Lindabury "objects."

Q.—Will you state the nature of competition as between the New York & New England and the New York Central at that time—I mean the New Haven

Mr Lindabury — One moment, won't you have that question again, you read 1900 I suppose

Mr. Swacker—1899

(Question repeated)

A.—It was the worst case of cut-throat competition I ever had any experience within forty-four years

Q.—What form did it take? A.—Any form that you can imagine, by one man shortening the heart out of another, except there were two railroads.

Q. For what traffic in particular? A.—All traffic in particular, and all traffic in general

Q.—Well, between what points in particular? A.—Between all points they could reach directly or through their connections.

Q.—As I recall your statement yesterday, there was one line between Boston and New York by way of the Boston & Albany and the New Haven, via Springfield, another line via the New England and Hartford and the New Haven, another via the New England & Willimantic and the New Haven, one by way of the Shore line, the New York & Boston and New Haven? A.—Yes, those were lines; there were more trains by some of the lines than by others

Vigorous Protest Met Plan to Shorten Time of Trains.

Q.—Yes, you say there were some additional trains put on by the shore line? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was there any difference made in the running time? A.—There was an attempt made, but it failed, I think

Q.—Well, just what occurred in that respect? **A.—Why, there was an attempt made to shorten the time of the trains by way of Springfield and by way of the Shore line, to which the New England protested very much and effectively.**

Q.—And who made that change in the time or attempted to make that change? A.—Why, it was the parties with whom I dealt were the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford at that time

Q.—With whom did you deal? A.—Mr. Charles P. Clark, the President, and Mr. Lovett, then the vice president

Q.—In what were your dealings, what occurred? A.—Why, I went down to see Mr. Clark and Mr. Tuttle to find out what truth there was, whether there was truth in the rumors that the trains were to be changed, and I found out.

Q.—What did you find out? A.—That there was to be a change by which the time was to be shortened by way of Springfield and the New London and by way of Springfield, and the time to be kept the same by way of Willimantic

Q.—And what did you say to Mr Clark about it?

Mr. Lindabury—Oh, is it necessary that we should have the details of the conversation; he has already said he protested effectively.

Lindabury Objects; Says Men Referred to Are Now Dead.

Mr Swacker—We want to know what he said

Mr Lindabury—Well, I object to the conversation, the parties are both dead, Tuttle is dead, Clark is dead. It seems to me to be inconsequential.

The Court—What is the particular object in detailing the contents of that conversation?

Mr. Swacker—I don't care for the exact language, but I do want the substance of it.

Mr. Lindabury—That he has given us.

Mr. Swacker—He just said he protested vigorously. I want to have him say how he protested, what occurred.

Mr. Lindabury—Their conversations are mere expressions by Mr. Clark—I don't know what he said. What he said at that date can not bind these defendants Suppose Mr Clark said at that time, "You are a bad lot, and we are going to try to crush you." I don't know anything about what the conversation was, as to the circumstances of it, that kind, are these defendants to be convicted on that"

Is this going to be influenced against these defendants by some such casual expression on the part of either Clark or Tuttle? It is note that these defendants are to be charged with; it is note that they perhaps were required to take notice of, of anything; certainly not of casual conversations or any theis or remarks of Tuttle or Clark, whatever they may have been.

The Court—Well, I am inclined to think that is competent and will let it be admitted.

Mr. Lindabury—And Your Honor will please note also the further objection that no declaration or act of a co-conspirator is competent until the fact of conspiracy is established, which there has been no attempt yet to establish, and on all these grounds I object and take an exception to Your Honor's ruling

The Court—Of course, with respect to the proposition you have just stated, Mr. Lindabury, it is not out of my mind. Of course, there is the difficulty of building up a distinction between the declaration made in the pursuance of the execution of a conspiracy, prima facie proven to have existed, and the declaration which may be admissible as tending to prove that there was not. There of course, is a distinction It is sometimes difficult to draw it, and I think some judges refuse even to recognize that there is some distinction. I have it in mind though. I will admit this testimony now as competent testimony

Mr. Lindabury—We note an exception.

Q. State the substance of what occurred at that interview between you and Mr. Clark that you spoke of, Mr. Lindabury? A.—Well, I now renew my objection, if Your Honor please, based upon the reasons stated in my objections to the last question which has been withdrawn

The Court: It depends entirely upon what this is offered for. If it is offered for the purpose of tending to prove that there was a conspiracy, it is admissible; if it is offered for the purpose of proving the acts of a conspiracy it is not of this time

Mr Batts It is offered. Your Honor, for both purposes, and, of course, under the ruling it would be admissible under the

Mr Lindabury: In view of that statement I again renew my objection. Do you admit the question?

The Court: Yes

Mr. Lindabury: And you will allow me an exception to the admission of the question?

The Court: Yes.

(Question repeated) A. I said to Mr. Clark and Mr. Tuttle that I thought it was unfair for them to reduce the time from six hours by way of the Boston & Albany road to five hours and forty minutes, which was in contemplation, for their four o'clock train, and there to close the time by way of the Shore Line and the Old Colony Railroad at six hours to five hours and forty minutes and not reduce the time for our three o'clock train, which was running over the shorter line of the three, to the same time

In other words, there were three trains running at three, four and five o'clock at either end between Boston and New York, the three o'clock ran by way of Willimantic and the New England Road, and the four o'clock ran by way of Springfield and the Boston & Albany road, and the five o'clock ran by way of the Shore Line

The Boston & Albany train was to be reduced from six hours to five hours and forty minutes, the Shore Line train was to be reduced from six hours to five hours and forty minutes, and the intermediate train, the Air Line, the Willimantic, New England train was to be kept at six hours. I exhausted myself in showing to him the unfairness of the proposition and I persuaded him not to do it.

Q.—You say you persuaded him not to do it. did you make any statements concerning what you proposed to do?

Mr. Lindabury—One moment, now I move to strike out the answer of the witness to the question on the ground that it is illegal for the reasons stated in answer to the objection, and further it is irrelevant and immaterial, and neither tends to show a conspiracy, nor is it the act of an alleged conspirator in supposed furtherance of the conspiracy

The Court—Objection overruled

Mr. Lindabury—Exception

The Witness—Will you have your question?

Q.—Whether you made any statement to him of what you proposed to do, what the New York and New England proposed to do If these plans were adhered to" A.—**Well, I told him all the things that I thought were very likely to happen if he did, and he took them under consideration and decided not to do it.**

Q.—What were those plans, what were those things you were likely to do? A.—Well, I had in my pocket—

Mr. Lindabury —One moment, things the New England proposed to do"

Mr Swacker—Yes

Mr Lindabury — Undisclosed to Clark?

Mr. Swacker—Yes, that is what I am asking him, he said he told Mr Clark

Q.—What did you tell Mr. Clark the New England proposed to do"

Mr. Lindabury—I object to the same objection as I made before, Your Honor

The Court — The objection, of course, applies to all this conversation, as I understand it

Mr. Lindabury—Well, it was not, but all the conversation and without my repeating it Your Honor will allow me an exception to any question that calls further for this conversation

The court. Yes

Mr. Lindabury — So I don't need to repeat it

The court Certainly

A.—I told Mr. Clark that I had prepared a train from Boston to Allen's Point to connect with the steamer "City of Worcester," from Allen's Point to New York, but I had the papers in my pocket; at last up, ready to go into the evening papers in Boston announcing that the fare between Boston and New York would be one dollar

Q.—You said you persuaded him! A.—That is what persuaded him.

From the Chicago Mr Swacker passed on to the "Sound Lines" agreement, and the "Corsair" agreement, by the latter of which the Boston & Maine was to have every thing north of the Boston & Albany and the New Haven everything south of the Albany

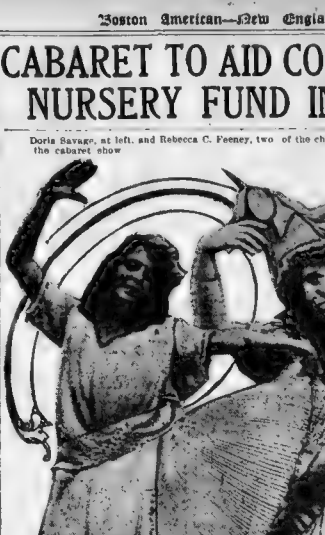
Tomorrow the story will be picked up anew, at about the year 1893, and in due time a jury of New Yorkers, to whom the tale is new, will have learned how, finally, New England transportation came to be held in one hand and that hand in New York.

It is not a lively story, it has no thrills, but to the student of the business interests of New England it is a story of the greatest importance New England will follow it attentively to the last chapter

Why was not this trial held in New-England?

"Because," Mr. Swacker said, "most of the important meetings which have been or will be referred to were held in the Grand Central station or elsewhere in New York The question of jurisdiction prevented itself and had to be considered"

CABARET TO AID COLUMBUS DAY NURSERY FUND IN CAMBRIDGE



Doris Savage, at left, and Rebecca C. Feeney, two of the charming young women who will take part in the cabaret show

The Columbus Day Nursery guild will conduct a cabaret show tomorrow evening in New Elks' Hall, Central square, Cambridge The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Columbus Day Nursery fund

This guild has been doing wonders in caring for the babies during the day, while the mothers are at work. It is hoped to make this entertainment a great financial success

The officers of the guild are President, Miss Maude A Doherty; vice-president, Mrs. John E Fay Treasurer, Mrs William Hopkins, secretary, Miss H. McLaughlin

Most of the prominent Catholic women of Cambridge are interested and many have taken tables. The committee is composed of Mrs. J. Atkinson, Mrs. John W Bradley, Mrs. J J O'Brien, Mrs J Hennessy, Mrs. Emma McKelleget Mrs James Scully, Miss Mary Smith Mrs J. B. Kelly, Mrs Edward Collier, Miss Rebecca Kelleher, Miss Ruth O'Brien, Miss Catherine Kelly, Miss Catherine Daly, Mrs A'Mara, Miss Sadie Corcoran, Mrs C. H. Feely, Mrs Joseph Kelleher and Mrs Agnes Sweeney

One of the prettiest features will be the cabaret table, each dressed to represent some flower They are The Misses Alice May Collins, the Misses Alice and Betty Coonan, Miss Dorothy Aylward Miss Rebecca Feeney, Miss Nellie Good, Miss Rose Kelly, Miss Mary Kelly, Miss Helen Lynch, Miss Margaret McLaughlin, Miss Mary Mahoney Miss Helen Maloney Miss Alice Morse, Miss Anna Reed, Misses Marion and Esther Sharkey, Miss Maude McAchron and Miss Adeline McAchron

The ushers are, the Misses Mary Ahearn, Mildred Cashman, Agnes C Doherty, Mary Colbaine Katherine Connell May Fitzgerald Gertrude Harrington, Irene Hutchins, Anna Kelley

Among the artists who will take a prominent part in the program are The Misses Doris Savage, Lucy Daly Thomas Quinn, Harry Hudson, Miss May E Murray, Walter Sharpless, Carrick Storrs, Boudroi Storey.

The ushers are The Misses Nora Linnehan, Kelly Doherty, Vivian Doherty, Alice Cronin Louise Daly, Helen Devlin

FOLKS HOW TO TILL THE SOIL

Bostonians to Learn Way to Success When They Go Back to the Land.

If you are ambitious to go back to the farm the Extension Department of the Agricultural College, in cooperation with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will show you the road to success.

Beginning early next month an elementary course in agriculture will begin at one of the Technology buildings on Boylston street. There will be lectures of interest to anyone who aspires to dig a living from the soil, and, probably, an occasional reminder that success is won only by those who are energetic and resourceful

Last season between 700 and 800 residents of Metropolitan Boston, the majority of whom were from the suburbs, registered in the various courses which were inaugurated at that time.

COVER A WIDE RANGE.

In selecting the topics for discussion this Fall, and in outlining the courses, the committee has endeavored to serve the interests of the small land owner and those interested in farming on a small scale. The lectures are essentially for the amateur and beginner.. The subjects selected for this Fall are: Farm management and farm accounts, by Professor J. A. Foord, head of the division of agriculture and professor of farm administration Poultry husbandry, by Professor John C. Graham, head of the poultry department. Fruit growing, by Professors F. C. Sears and P. W Wasen and Messrs. H. W. Rees and H F. Hasking.

There will be one lecture a week in each course for seven weeks, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 7:30

Seven lectures beginning Thursday evening, November 11, are on the advantages and disadvantages of farming as a business. How to secure the assistance of Federal and State governments. Capital investment. Amount and distribution of capital in the farming business. Some factors in successful farming A study of several hundred records of a year's business of Massachusetts farms Laying out an all crop rotation Planning and arranging the farm Farm buildings, location, plan, material, cost. The labor problem, including men, horses and machinery. Keeping records and accounts of the farm. Factors to be considered in choosing a farm.

RAISING OF POULTRY.

Seven lectures beginning Tuesday evening, November 2, are on poultry feeds. Comparative value of various feeds. Digestion and nutrition. Rations of feeds Rations and methods of feeding for various classes of poultry. Preparation of poultry for market. Capons and breeds of poultry and their comparative value. How to select, equip and manage a profitable farm capital required, equipment and how to begin Trap nesting and trap nests. Trouble A flock of birds for pleasure and profit.

Seven lectures beginning Saturday, November 13, will explain varieties and selection of nursery stock Rolls and fertilizers for the home orchard Pruning of fruit trees Fruit pests and their control. Insect fruit trees. The home fruit garden Talks by several prominent and successful fruit growers on some of the elements necessary for success.

Boston Elks to Banquet Grand Exalted Ruler

The 2,400 members of Boston Lodge of Elks are looking forward with much pleasure to the banquet that Boston Lodge is to tender the Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks of the United States of America, James R. Nicholson, at the Elks' Home, No. 10 Somerset street, Boston, Wednesday evening.

Mr. Nicholson is a widely known Boston man and is Past Exalted Ruler of the Springfield Lodge of Elks. Many men prominent in public life are to be present

Mrs. Packard Keeps Birthday in South Boston

Mrs. Betsey Packard, the oldest resident of South Boston, celebrated her 104th birthday anniversary yesterday at her home at No. 7 Hecklar avenue

She is able to walk without any assistance and has an excellent memory. She received a number of gifts and many congratulations from friends and relatives

Mrs. Packard has one son and four daughters living, the youngest of whom is Miss Nellis Packard, third head of the poultry department. Fruit growing, by Professors F. C. Sears and P. W Wasen and Messrs. H. W. Rees and H F. Haskins.

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White Employes to Dance on Oct. 29

In Convention Hall, Friday evening, October 29, will be held the annual dance of the R. H. White Company Mutual Benefit Association. It will be a Hallowe'en party. Among the many features will be the "Quaint Waltz" and "Broom Dance." The general committee are Misses Nellie Welsh, Margaret Nolan, Alice Good, Alice Luton, Anna Tarpy, Minnie O'Neill, Edith Parks, Anna Allen, Gertrude Connolly, Mr. Margnus Manson, Joseph L. Doyle, Philip Nixon, Charles Thompson, William Mugavera, E. T. Hamilton, George Connell, Edward Burlington, Thomas Scoles and Richard Corbett

R. W. Hurley Dies After Long Illness

Robert W. Hurley, a teacher of elocution, died yesterday at his home, No. 326 Tremont street. For years he had been identified with the Boston Museum, and it was but this afternoon years ago that he had been left nearly two years.

GIFT SALE FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

Melting Pot Feature to Be Made Special Attraction for the Generous.

Miss Juliet Higginson will assist Mrs. Charles R. Sturgis at the meeting, which will be a special feature of the gift sale in aid of the wounded in France, to be held at Copley Hall, November 2, 3, and 4

Mrs. Alexander Higginson will be in charge of the hat table and the tea committee is composed of Miss Margaret Thomas (chairman), Mrs. Livingston Davis, Mrs. James Jackson, Jr., Mrs. John S Ames and Miss Rosamond Eliot

A great many toys which have been made in France will be put on sale. George B. Dorr of No. 18 Commonwealth avenue has opened his house to receive articles to be sold. A great many large pieces of silver have been sent to the melting pot. Also articles to be sold have been received from New York and Newport, due to the fact that these people are very much interested in Mrs. Blair Fairchild, Mrs. Edith F. Morton and Mrs. J. Grant Forbes, who personally see to the distributing of supplies the whole length of the western battleline

Mrs. J. C. Fairchild will preside at the table of artistic photographs.

Miss Mary Penelope and Miss Edith Parkman will have a table. Miss Parkman has spent the whole Summer in a French hospital.

The list of patronesses is: Mrs. Arthur J. Richmond, Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. Charles F. Curtis, Mrs R. J. Lane, Mrs. Paul Thorndike, Mrs. J. S. Millett, Miss Evelyn Sturgis, Miss Ellen Bullard, Mrs. J Murray Forbes, Mrs. John L. Gardner, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge, Mrs. Washington B Thomas, Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. T. B. Aldrich

Harvard Wants Longer Christmas

Harvard's undergraduates want the university authorities to extend them a longer Christmas vacation. The Crimson has taken up the cudgels in defence of the students' plaint and denies Dean Hurlbut's claim that the Christmas vacation allowed by the university has been long enough a perennial source of dissatisfaction. Editorially the Crimson adds

"Take all Harvard men all over the country and Dartmouth allow eighteen days each, Princeton has sixteen days and Cornell and Williams only fifteen. The university would be well satisfied with two full weeks, from December 20 to January 4. Decide!"

CHEERFUL ROOMS

Are to be found in plenty listed in the "Furnished Room" columns of the Boston American. Almost all this advertising is printed in the American and than in all other Boston papers combined

USED PIANOS

GUARANTEED IN PERFECT CONDITION

$115 UP

CHICKERING
MASON & HAMLIN
STEINWAY
WEBER
IVERS & POND, Etc

SALE BEGINS MONDAY SHARP AT 8:30

The Chickering craftsmen are without doubt the finest piano makers in the world, and they are the men who have thoroughly gone over these instruments and vouch for their condition being equal to new. The prices we think speak for themselves.

UPRIGHTS

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Empire	$475	$115
Niles	350	125
Stone	300	125
Hayden	250	130
Grovestine	375	145
Herrman	400	160
Neuhardt	400	165
Schuman	400	170
Hallet & Davis	375	175
Haines & Co	450	180
Weber	$500	$180
Illsley	450	185
Krueger	500	265
Mason & Hamlin	650	275
Chickering	650	290
Chickering	650	310
Chickering	500	365
Steinway	550	385
Chickering	500	395
Chickering	600	425

GRANDS

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Ivers & Pond	$410	$410
Chickering	1000	450
Chickering A. G.	700	545
Chickering Z.	750	595
Chickering Z.	$750	$595
Chickering A. G.	700	575
Chickering C.	600	590
Chickering	700	595

$5 SENDS SOME OF ABOVE HOME

Edison Diamond-Disc Phonographs
Victor-Victrolas and Records
Rythmodik Music Rolls

CHICKERING

WAREROOMS 189 TREMONT STREET
At the Sign of the Clock Between Mason & West Sts.

OPEN MONDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

BEGIN ON SALTS AT FIRST SIGN OF KIDNEY PAIN

We eat too much meat, which clogs Kidneys, then the back hurts.

Says glass of Salts flushes Kidneys and ends Bladder irritation.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys; they become overworked; get sluggish ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy, the bladder is irritated and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the poisons and our waste or you'll have a real serious misery. All first you feel dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache or headache, dizziness, stomach is sour, tongue coated and you feel miserable the moment the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water, also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Advertisement.

ECZEMA ON BACK ITCHING TERRIBLY

Also On Limbs. Grew Worse and Spread Over Chest and Arms. Impossible to Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had eczema on my back, also on my limbs. It began by a red eruption which grew worse and finally spread over my chest and arms. The itching was something terrible, and I would scratch until it would bleed and then the scaling would form. It was impossible to sleep at night. I was ashamed to go out in public I had the eczema a whole year

"I happened to read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, so I bought a cake of each and a box of Ointment. They brought instant relief. I continued to use them and in six months I was completely healed." (Signed) H. J. Dexter, Lock Box 264, Matlapoisett, Mass., Jan. 7, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Glen Shirt & Collar Co
121 TREMONT ST.

Boston's Shirt Waist Shop

Crepe de Chine Silk Waists $1.89

For Monday only we shall sell two styles of up-to-date Silk Waists at about half price. They represent one of these styles.

Made of fine crepe de chine in white and flesh. These waists are worth $2.50 each. They will be on sale Monday, while they last, at.... **$1.89**

Apron Dress With Cap in 10 Patterns 98c

The cut represents the latest model in Apron Dress, which we offer on Monday with a cap to match in 10 different patterns.

They are made of fine percale, fit perfectly, and are very attractive in appearance. The cut are the most popular of any of the morning dresses that have been brought out. Your choice Monday, while they last, at.... **98c**

Children's All-Wool Sweaters 98c

We have made an excellent purchase of children's All-Wool Sweaters in ages 2 to 6. The colors are white, red and green. Special price **98c**

Men's Union Suits 79c and $1.15

It is going to be cooler. We call your attention to our one piece line of Men's Underwear We carry only the standard brands and guarantee the wear of every garment we sell.

See our two-thread derby ribbed union suits. Reg. price $1.00 Special..... **79c**

See our better grade of derby ribbed union suits. Reg. price $1.50 Special..... **$1.15**

Apron Dress and Cap Sale

AMERICAN GIRL GIVES DRAMATIC STORY OF ATROCITIES IN WAR-SWEPT MEXICO

Mildred Mastanza, Twice Held as Spy and Cast Into Prison, Witnessed Most Distressing Scenes of Hunger and Poverty, Death at Last Marking Devastation of Fair Land by Factional Fighting

Miss Mildred Mastanza, who recites terrible conditions, as she witnessed them in Mexico.

An unusually dramatic tale of the conditions that have existed in Mexico for the past year is related by Miss Mildred Mastanza, an American girl who arrived from Vera Cruz a week ago last Sunday on the steamer Mexico to New York. Miss Mastanza, who for the past few days has been staying in Boston, both on the Public AMERICAN a few of her experiences during the six months that she stayed in Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

She told of the atrocities that she had witnessed with her own eyes and of the wretched conditions existing there among the poor and even the well-to-do classes of Mexicans, of the shortage of food and water, and the sufferings of the people at the hands of the followers of the three factions in Mexico; and she also relates her experience when on two occasions she was suspected of being a spy and held in prison, finally escaping.

She is an American by birth, but at an early age was adopted by a retired Mexican physician, who is now residing in Mexico City. Last May her foster-father was taken ill. She determined to see him, making the perilous journey alone from New York to Mexico City and reaching there only after many difficulties.

Here is her story:

POINTED OUT AS SPY.

"I left New York for Mexico on May 7 of this year and although I knew that conditions in Mexico were very bad I had no idea that I would have to go through all that I did before I reached the home of my foster parents in Mexico City. If I knew that it was anything like I found it I never would have left New York city at all.

"To begin with, on the boat going down I met an Englishman who had been caught cheating at cards in the smoking-room, and who insulted the women in general after that, but took a particular dislike to me. When we arrived at Vera Cruz, he pointed me out to the Carrancistas as a spy for the Villistas.

"I was immediately put into prison, where I was first searched by the general in command, and later thoroughly searched by a woman in order if I had any documents. I did not dare pass as an American because all Americans are hated by all three factions in Mexico. I told them that I was an English girl.

"I was kept in this prison for a half a day and finally released. I then met a major in the Carrancistas' army who had been educated in the United States and who could talk English. I told my story to him, and he took me to the barracks and explained to the general, who had arrested me, and the general apologized and told me that if he had known the particulars he would have spared me the ordeal.

IN BOMBARDMENT.

"This was on Saturday evening that I was released, and I found out that there was a military train due to leave at noon the next day for Pachuca. I bought a ticket for this train, but it did not start until noon of the next day. The train was occupied mostly by officers of the Carrancistas' forces and after we had got started and when we were nearing Orisaba all the officers changed their uniforms to civilian clothes on account of the nearness of the Zapatistas troops.

"When the train reached a bridge near a town named Metelac, and while it was on a 700-foot embankment it was shot at and two of the men on board were killed. We finally arrived at Apisaco which is about halfway to Mexico City, and were told to get off the train and remain in the town for the night, and that the train would leave the next morning. That train never ran again and I was left stranded all alone in the town of Apisaco.

"I had to stay in this town for seven days, and all the time I was there it was being shelled by the soldiers of both Villa, who were on one side of the town a half a mile away and troops of Zapata's army, who were one mile outside the town in another direction. The shelling was almost continuous and nobody dared venture out for fear of being hit. On the way down in the train at a small station on the railroad I saw eighteen or twenty dead bodies lying on the station platform which had been there from three to five days—starved to death

TWENTY BABIES DIE OF HUNGER.

"I met a paymaster in Carranza's army on the way down in the train who was very kind to me. After we arrived in Apisaco, and it looked as though we were going to be obliged to remain there, he advised me to hire a pean and a mule and ride that way to Mexico City. I was finally able, however, to get a train that took me to Apam, where I found the most terrible condition imaginable Carranzaists forces were in control at this town, stores were looted of everything in the line of food that they had contained, there was no water in the town and typhoid fever was raging among the people.

"The only way that food was procured at all was for the soldiers to ride to the next town on their horses and get it. I stayed there one night and I learned that during the three preceding days over 20 bodies had died from want of food and water. It was terrible.

"There was hardly a room to be had in any of the hotels in the town the room that I had, that night after all been knocked off the walls by shell fire, and there was a big hole through the roof and I could look up and see the stars. In the next room to me were a number of bodies that kept me awake nearly all night, gambling and quarreling.

"The next morning facing the advice of the paymaster whom I had met on the train I hired a pean and a mule and started to finish the rest of the journey to Mexico City. I was told by this advice and took some food and water with me when I left Apisaco. I was forced to make a detour of nearly 50 miles on account of the shelling, and I had to provide my own food and water

MET BY DRUNKEN SOLDIERS.

"I started out, although how I was able to throw myself on the mule I never can tell, as I was beginning to feel coming on from witnessing these awful sights I didn't know. When I arrived at a ranch called Pueblo I was stopped by a band of twenty drunken soldiers of Carranza's army. They insulted me and asked me where my friend Carranza was. I told them that I had no friend of Carranza's, and that I was more his enemy than his friend I told them that when I had left Vera Cruz that there was no water there, no milk and very little food of any kind, and I asked them why they didn't go to Vera Cruz and kill Carranza.

"They seemed very glad to hear this and then I realized that some excuse I offered them my grip to be searched, but they declined to do this as they evidently believed my story. They accompanied me on my way for the distance of about a half-mile, and when they left me they smook hands with me. They then turned around and started back over the road which I had just come.

"I arrived in the town of Texcoco that night at nine o'clock. There was no food to be bought in the town and my food had given out on the road. I learned that three days before, Carranza and his staff had visited the town and completely looted it of everything, and that it was being occupied at that time by the Zapata troops, and that there had been a terrible battle fighting in the town.

"When they got through fighting and had looted all the stores they took what stock remained out on the streets and after pouring it with petroleum, set it afire. I passed the night in this town without food

SO MANY KILLED.

"At nine o'clock the next morning I started in a train for Mexico City The locomotive was of the old-fashioned wood-burning type. We were herded into plain box freight cars which had previously been filled and done duty as cattle cars they wouldn't catch fire from the sparks from the wood-burning engine.

"I finally arrived in Mexico City and found everything there as bad, if not worse, than I had all along the route. There were between a thousand and fifteen hundred poor people from the outlying towns in the city clamoring for food, and looting the stores, armed with bars of iron, hammers, sledges and any other kind of a weapon they could find. There had been no water in the city for over two weeks at that time, and the sewerage systems was in an awful state.

"There had been incipient fighting on the outskirts of the city for the past three weeks, I learned, in the hands of all three of the warring factions. The two days after I got there, there was heavy fighting in the streets in the city, and I saw many people killed, mostly people going and coming to and from their work.

"I found my people all right, but my father had had twelve bullets taken from him by the government. My home is situated right in the heart of where the heaviest fighting was done, and I saw many skirmishes. The soldiers of Villa had taken my father's automobile for Villa's personal use.

ENTIRE FAMILY SLAIN.

"The Francisco Madero and Juarez avenues, right in the centre of the city, I saw some of the bloodiest fighting. A group of soldiers would rush into offices and homes, drag out all the movable furniture in the house and build a barricade in the middle of the street and fight from behind these barricades.

"One particular incident remains vividly in my mind. An English gentleman named Marshall Miller was standing on a street corner, when he was approached by an officer. The officer called him a "gringo" and, drawing his gun, shot him dead. A whole Mexican family, consisting of three girls, one son and the father and mother were all killed while standing in front of the house by two bands of Villistas, who approached from opposite ends of one of the principal streets, thinking that each was the enemy, and opened fire.

"After that there was quiet for four days as the Villistas and the Zapatistas left. Two days later the latter's forces arrived in the city, and again there were wild scenes, and looting. The police of the city were powerless to interfere in the looting, as they were unarmed.

"The poor, starving people still continued in their efforts to procure food from the 'tiendas,' or stores, and often two or three automobiles filled with soldiers would drive up and shoot into the crowd, killing several, and drive off without stopping. The people in their frantic desire to get something to eat.

DEATH OVER SANDWICH.

"At one time, the American Red Cross who had headquarters at the Imperial Hotel, were told not give out any food to the starving people, under penalty of having the hotel blown up from under them. The Red Cross estimated that there were at least 150 to 200 people dying every day from starvation in the city, most of them from outlying towns, who had flocked to the city to try and get food.

"The Zapata forces stayed three weeks, and then left, and the Carranzistas came back there and are there now. I am leaving this country myself and have been over to the railroad station to get some rice. Near by home is a saloon.

"The lieutenant-colonel of the Carranza army was in there drinking and eating a sandwich. He was standing with the sandwich in one hand one half of the sandwich and threw the remainder on the floor.

"A 'cargador' or porter who was present picked up the sandwich and started to eat it. The colonel drew his revolver and shot the man dead. He then walked out into the street and left him there.

"I crossed the street and among the dead were this porter's wife and two sisters. The wife, when she saw the body of her dead husband, uttered a wail that was heard by the government, and which struck terror to the heart of by this time, and when he saw the wife crying and wringing her hands in grief, kicked the body of the dead man and said that was an example to all Mexicans that dared to be rebels.

"A friend of the dead man expostulated with the officer and told him to respect the dead. The officer turned and struck him with a rifle and ordered a squad of his men to take him to the barracks, where he was shot the next day for daring to insult an officer

LITTLE GIRL ESCAPES.

"Two days after this a young girl of about fourteen was standing on the balcony of her home. A Carranzista officer riding by on his horse was noticed by her when the horse stumbled The little girl remarked that it was too bad he had not been killed The officer heard the remark and with some of his men rode into the house after the girl. She was taken out and over the roof by her own people and hid in a neighboring house, but for over a week the officer returned to the house and searched for her, making his sword through the beds and walls, a thorough search of the whole building looking for the little girl, but he never found her.

"One day I was on the street with a basket of fruit that I had bought. An officer who was standing near by took some of the fruit out of my basket and I called him a 'shameless man and a robber' in Spanish. He became enraged and took me to the barracks and told me that I was to be shot the next day. He asked me if I wanted him to notify my people and I told him that I was German and that none of my people were in the city. As soon as he heard this he let me go without another word, as all Mexicans are afraid of and scared of all Germans.

"A month after I had arrived I Mexico City I found that I had to make another journey to Vera Cruz to get my trunks On the train that I travelled on all the soldiers again took off their uniforms when nearing Apisaco and put on their civilian clothes. I paid $5 in American gold for a Pullman seat in the train, as it was so crowded with refugees that they even sold tickets for standing room. There was no water aboard the train. The paper money had all been taken off to make copper five cent pieces

ALL MONEY TAKEN.

"At Orizaba two men boarded the train, representing the Carranza government, and searched everyone aboard, and read all papers found on the passengers. Two men were taken off the train for having political letters on them, and we never saw them again. All our money was taken from us at these places.

"The way that the money is being handled in the hands of Mexico is out and out robbery. Carranza and Villa each issue notes in scrip and afterward issue a decree in the newspapers that the scrip is void. The rate of exchange is about twenty-eight 10-pesos notes for an American dollar, but when an American battleship appears in Vera Cruz harbor it drops to the ratio of fifteen to one.

"At another time, I was arrested and held in prison for three days for assisting the American Red Cross to distribute food to the poor starving peons and their families

OUCH! LAME BACK RUB LUMBAGO OR BACKACHE AWAY

Rub pain right out with small trial bottle of old "St. Jacob's Oil."

Kidneys cause Backache? No! They have no nerves, therefore cannot cause pain. Listen! Your backache is caused by lumbago, sciatica or a strain, and the quickest relief is soothing, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil." Rub it right on your painful back, and instantly the soreness, stiffness and lameness disappears. Don't stay crippled! Get a small trial bottle of "St. Jacob's Oil" from your druggist and limber up. A moment after it is applied you'll wonder what became of the backache or lumbago pain.

Rub oil, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" whenever you have sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism or sprains, as it is absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin. For sale by Blake-Jaynes and all reliable druggists.—Advertisement.

Suffered for Seven Years "Peruna Cured Me"

Had Catarrh Of Head Nose Throat And Stomach

Mr. Samuel Rossi, No. 612 Chestnut Ave., Vineland, N. J., writes: "I want to thank you for your advice and for what your medicine has done for me. I suffered with catarrh for seven years; catarrh of the head, nose and throat, and stomach. Peruna cured me. I followed your advice and I used three bottles of Peruna in three weeks, and now my trouble is all over. I will never be without Peruna in my house. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy. I am pleased to make public the good that Peruna has done me."

In a later letter Mr. Rossi writes: "I will never be without Peruna in my house. We use it whenever any of the family have a slight cold, and find it of constant service. Peruna has many times saved one of my little boys from serious sickness."

Those who object to liquid medicines can now procure Peruna Tablets.—Advertisement.

Eat Well: Sleep Well Feel Well: Look Well

A few Carter's Little Liver Pills will make the third of these true. and the young feel younger.

They speedily overcome the most obstinate constipation and compel the liver to work willingly and properly.

Avoid harsh cathartics and for your health's sake stick to this old, tried and true remedy. Purely vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose—Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Brent Good

PLAN GUN CAR TO DEFEND NEW ENGLAND COAST

Naval and Military Engineers Report Railroads Admirably Located for Defence.

[illegible] defence by railroad is the latest plan of the government, it became known yesterday. Naval and military engineers are already at work upon a flat car designed to stand the strain of the discharge of a field gun, resting upon it.

Chief points of the coast by which troops could be moved have been discovered, the fact that practically the whole Atlantic coast—except where marshes or other obstructions make landing impossible—is lined with railroads along which guns might be moved to repel attacks on strategic points.

An army officer who explained the new plan commented:

"Boston cannot be taken from the front, but it could be taken from the rear if the enemy managed to land."

He proceeded to point out how such an attempted landing might be repelled by rushing big guns to the threatened point on specially designed steel flat cars. He showed that almost the whole Atlantic coast and much of the Pacific has a line of railway within easy range of the water's edge

PROTECT EXPOSED SPOTS.

There are exposed spots, but these could be protected by building spur tracks to connect them with the railroads, these spots include the following:

Between the Cape Cod Canal and Plymouth.

Near Buzzards' Bay.

On the Rhode Island coast

On the Connecticut coast

Elsewhere, the railways run within range of the coast; and, a further advantage, the railways are at the same time out of actual sight of the sea, so that the operation of the guns on railway cars could be masked

Concerning the possibility of building a railway car from which a heavy gun could be fired, there is believed to be no doubt. It is known that the Turks have eight-inch howitzers mounted on railway trucks. The only problem is to increase the size of the gun, so that they can cope with naval artillery.

Even though it be found impossible to mount the guns on cars, it would be comparatively simple to construct gun platforms at specified places, covering strategic landing points, and have guns in these prepared places ready in case of danger

It has been reported that some such gun platforms have actually been laid out and can be built in a few days' time if needed.

An army officer, discussing the projected railway coast defence," said:

GUN CAR IS BIG WAR.

"We have not the details at hand, but we know that in Europe one of the belligerents is using an eight-inch gun that is mounted on a car of some kind, and there is no reason why we cannot do the same thing with a gun of the ten-inch, twelve-inch, or even the fourteen-inch type. The extension from one to the other is so hard to find as you might think."

South of Delaware Bay down the Atlantic coast around the Florida coast there is a great deal of coast territory that is marshy or swampy and this of course would render difficult the landing of any hostile force. But there are many solid pieces of land on that shut into the water and that would be useful. Fortunately for us, in nearly every instance there are railroad runs from these solid points or close to them.

"On the Pacific coast, from San Diego to a point about one hundred miles north of San Francisco, the situation could hardly be better, but north of that it could be greatly improved."

The New England coast is particularly well defended by railroads.

The Maine Central lines are available for the protection of the Maine coast from Eastport along the Machias Bay coast to Harrington and to Hancock Point. The Boston & Maine Aroostook runs to Belfast, further south, at about the middle point of the Maine coast, through Rockland and Bath on to Portland. The Grand Trunk also would be available for service in the Portland territory, and south of Portland and along the line of New Hampshire coast through Portsmouth and on to Rockport, via Beverly and Salem, the Boston & Maine offers a line for national defence purposes.

Electric Men on Lynn Strike Errand

Five strikers from the General Electric Company plant at Schenectady, N. Y., have arrived in Lynn to interest the employes of the General Electric plant at Lynn in a general strike movement which contemplates taking in all the factories operated by the General Electric Company in the United States. More than 18,000 persons are employed in the Lynn plant

SISTER TAKES UP DEFENCE OF RECTOR WILSON

"Confident My Brother Will Be Cleared of Accusations" in Heart Affair, She Says.

Miss Susan Wilson, secretary of Dean Rousmaniere of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, yesterday came to the defence of her brother, the Rev. Charles C. Wilson, rector of the Episcopal Church of Our Saviour at Rosindale.

The Rev. Mr Wilson's wedding to Miss Mary Louise Clark, daughter of Banker Louis Crawford Clark, with a beautiful home, "Overlake," at Burlington, Vt., was to have taken place yesterday. The cards were recalled when Mr. Wilson received a letter on October 11 from Guy C. Horton, a Burlington lawyer, demanding reparation on behalf of Miss Laura Johnson of Burlington and Minneapolis, Minn., because of his alleged failure to live up to a marriage promise.

Miss Clark is reported prostrated with "Overlake." Her illness was given, as the reason for postponement Yesterday Miss Wilson said:

MISS WILSON'S STATEMENT.

"I feel confident my brother will be cleared of the accusations brought against him His whole attitude in his relations with Miss Johnson was simply that which his professional duties demanded Like all clergymen, in the same position, he had to give instruction which she sought about the church. This is no uncommon experience for a clergyman to pass through.

"Miss Johnson claims more. She even followed my brother to Arlington, where he preached one Sunday at the Episcopal Church and sought an interview with him, which was granted. Nothing whatever was said or done to give Miss Johnson the impression that he was anything but a friend. My brother has been unjustly dealt with. There never was the least intimation of anything but a friendly spirit between them"

Miss Laura Johnson who says the intimate relations began in Europe, is daughter of Gustavus Johnson, No. 10 Eleventa street south, Minneapolis, Minn. She is a music teacher of music in that city.

She came to the University of Vermont as a student in 1912 and remained during 1913. She left, it was said, because of trouble regarding students to live in dormitories At the time she was living in Burlington with Mrs. W. C. Lane, daughter of the late Governor U. A. Woodbury

WIN COLLEGE HONORS.

The Rev Mr. Wilson is son of J Wilson of Bethel, Vt., and has since received several degrees. He is thirty-one yea rs old. He graduated from the University of Vermont with the class of 1906 and won high collegiate honors and receiving the Cecil Rhodes scholarship which took him to Oxford, where he graduated two years later. On returning to this country he studied at the Cambridge, A. C. A. Hall of Vermont for a year, after which he went to Nashotah and came curate at St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt. Later in charge of All Saints' Mission at South Burlington and Holy Trinity Church at Winooski. Later, Therefore was Mr. Wilson's fiances, presented All Saints' Church edifice through Mr Wilson's efforts.

It was while she was a student at the University of Vermont that Mr. Wilson and Miss Johnson met.

It is now learned that Miss Clark's engagement to

CASE FILE NO. 113

The illustrations used with this story are from real life photographs posed especially for the Boston AMERICAN by Miss Zaina Curson, Miss Jane Seymour, Miss Alice John, Leo Carrillo and Earle Boothe of "Twin Beds," now running at the Park Square Theatre.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

PROSPER BERTOMY, head cashier in the bank of M. Andre Fauvel of Paris, denies having robbed his employer's safe of 300,000 francs the night before, February 28, 1885. He admits placing the money in the safe the night before, against the bank rule, to meet a payment of 300,000 francs to Count Louis de Clameran, heir to his brother, Gaston de Clameran.

Prosper and Fauvel each had a key to the safe, which was also locked by a combination password of five letters known only to Fauvel and Prosper. The safe was not broken, so the robber evidently had a key and knew the password.

Fanferlot, a detective known as "The Squirrel," finds a scratch on the safe door, but makes light of it, thinking to gain a himself later. He interrogates a note from Prosper to Mme. Nina Gipsy, with whom Prosper has been living. Prosper had been an retheart of Madeline, the banker's niece, but this love affair had been strenuously broken off.

Fanferlot takes Prosper's note to Nina and persuades her to move to the Grand Archangel Hotel, kept by Fanferlot's wife.

Prosper is held by the magistrate. At the Police Prefecture he is noticed by M. Lecoq, a celebrated detective. M. Fauvel tells the magistrate the password to the safe the night of the robbery was "Gipsy." Later the magistrate shows Prosper that Nina Gipsy formerly was loved by a man named Coldas, who disappeared with a Nina left him for Prosper.

At the Grand Archangel, Nina receives a note and goes to meet a red-whiskered man who takes her away, tricking the watching Fanferlot by the old stratagem of entering a cab on one side and leaving it by the other.

Fanferlot, baffled, has to go for aid to Lecoq, who denounces him for stupidity, then shows him that the scratch on the safe indicates two people in the robbery, one trying to stop the other. Lecoq was the red-whiskered man. He sends Fanferlot to be valet to and to watch Count Louis de Clameran.

Prosper is released under a "Not Proven" finding and the robbery case enters police archives as "File No. 113." Prosper finds a red-whiskered man at his rooms who says he is M. Verdaret, friend of Prosper's father. Raoul de Lagors, relative of Banker Fauvel's wife, urges Prosper to go to America and offers him money. M. Verdaret accompanies.

M. Verdaret, taking charge of Prosper's case, to prove his innocence, shows him that Madeline loves him and hints that she is sacrificing herself and holds the secret to a plot against him.

Prosper is taken by M. Verdaret to a dressmaker's, where he finds Madeline and a maid. As he protests his love for Madeline he suddenly recognizes the maid as Nina Gipsy.

M. Verdaret also shows Prosper that the family history of Raoul de Lagors, Mme. Fauvel's relative, is clouded. De Lagors and Count de Clameran quarrel. Verdaret takes Prosper to Raoul's house, where he sees Madeline get pawn tickets from Raoul.

Disguised as a merry-andrew, or clown, Verdaret causes Mme. Fauvel to faint at a masque ball by a fanciful tale of a Chinese wife with a past. Raoul and De Clameran try to assassinate the merry-andrew.

Verdaret shows Prosper that he betrayed the password to Raoul and says Mme. Fauvel is the helpless tool of Raoul and De Clameran

Verdaret goes to Boulogne to look up history of De Clameran and Raoul. Madeline's engagement to De Clameran is announced. Prosper, against his pledge of silence to Verdaret, writes anonymously to Fauvel to watch Mme. Fauvel. Verdaret returns ten days with a complete report for the magistrate

The story then goes back twenty years, when young Gaston de Clameran had to leave Paris after killing a man named Lacet for insulting Valentine de Lavalette Gaston, after Gaston is supposed to have perished in the Rhine with his younger brother, Louis, inherits the title of Marquis.

It is later learned that Gaston survived and escaped to South America. Later, at the request of Valentine, he returns to confess to her mother. The confession is overheard by Raoul de Lagors, and Gaston, a boy, is born, is named Valentin-Raoul Maison and is immediately taken from its mother. Valentine is brought back home and is married to Andre Fauvel, a young engineer, who later becomes Banker Fauvel of Paris.

Marquis Louis de Clameran, ignorant of his brother's survival and of Valentine's story, comes to Paris years later, leads a dissipated life and, finally, on returning to sell his ancestral home, learns the story of Valentine's misfortune, her lost baby and her marriage to Fauvel, all from Mihonne, Valentine's former maid. Seeking to profit by the secret, De Clameran hastens back to Paris.

The story then returns to Valentine, as Mme. Fauvel, showing how twenty years of married security had made her feel safe from harm.

Yesterday's instalment of the story ends with Mme Fauvel overcome by receiving a note in which an interview is requested by the Marquis de Clameran.

CHAPTER XVII.
The Terrible Pest.

[illegible] Fauvel [illegible] pest, [illegible] Valentine [illegible] Marquis de Clameran [illegible] Fauvel [illegible] Fauvel [illegible] Fauvel

Gaboriau's Masterpiece of Love, Intrigue and Detective Work in Parisian Society

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

greatest villain on earth. Now, my uncle, I hope you are satisfied. There is the price of the happiness and honor, perhaps the life, of three persons."

De Clameran asked the notes, crying, "Now Madeline is mine." He returned the 50,000 francs to Raoul, saying, "Take them. They are yours."

I want to have more."

You shall have the rest the day I marry Madeline."

After a sleepless night, Mme. Fauvel waited for the crash. She heard the sound of the offices being opened. Then Madeline rushed into the room, sank in a horrified whisper

"Do you know what has happened? Prosper is accused of theft and the police have come to take him to prison. I know he is innocent. I have just spoken to him. Raoul or the Marquis is at the bottom of this."

But Mme. Fauvel kept silence. Madeline was sorely tried that day. She saw Prosper being dragged.

M. Fauvel was wrathful at the impertinence of the Marquis, who had called for his money. But later in the day, the Marquis came with an apology that mollified the banker. Then the Marquis sought Mme. Fauvel and Madeline and said that Raoul had confessed that he forced the key of the safe from his mother and stole $50,000 francs.

Madeline Still Trusts Prosper.

He added: "You know—Prosper was to share the money with him."

Madeline cried: "You were told that and you believed it?"

[illegible] Mme. [illegible] both notes to the amount of the money stolen [illegible] Take [illegible] it to M. Fauvel."

But Madeline said "Restoring the money is denouncing Raoul and Prosper. At least [illegible] would be punished by the law. If he is innocent [illegible] I will protect him. I will keep my promises to wed you, but I must have some security to protect my aunt against Raoul after our marriage. What is my dowry to a man who squanders 100,000 francs a month?"

The baffled marquis left, more in love than ever. How could he prevent Raoul from importuning his mother for money in the future? And how prove it to Madeline? Raoul was a stumbling block to his wishes. He swore to get rid of his cumbrous accomplice, some way or other.

He expected a summons from Mme. Fauvel, but received none. Madeline had concluded they would better remain quiet for a few days. Mme. Fauvel did not doubt Prosper's guilt, but Madeline had perfect faith in the cashier's innocence.

When Madeline learned from her uncle that Prosper was to be set at liberty she secretly sent him ten thousand francs, with a message made of words cut from her prayer book.

She obtained the money from her uncle under plea of a charitable purpose. For Madeline and Mme. Fauvel were both at the last financial extremity, through Raoul's previous extortions. Even the tradesmen refused credit and threatened to apply to the banker.

Then came the invitation to the Jandidier ball and the absolute need of new gowns. Madeline had a new maid named Palmyre Chocarelle, who suddenly found a dressmaker, who would give credit.

But they must have their jewels, which Raoul had pawned, to wear to the ball. Madeline went to Raoul at Vesinet to demand them. She had no idea that M. Verdurer and Prosper followed and saw her get some tickets from Raoul.

De Clameran had ordered Raoul to refuse her the pawn tickets in order to increase their need and possibly make them apply to him. When Raoul disobeyed and gave Madeline some of the tickets a violent quarrel ensued, which was noted by Joseph Dubois, De Clameran's new valet.

The certainty of impending danger was revealed to the Marquis and Raoul at the Jandidier ball. Who was the mysterious merry-andrew who indulged in such transparent allusion to Mme. Fauvel's private troubles and then said with thrust-ening significance to Louis "I was your brother Gaston's friend."

Forthwith they tried to assassinate the merry-andrew when he came from the ball. Having failed they betake themselves. Raoul tried to make the Marquis give up Madeline.

"Never" said De Clameran "I will wed her or perish."

CHAPTER XXII.
Hope for Prosper.

SUCH are the facts that, with an almost incredible talent for investigation, had been collected by M. Verdurer, the stout man with the jovial face who had taken Prosper under his protection.

Reaching Paris from Tarascon, M. Verdurer hastened to the Hotel Grand Archangel, where Prosper had taken refuge under his instructions. He found Prosper impatient to see him.

"You are about to hear something extraordinary," M. Verdurer said to the cashier, "you will see how far back into the past one has to seek for the primary cause of a crime. If Gaston de Clameran had not entered a little cafe at Tarascon twenty years ago your safe would not have been robbed three weeks back. Valentine de La Verberie is punished in 1846 for the murders committed for her sake in 1816. Nothing is ever lost or forgotten. Listen."

M. Verdurer related all they had found out, as just related, concluding with:

"I have the rascals safe. Before a week is over, Prosper, your innocence will be recognized. The first in De Clameran's eye when a first mentioned Gaston's name at the Jandidier ball ignited my lantern."

"Then," continued M. Verdurer, "I placed trustworthy people to watch the parties in whom I was most interested. Joseph Dubois took charge of De Clameran and Nina Gipsy never lost sight of Mme. Fauvel and her niece. How Nina ever consented to this is my secret. I went to Beaucaire and found a son of old Jean, the valet. I gathered the whole history of the De Clamerans. I saw Mihonne Lafourcade, told me what had become of Gaston, at Oloron. I met Mantel, Gaston's old servant. He told me of Gaston's death and Louis' visit. An innkeeper described a young workman who came there and I recognized Raoul De Clameran and Raoul kept most of the letters that passed between them. Joseph Dubois copied or photographed them. Nina listened at the doors and sent me reports. And I have at Fauvel's another series of investigation I will show you later."

Prosper confessed that in despair at the announcement of the coming marriage of De Clameran and Madeline, he had written an anonymous letter to the banker insinuating that Mme. Fauvel was in love with Raoul de Lagora.

M. Verdurer cried: "Wretched man. You have probably ruined everything. You force me to break a sacred promise. M. Fauvel has the letter by now. If he goes to Mme. Fauvel now she will confess and all our birds will take flight."

Did Louis Give Poison To Gaston?

"But you know enough about them now——"

M. Verdurer replied "Did you perceive no gaps in my narrative? In the first place—did Louis de Clameran poison his brother? You feel sure he did? But what proof have we? None. Dr. C——, who attended Gaston, has no suspicion. Anybody would suspect foul play but chance is sometimes a wonderful accomplice in crime. In the second place, I know nothing of Raoul's antecedents. One of my expert men is looking him up."

Prosper now understood Madeline's strange conduct toward him. He knew she had never ceased to love him. What was M. Verdurer's motive in befriending him? "What more do you expect?" He asked. "Who are you?"

"Patience," said M. Verdurer.

He sent for Joseph Dubois. De Clameran's new valet, who said

"They smell a rat. They gave you proof. I mean that ugly cut on your arm. The Marquis found his papers have been photographed. He shook me by the collar. He tried to get Palmyre Chocarelle shut up by the authorities.

Suddenly Prosper from the window spied De Clameran watching the hotel from behind a fruit stall. M. Verdurer had Dubois disguise himself to follow the Marquis. Dubois left the room and soon came back as his own self—Fanferlot, much out. M. Verdurer and Prosper saw the Marquis walk rapidly away.

Nina Gipsy came in to see M. Verdurer. She seemed like a stranger to Prosper, who knew that his deception to her in front of Madeline was the reason. But she looked at M. Verdurer with a mixture of fear and devotion.

She said Le Marquis was still coming to see Madeline and that M. Fauvel seemed fearfully wrong. [illegible]

"That unfortunate anonymous letter of yours, Prosper gives trouble now," said M. Verdurer.

"M. Fauvel told his valet," said Nina, "to bring him every letter that came to the house, no matter to whom addressed."

M. Verdurer dismissed Nina, but the girl lingered, saying, timidly:

"What about Caldas, sir?"

This was the third time Prosper had heard the name, Caldas. The first time it had been whispered in his ear by a respectable-looking, middle-aged man, who promised him protection on one of the days he was at the Prefecture. The second time, the investigating magistrate had mentioned it in connection with Nina's history.

M. Verdurer started at the name, but recovered himself and said to Nina, "I promised to find him for you and will do so. Now go." Nina left.

CHAPTER XXIII.
M. Fauvel Acts.

PROSPER'S anonymous letter had terrible effect on M. Fauvel. What! His wife deceive him! And choose one vile enough to rob her of her jewels and force her to be his accomplice in the ruin of an innocent young man!

As soon as his wife and Madeline went out the banker found that the jewels of both wife and niece were gone. He recalled that they had not worn them even at the Jandidier ball. What hypocrisy!

Thirsting for vengeance, the banker determined to sell his past happiness dearly. He chose the police for De Clameran's history, but was refused.

He telegraphed [illegible] lawyer at Chedemy's—where Raoul de Lagora was said to have lived. The answer was, "There never was any De Lagora named Raoul."

Wretched woman," cried the banker, "to see her lover constantly he has dared present him to me as a relative and bring him into my house."

M. Fauvel concealed his agitation through the rest of the day, but on the next day he intercepted the note.

Dear Aunt—It is imperatively necessary for me to see you today, so I expect you. I will explain why I am prevented from calling at the house. —Raoul."

I have them now," cried M. Fauvel. He went to a drawer, took out a revolver, saw that it worked easily, put the weapon on a mantelpiece, then addressed the letter and took it to the usual place for the mail so his wife would get it.

Nina Gipsy, watching through the keyhole, saw the revolver and what M. Fauvel left the room with the letter darted in and rapidly extracted the cartridges from the revolver. Then she hurried Cavillion with a note to M. Verdurer. An hour later Mme. Fauvel ordered her carriage and went out. M. Fauvel followed in a hackney coach.

Meanwhile the Marquis de Clameran was more and more hostile to Raoul de Lagora as an obstacle to his marriage to Madeline. He swore Raoul should be removed.

Raoul was attacked at midnight by three men but by his great strength and skill he drove them off.

Two days later a burly man picked a quarrel with him in a cafe and challenged him. Raoul accepted. The stranger's card read: W. H. Jacobson, formerly Garibaldian Volunteer, ex-chief officer of the Armies of the South, Italy, America."

Raoul found by inquiry that Jacobson was a [illegible] gambler. He wondered why the man picked a quarrel with him, a stranger. In the duel Raoul chose swords for weapons and wounded Jacobson. The latter wished to continue the combat but Raoul's seconds would not permit this.

At last Raoul concluded de Clameran was the cause of these two attempts on his life. A third attempt might be fatal. He decided first to thwart de Clameran's plans to wed Madeline. So he wrote a note to [illegible] came to Raoul's house at Vesinet and found Raoul tender and affectionate. As Raoul knelt beside her the door was thrown open and M. Fauvel burst in, revolver in hand.

"I know," cried the banker, "who pawned my wife's diamonds and who committed the robbery for which an innocent man is arrested. I know all."

To Mme. Fauvel he said "Unhappy woman! Why should you have deceived me. Oh, into what abyss have you fallen, Valentine! If you were wearied of my devotion, had the thought of your children no power to restrain your evil passions? I came here to kill you both. But I cannot kill an unarmed man. There is your revolver, M. De Lagora, on the mantel piece. Defend yourself. Stand in that corner of the room. I will stand in this. When the clock strikes, which will be in few seconds, we will both fire together."

Raoul made ready. But Mme. Fauvel rushed between the two men.

"Kill me, Andre," she shrieked to her husband, "for I alone am guilty."

The Banker Fired at Wife and Raoul.

The infuriated banker deliberately aimed at his wife and Raoul and fired. Neither fell. He fired a second and third time. He was aiming for a fourth shot when a man rushed into the room, snatched the banker's revolver and hurled him on a sofa.

This man was M. Verdurer, who had been warned by Cavillion, but who did not know that Nina had withdrawn the cartridges from M. Fauvel's weapon.

"Do you know who that man is?" M. Verdurer asked the banker, pointing to Raoul.

"Her lover!"

"No, her son!"

Rapidly M. Verdurer sketched the principal events of the drama he had discovered. M. Fauvel remained silent for a few minutes after M. Verdurer finished. His throbbing heart told him he still loved his wife. But, at sight of Raoul, his wife's son, his words of forgiveness froze on his lips.

"So this is your son," he said to Mme. Fauvel.

"Oh," said M. Verdurer "Madame has never doubted it. But the truth is—to swindle her more easily he has perpetrated a gross imposture."

Raoul was stealing out. M. Verdurer grasped him. "The merry Andrew!" gasped Raoul, recognizing his captor. "To the Fauvels M. Verdurer went on!"

"This is the end of the story. Louis de Clameran did find the farmer's wife in London to whom the Countess de La Verberie had given Valentine, her daughter's son. But this child, registered as Raoul-Valentin Wilson, died of croup at eighteen months. De Clameran found a handsome intelligent youth, an English jockey's son, James Spencer, who had been adopted by the late Lord Murray, but who forged His Lordship's name and was dismissed in disgrace. De Clameran found this James Spencer at twenty and gave him 25,000 francs to play a part in the little comedy De Clameran had himself arranged."

"You are a detective!" gasped Raoul.

"At present," said M. Verdurer "I am merely Prosper Bertomy's friend. Where are the 250,000 francs you stole and the pawn tickets for the jewelry?"

Raoul got them from a cupboard. While the money was being counted he slipped out and escaped. "It is just as well," said M. Verdurer, "He can take 50,000 francs and we shall never see him again."

Then the banker forgave his wife and pledged himself to restore Prosper to his former position and speed his marriage to Madeline.

M. Verdurer started for the Hotel du Louvre, where De Clameran lived. That rogue should not go unpunished. He found a throng in front. A spectator told him that a man had just tried to leap from a seventh-story window, shrieking, "Murder!"

In the court-yard Fanferlot told him it was De Clameran, who had gone mad when he found detectives waiting for him in his rooms. He had just been overpowered and taken to the Police Prefecture. M. Verdurer found De Clameran in a private cell, with a strait-jacket on and struggling violently against three men who were trying to hold him so a physician could administer medicine.

"Help," shrieked the patient. "help, for God's sake! Do you not see my brother coming after me? Look! He wants to poison me!"

"The wretched man is in a hopeless state," said the physician, "He thinks someone is trying to poison him. Nothing will persuade him to eat or drink. He will die of starvation after suffering all the tortures of poison."

M. Verdurer shuddered. "Madame Fauvel is saved, "he murmured as he left the perfecture, "since God has himself punished De Clameran."

CHAPTER XXIV.
The Real Lecoq.

ONE morning some days later M. Lecoq—the official Lecoq who resembles the head of a department—was walking up and down in his private office looking at the clock every moment. A bell rang. Madame Nina Gipsy and Prosper Bertomy were ushered in.

"Ah!" said M. Lecoq, "you are punctual; my fond lovers."

"We are not lovers, sir," said Nina Gipsy. "Only M. Verdurer's express orders have brought us here together to meet him."

"Very well," said the celebrated detective; "then be good enough to wait a few minutes; I will tell him you are here."

Until the quarter of an hour that Nina and Prosper remained alone neither of them did more or change a word. Finally a door opened and M. Verdurer appeared.

Nina and Prosper eagerly started toward him, but he checked them by one of those looks no one ever dared resist.

"You have come," he said sternly, "to hear the secret of my conduct. I have promised and will keep my word, however painful it may be to my feelings. Listen then. My best friend is a gloomy bonnet fellow named Caldas. Eight months ago this friend was the victim of men infatuated by a woman, he lived for her alone. A fool that he was, imagined that as she owed all to him, she loved him."

"Yes" cried Nina, "yes, she loved him."

"So be it. She loved him so much that, one fine night she went off with another man. In his first moments of despair Caldas wished to kill himself. Then he reflected that it would be wiser to live and avenge himself."

"But then—" faltered Prosper.

"Then Caldas avenged himself in his own way. He made the woman who deceived him recognize his immense superiority over his rival. Weak, timid and without intelligence, the latter was ensnared and falling into the abyss when Caldas' power [illegible] saved him. For you have you reason I say you not? The woman is Nina, the betrayer is yours. And Caldas is——"

With a quick, dextrous movement, he threw off his wig and whiskers, and stood before [illegible] intelligent [illegible].

"Caldas!" cried Nina.

"No, not Caldas, nor Verdurer either, but Lecoq, the detective."

There was a moment's astonished silence, then M. Lecoq turned to Prosper and said: "It is not to me alone that you owe your salvation. A noble girl, in confiding in me, rendered my task easy. I mean Mademoiselle Madeline; I promised her that M. Fauvel should never know anything. Your letter made it impossible for me to keep my promise. That is all."

He turned to leave the room, but Nina stopped him. "Caldas," she murmured, "I implore you to have pity on me. I am so miserable. Ah, if you only knew! Be forgiving to one who has always loved you, Caldas! Listen——"

* * *

Prosper departed from M. Lecoq's office.

On the 15th of last month was celebrated, at the church of Notre Dame de Loretta, the marriage of M. Prosper Bertomy and Mademoiselle Madeline Fauvel.

The banking house is still in the Rue de Provence, but as M. Fauvel had determined to retire from business and live in the country, the name of the firm has been changed and is now: "Prosper Bertomy & Co."

THE END

Gaston de Clameran Avenges an Insult to Valentine—"'I repeat,' said Jules Lazet, 'Virtue does not necessarily accompany a title. I mean the pretty little fairy of La Verberie.' . . . Gaston seized a knife and plunged it into the breast of Lazet." (Leo Carrillo as Lazet, Earle Boothe as Gaston.)

The True Lecoq—"With a quick, dextrous movement, M. Verdurer threw off his wig and whiskers and stood before Prosper and Nina, the real, intelligent and proud Lecoq. 'Caldas!' cried Nina. 'No, not Caldas, nor Verdurer either, but Lecoq, the detective.'" (Miss Alice John as Nina, Leo Carrillo as Lecoq, Earle Boothe as Prosper.)

ANOTHER STORY, AS FASCINATING AS "FILE NO. 113," WILL BEGIN IN THE DAILY BOSTON AMERICAN THIS WEEK

DEMAND SAN DIEGO FAIR BE CONTINUED ANOTHER YEAR

Southern California Stirred to High Enthusiasm; to Have San Francisco Exhibits; Hearst Gives $5,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23.—Although the movement to continue the Panama California Exposition at San Diego for another year—throughout 1916—was launched only last Wednesday evening here at a meeting of representative Southern California citizens at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the work incidental to the opening of funds going ahead with a swing.

President Robert N. Bulla of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce on Thursday appointed a committee comprising more than sixty leaders in business and civic life to take charge of the pledging of a guarantee fund of $75,000 and the raising of a cash fund of like amount.

The impetus to perpetuate the Fair Beautiful is receiving support from all sources in Southern California.

With the exposition open in San Diego for another year, California will continue to be the Mecca of the great "Seeing - America - First" movement which, it is believed, will have a 1916 edition greater even than that of this year.

BENEFITS ENTIRE COUNTRY.

It is impossible to overrate the exposition at San Francisco longer than the specified time, a fact which caused general regret not only in California but throughout the country. The tremendous educative and artistic value of the international exposition beside the Golden Gate is to be further enjoyed, if the San Diego fair remains open, as the leading exhibits from the north will be transferred to the southern city and be installed in the wonderful buildings that overlook San Diego Bay from the heights of the park.

G. Aubrey Davidson, president of the Panama-California Exposition, his associates on the directorate and citizens of San Diego found that the financial burden of continuing the fair would be too great for that city to bear alone.

Hence, the facts were placed before Southern California communities and the response already has been so great and general that it would appear certain the East, the Middle West, the South and all the world may take train or auto to California next year with the enjoyable prospect of seeing, in its magic setting, a fair which will combine wondrous natural scenic and architectural effects with the arts of the countries of the world worth traveling pretty well around the old globe to see.

The advantages to California of having the fair remain open—a revivified and greatly enlarged fair—is obvious. But bigger than that is the fact that equally certain one that the country at large will benefit.

Californians assume, as do most citizens, that the European war will continue through 1916 or, at any event, has even should it end in that year, Europe would not be in particularly inviting section for tourists.

MATCHLESS IN BEAUTY.

Being cursed of necessity to their own country for the pleasures of travel and sight-seeing, Americans who have visited California, and those who have not, will find their Golden State, besides her matchless scenery, her mountains, her orange groves and resorts, her big trees, Yosemite and all the rest of the great natural wonders of the miracles of nature, still offers the attraction in more magnificent form than that which charmed the world prior to the mythless in its beauty—the San Diego Fair.

There is required to keep the fair open $75,000. The assurance that, for safety, insurance purposes. The managers of the exposition assert that the $75,000 will be enough, that the additional sum will not be drawn upon.

So sister cities in the seven Southern counties of California, desirous that the exhibition of San Diego shall be realized, that the appeals of citizens all over the country that the fair open through 1916 be answered, have banded themselves to help out this praiseworthy cause.

The first subscriber to the $75,000 guarantee fund was William Randolph Hearst, who headed the list with a pledge of $5,000. A telegram of endorsement from Mr. Hearst, announcing his promise of financial cooperation and his pledge to aid further the continuance of the fair with all his newspapers, was read at the meeting last Wednesday evening by M. F. Tillman, publisher of the Los Angeles Examiner and received hearty applause.

HEARST PLEDGES SUPPORT.

Here is the text of Mr. Hearst's telegram:

New York, Oct. 9, 1915

M. F. Tillman, Los Angeles, Cal.

I had a visit today from President Davidson of the San Diego Exposition. He is now ready for us to take up the propagandist of the proposition for another year and the making of it particularly a Western fair like the mid-Winter fair at San Francisco after the Chicago exposition seven years ago.

"This is a great scheme. The San Diego Exposition has had bad luck, chance, being overwhelmed by the greater exposition at San Francisco. But the San Francisco Exposition will now have an opportunity to exercise the functions of hospitality and its charm and value.

"So far it will not only have a field to itself, but will be able to make itself many times more important than before by transferring to San Francisco a great number of most interesting exhibits that have been after all San Francisco. Thus the exposition at San Diego for the coming year will practically take the place which the exposition at San Francisco has filled, for the past year.

"To have this exposition attraction, which has proved so popular in California, extended for another year is obviously of the utmost advantage to the whole State.

"It is of particular and special advantage to Southern California, however, because this exposition will be located in Southern California, and will moreover be held during the Winter months when the greatest number of people can be attracted to California. Therefore, not San Diego alone, but all Southern California should unite to insure the continuance of the San Diego Exposition and its extension and improvement by the transfer of exhibits from the San Francisco Exposition, about to close.

MAKES $5,000 CONTRIBUTION.

"The importance to the whole State of continuing this flow of people from the east to California for another year is obvious. The war abroad is evidently going to continue for another year, and the opportunity to get all America out to California therefore extended for that length of time. It would be very short-sighted, very unlike the quick perception of Southern California, if the people fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

"I do not think they will fail. If Los Angeles and the surrounding towns will raise a guarantee of $100,000 I feel sure that the San Diego Exposition, or rather the Southern California Exposition, will be continued for a year. It is more than likely that this guarantee will never be called upon, because the Southern California Exposition alone in the field for next year is a matter from every point of view, including the financial point of view.

"In fact, I will guarantee to devote to the Southern California Exposition the attention in my newspapers and magazines that I devoted to the San Francisco Exposition, and I feel confident that I can insure a continuance of the flow of travel to Southern California by the press means.

"Moreover, I will show my confidence in the success of the Southern California Exposition by subscribing $5,000 toward this $100,000 guarantee fund.

"I think we all should get busy through the press, the papers to raise this guarantee, and insure the continuation and greatest success of this Southern California Exposition and the continued advantage to California which this national advertising and attention and this continued flow of visitors to the coast confers.

(Signed) "W. R. HEARST."

GIVES VOLUNTARY AID.

President Davidson of the exposition told today of the original proffer of financial support made to the fair by Mr. Hearst in New York recently. Of this President Davidson said:

"I called upon Mr. Hearst because I knew he was a friend of San Diego. There was no intention on my part to discuss the exposition with him. I merely wanted to pay my respects and thank him for the publicity he had given San Diego through his publications. He invited me to his home and we had quite a long talk.

"The subject unexpectedly be brought up the subject of keeping the fair open another year. He told me it simply had to be done and that he was willing to aid the project in every way possible. He promised to telegraph Los Angeles that night. I did not think at the time that he would head the guarantees fund with $5,000. His interest was entirely unsolicited and came voluntarily."

The sentiment has grown amazingly, not only throughout California, but there came expressions of approval today from the East, and that in no unfriendly section. Letters and telegrams from Easterners who would like to revisit the fair next year are being received.

"America will need this entertainment," is the gist of these messages. "From the standpoint of sheer beauty it is a gem, and to add to its attractions the choice exhibits from San Francisco would enhance it beyond description."

SEE AMERICA FIRST.

"Seeing America First' will be a more popular slogan in 1916 than it has been this year, because the revival of business will enable thousands to make the trip to California which hundreds went during this year.

"We want you to keep the fair open another year because enough people haven't seen it yet, and because those who have been there haven't seen enough of it. It is educative and inspiring and serves to give America's unrivaled beauties a chance to be seen, to teach them what their fellow-men have done, together to make a shrine of beauty, where we may go, and there be taught as one thing than to have such a shrine.

Southern Californians consider the situation in the same light. They have another side to think about also. As the greatest tourist country in America, this sunny southern half of California has been entertaining millions and has got into entertaining habit. The role of host sits so well upon her, in fact, that she is always smiling and welcoming, and there has been as much joy in receiving the hosts of 1915 that there is a general desire that the experience be repeated.

Extra inducements of special rates through the canal will be sought, in case the decision is to keep the fair open, and Americans on or near the Eastern seaboard will find the trip educational and sight-seeing privileges.

ENTHUSIASM IS SPREADING.

It is believed that the appeal throughout the country to "See-America-First" through the suggestion to keep the fair a happy inspiration. Editors have been writing about it, the newspapers and magazines have been full of it, and the people, it is believed, are awake to the fact that more than ever before, more that will repay the visitor in patriotism, more that will bring to the American spirit inspiration and love of country can be seen in the Western trip proposed, perhaps, including the Grand Canyon, the Indian villages of Arizona and New Mexico and, finally, California, as against the trip to Europe

It has not been fully decided what exhibits will be removed from San Francisco, but the exhibitors have expressed only willingness but eagerness to show their wondrous wares to the people of the world at the city by the Harbor of the Sun.

At a great meeting held Wednesday night in Pilgrim Auditorium, under the auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce with representatives from nearly one hundred leading commercial and civic bodies present, it was decided to inaugurate a campaign to raise funds.

STARS ON MUSICAL PROGRAMS

DANCING REALLY A FINE EXERCISE SAYS MISS CLARK

Pretty Little Dancer Recommends It in Moderate Form as a Tonic.

Dancing is considered the very finest form of exercise by Miss Helen Clark, pretty little dancer in "Nobody Home," the musical comedy success which Elisabeth Marbury and F. Ray Comstock will present for a limited engagement at the Wilbur Theatre, tomorrow night, direct from a long engagement at the Princess theatre, Maxine Elliott Theatress, New York.

"Dancing is the most wonderful form of exercise for men and women of any age," said Miss Clark in a recent interview, "because when you dance you combine amusement and exercise without the realization that you are working. In this way you exercise to rhythmic motion all muscles of the body and completely do away with that 'tired feeling' of which so many people complain when they exercise in any other way.

"It is a well-known fact that dancing, if not indulged to too great an extent, will keep the muscles flexible and in good trim, thereby insuring youth and beauty.

"Dancing for amusement and dancing for a living are, of course, entirely different matters. Professional dancing exacts much more from the performer than any other calling I know of. It is the only pursuit to which the further one advances the harder one must work. It is a life of constant giving up, because a dancer must practice every day in order to keep in proper condition. To the average individual I recommend dancing as a physical tonic."

To Extend Course at Tremont Temple

An extension of the Tremont Temple Course to eight concerts next season instead of six, has been decided upon in view of the extraordinary subscription to the present series of six, which begin November 17. The sale of single tickets of the opening concert will begin next Monday, November 1.

The artists for the opening concert are Mme. Evelyn Scotney, the coloratura soprano of the Boston Opera; Howard White, the basso of the Boston Opera, and Irma Seydel, the girl violinist, who has appeared with the Boston Symphony orchestra as soloist, as well as with the leading orchestras of Germany and America.

The tradition of the Tremont Course to begin with a Swedish night has been adhered to and both Mme. Scotney and Mr. White will include groups of Scottish songs in their program.

MUSIC NOTES

The ever popular John McCormack will give a concert in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, October 31, at half past three. Mr. McCormack has already appeared once this season, but in a semi-private charity concert, and only a small part of his regular audience could hear him. In his coming concert, he will have as usual the assistance of Donald Macbeth, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, pianist. There are two items on the program of very particular interest. Mr. Macbeth will play Kreisler's new Rondino on a Theme by Beethoven, which Mr. Kreisler wrote last Summer, and Mr. McCormack will sing Mr. Kreisler's song, "The Old Refrain," which the distinguished violinist wrote for the distinguished tenor last Summer.

* * *

The honor of being the first Symphony soloist of the season falls this year to that admirable artist Mme. Gabrilowitsch. Mr. Gabrilowitsch is engaged to take the place of Moriz Rosenthal, and curiously enough, elected to play the same work which Mr. Rosenthal had selected, Chopin's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in E-Minor. The Symphony will be the fourth by Brahms in E-Minor and this will lead the program.

* * *

A concert by the Philharmonic Society of New York, has come to be an annual fixture in the musical schedule of Boston, always being and for a Sunday afternoon in early November. This year this famous orchestra will come Sunday afternoon, November 7 at 3 o'clock. The soloist, on this occasion, will be that most popular pianist, Harold Bauer.

* * *

For the first time in several years the New York Symphony Orchestra, with Walter Damrosch, conductor, is to pay a visit to Boston. It will give a concert in Symphony Hall Tuesday evening, November 16, at 8 p. m. The soloist will be Maria Ellman, who makes his first appearance in Boston in two years.

* * *

L. H. Mudgett announces that George Copeland, the very talented pianist of this city, will give his first recital of the season in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, November 9. He will play pieces by Richard Strauss, Bach-Busoni, Stravinsky, Debussy, Granados and Grieg, etc.

* * *

The violin concert which Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Zeisler assisted by Mr. De Voto, pianist, will give in Jordan Hall next Thursday evening, October 28th will be of great interest to all who are fond of good music written for that instrument. The program is composed entirely of music by Slav composers.

* * *

Miss Edna Schenck of Boston, a pupil of Signor Pietro Vallini, made her debut on this concert stage in Jordan Hall on October 19. Signor Vallini having heard Miss Schenck three years ago as an elocutionist, was very much taken with her voice and offered to teach her singing. Under her as a pupil for a season, since Miss Schenck has been a busy worker, not only in voice culture, but in dramatic action and languages and so adds to her musical career well equipped. Her repertoire consists so far of seven operas. Considering that Miss Schenck is but nineteen years old there seems to be a great and promising future before her.

* * *

The Harvard Glee Club will appear with the Cecilia Society in Symphony Hall next Tuesday evening, the latter organization at Jordan Hall December 16. Fifty members of the Harvard musical organization will perform two men's choruses in the "Beatitudes" of Cesar Franck. None but members of the Glee Club will participate in that portion of the program in which they are the feature.

Mr. Clifton, the Cecilia conductor, expressed great pleasure in having been able to bring about this cooperation of the Harvard Glee Club, through the courtesy of Dr. Davison, the musical director of the club, who is also a director of the Cecilia Society.

* * *

The first of the four concerts which the Aeolian Quartet will give in Steinert Hall, this Winter, is set for Tuesday evening, November 2. The assisting artist will be Mr. Carl Friedberg. The program includes two works which have never been played here by Mr. Kneisel. These are Haydn's Quartet in D-major, Opus 20, No. 4 and Chopin's sonata in G-minor, for violoncello and piano, Opus 65. The final number will be Mozart's Quintet in E-flat major.

* * *

That most admirable American cellist, Albert Spalding, will give a recital of modern violin compositions in Jordan Hall, Wednesday afternoon, November 3. He will be assisted by André Benoist, pianist. His program will include John Alden Carpenter's sonata for piano and violin, Max Reger's sonata, in A-minor for violin unaccompanied, Ernest Chausson's Poeme, and Mr. Spalding's own suite in C for violin and piano.

* * *

Miss Fox is a Boston girl, a graduate of the New England Conservatory and an experienced operatic artist, having been associated with the leading opera houses of Italy and South America. Her father is Albert Fox, general manager of the New York Herald and Telegram. Miss Fox is prominent socially in Boston, and her recital will be under the patronage of a number of Boston society people.

Gray Memorial at Courthouse

Exercises in memory of John Chipman Gray, late professor at Harvard Law School and authority on municipal law, were held yesterday in the courtrooms of the Kingsbury Judicial Court at the Suffolk County Courthouse, under the auspices of the Boston Bar Association.

Supreme Court Justice William Loring delivered the eulogy. Other speakers were Samuel J. Elder, representing the Bar Association, Moorfield Storey, president of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties League, Judge Robert M. Morris, Dr. J. H. Warner and Professor Williston.

Sudden Death of Daniel W. Wormwood

Daniel W. Wormwood, sixty-eight, died yesterday at his home at his home, No. 54 Bowdoin street, Chelsea. Mrs. Wormwood heard a strange noise in her husband's chamber, and upon investigating, found him dead. He was born in Boston, Mass., and will be buried there. He is survived by his widow, three sons and one daughter. He was a member of the A. O. U. W. and also of Alpha Lodge, N. E. F.

IT TAKES TIME.

To find just the right suite if you don't know where to look. But if you look in the "Apartment" columns of this paper you will find what you want in almost no time.

Amusements

Majestic Theatre
TONIGHT
Grand Concert
Proceeds donated to the Jewish Children's Home. (Under the auspices of the L. H. H. A.)

FILM STAR HAS WON HONORS IN VARIED ROLES

Louise Beaudet Is Now Playing Mrs. Vandergriff in "Battle Cry of Peace."

Louise Beaudet is playing with the Vitagraph Company, and her latest creation, Mrs. Vandergriff, in the "Battle Cry of Peace," at the Majestic, stamps her as an actress of great tragic power. The final and most cruel test of a dramatic artist's worth is shown in her pantomime, and that is the supreme test of the photoplayer.

Miss Beaudet was born in the French town of Tours. She came of a literary family, and one of her childhood's recollections is being taken to see Victor Hugo. At an early age she was taken to this country by her mother. Among her friends was Mlle. Aimee, the French opera bouffe singer, and Miss Beaudet's first engagement, at the age of twelve, was with that artist.

The laws regarding children appearing on the stage were not as stringent as they are now, and Mlle. Aimee promised to take good care of the little one, so she was allowed to go. She appeared in "The Little Duke" and other French operas for two years.

MADE WORLD TOUR.

Then she found that her voice was failing her, and was advised by the doctor to take a rest. But by this time she was too much in love with her work to stop, and as a change of work is rest, she obtained a position as incanne with the Baldwin Theatre Stock Company, of San Francisco, where she had such models before her eyes as Clara Morris, James O'Neil, and Jeffreys Lewis among others. While in San Francisco she played Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Cordelia, Desdemona, Doris in "Nanciaa" and Lady Macbeth.

During this time, Daniel Bandman came to play a starring engagement and then ordered her at our around the world. Nothing would do but that he must have Miss Beaudet for his leading lady, so she accepted the engagement and the trip lasted four years, during which she played all the leading parts in an extensive repertoire.

After her return to America she went back into opera and played with J. C. Duff's Company in the Soubrette part in "Paola." Then she became a member of Rudolph Aronson's Company, which he named Lillian Russell. Then she joined Pauline Hall's Company and remained there with her as Prima Donna.

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After assisting the woman out of her troubles the Mayor instructed Daniel J. Kane of the Boston Law Department to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature that shall give all patrons of installment houses a proportional equity in the articles bought, in the event of the purchasers being unable to meet final payments.

Uncle of Bride Officiates at Troy Wedding

John J. Lane, assistant secretary of the Red Sox, and Mary A. Troy, both of South Boston, were married yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Troy, by the Rev. Dr. Hurley of the Immaculate Conception Church of Malden, an uncle of the bride.

The marriage is the culmination of a romance that dates back to the days when the bride and groom were classmates.

A number of friends and relatives of the couple were present. Nuptial mass was celebrated. Joseph W. Buckley was best man, and Miss Gertrude Troy, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. Wilbur J. McFadden, S. J., was master of ceremonies. Mr. and Mrs. Lane leave shortly on a trip to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Boy Returns from 'Primitive Man' Stunt

BROCKTON, Oct. 23.—Earle Costello, the 12-year-old boy who mysteriously disappeared from the home of his adopted father, Miles Costello, of No. 237 North Cary street, last Wednesday, showed up at his home today and told a story of how he attempted to impersonate "Joe" Knowles, "the man of the woods." He was in a weakened condition. Green apples constituted his only nourishment.

Willcox a Poet as Welll as a Quarterback

Westmore Willcox, quarterback on Harvard's football eleven, can do something else than play football Willcox is a poet and last year composed several poems against Germany's attitude towards the rights of the United States His latest poem, just published in the Harvard Advocate yesterday—the day the fleet quarterback observed his twenty-first birthday—is entitled "The Philanderer," and follows

I spend how you beat my dear,
I would wave I but able!
There's all my heart confessed, my dear
I think how is a table.

I love you so and this I've stirred
Before my heart is waking—
It's like a little bird my bird
May leave a moment shaking.

So I have learned to live and laugh
At love as I have done
A fellow hasn't a broken calf
He wasn't I love you so

Mayor Curley Does a Kindness and Gets an Idea

As a result of an appeal to his wife, Mayor Curley yesterday came to the rescue of Mrs. Robert Maynard of Eustis street, Roxbury, the widowed mother of two small children, who faced the loss of various household goods because she had been unable to meet payments on them.

The Mayor paid the entire amount of the bill due out of his own pocket and turned a receipt in full for the goods over to Mrs. Maynard.

After assisting the woman out of her troubles the Mayor instructed Daniel J. Kane of the Boston Law Department to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature that shall give all patrons of installment houses a proportional equity in the articles bought, in the event of the purchasers being unable to meet final payments.

Manager Plimpton Fully Informed

When the agent for the Chicago Tribune's German War Pictures came to Boston three weeks ago to secure a place big enough to accommodate the crowds that were sure to visit the attraction, he approached Franklin F. Plimpton, manager of the Tremont Temple, with a view of getting the Big Hall there.

But contrary to the usual enthusiastic reception of the pictures and of the really remarkable business they were destined to do, Manager Plimpton ran the theatre, New York. His eloquence was long and exhaustive, and finally he had to pause from sheer lack of breath. Then, for the first time, Manager Plimpton exclaimed:

"You didn't have to tell me all that," for I've been here for more than two hours in New York, to see these pictures, and before yesterday I couldn't get down to business." And they did.

Amusements

Evening Performance Almost Sold Out!
In Aid of BOSTON COLLEGE
Only Boston Appearance This Season
THE FAMOUS PLAY
PEG O' MY HEART
with FLORENCE MARTIN
and the Original New York Company
BOSTON COLLEGE HALL
JAMAICA PLAIN
Mon., Oct. 25, 1915 at 1:45 and 8:15 P. M.
By the Best Professional Artists.
TICKETS $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00
Matinee, 75c, $1.00.
On sale at Boston College, 761 Harrison Ave.; 277 Tremont St.; Phone Oxford 2022; and Jamaica Plain, 3 Eliot St. Phone Jamaica Plain 53
Descriptive Booklet, Boston 210, Phone Main 53

Amusements

Symphony Hall (TODAY) Sunday Afternoon, at 3:30
Florence Hinkle Percy Grainger
Popular American Soprano Composer-Pianist
Tickets $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 50c.

SYMPHONY HALL, Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 30, at 2:30
ASSISTED BY
Geraldine Farrar Ada Sassoli, Harp
Reinald Werrenrath, Baritone
Richard Epstein, Piano
(DIRECTION C. A. ELLIS)
Tickets $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, $1.00. Now on Sale

SYMPHONY HALL, Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 31, at 3:30
John McCormack Donald McBeath, Violin
Edwin Schneider, Piano
Tickets $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00

SYMPHONY HALL, Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 7, at 3
Philharmonic Society AND Harold Bauer
OF NEW YORK SOLOIST
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
Tickets $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and $1.00. On Sale

JORDAN HALL
ALBERT SPALDING Violin Recital Wednesday Afternoon, November 3, at 3
FLORENCE HINKLE Song Recital Thursday Afternoon, November 4, at 3
NICOLA OULUKANOFF Evening of Russian Music November 8, at 8:15
COPELAND PIANO RECITAL TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, AT 8:15
EVAN WILLIAMS Song Recital WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, AT 8:15
MAIL ORDERS for the above concerts accompanied by check or money order and addressed to L. H. Mudgett, Symphony Hall, filled in order of receipt, and as near the desired location as possible, prior to public sale.

FARRAR CONCERT AT SYMPHONY HALL SATURDAY

Boston's Favorite Artiste to Appear After Successful Tour of Middle West.

Geraldine Farrar with her two competent assistants, Ada Sassoli, Italian harpist, Reinald Werrenrath, the American baritone and Richard Epstein pianist, will give a concert in Symphony Hall, at 2:30 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, October 30.

Miss Farrar has now been giving concerts since the early part of the month, chiefly in the middle West, and she has had remarkable success from every point of view.

Her venture into the "movies" has not in the least lured her away from the severe artistic ideals that she set for herself when she first went into concert work several years ago, and the program that she has prepared for next Saturday is one of very decided musical value. Saturday's program follows

Aria from Opera "Thais" ..... Massenet
Miss Farrar

Ballade ..... Hasselmans
Ada Sassoli

Songs ..... Brahms
Sapphische Ode ..... Schubert-Liszt
Erlkönig ..... Loewe
Mr. Werrenrath

Ballade ..... Chopin
Mr. Epstein

Songs ..... Wolf
Der Knabe und das Immlein ..... Wolf
Lebewohl ..... Wolf
Mr. Werrenrath

Ballade Harp ..... Clement Marot
Le Rouet ..... Tedesco
Marionette ..... Tedesco
Miss Sassoli

Songs ..... Old Century Manuscript
Publik verlangt ein Stück ..... Lincke-Schroeder
Botschaft ..... Hildach
Ich liebe dich ..... Grieg
Du bist die Ruh ..... Schubert
Miss Farrar

Songs ..... Edward Elgar
After ..... Frank La Forge
A Memory ..... Irving Taylor
Wenn meine Mutter ..... Irving Taylor
Es muss ein Wunder sein ..... Mr. Werrenrath

Solo for Harp ..... Hasselmann
Prince Gozzoli ..... Miss Sassoli

Songs ..... Arensky
Ich wand're ..... Arensky
Ich liebe dich ..... Beethoven
Er ist's ..... Wolf
Lenzes Auferstehen ..... Wolf
Miss Farrar

MR. SHAW AND PROHIBITION

Candidate for Governor Discusses the Campaign Outlook with Mr. Hawthorne

"Logic, Common Sense and Morality Are Good Arguments to Have Behind You," Said Mr. Shaw; "It Is Something to Feel That the Man on the Other Side Can Plead Nothing Better Than Expediency, Custom and Party Interests. But the Argument That I Have Found Carrying Weight with the Bulk of the People I've Talked with Is the Argument for a Man's Children! Men May Drink Liquor Themselves, but They Don't Want Their Children to Do It."

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

WHEN I asked Mr. William Shaw, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, whether he thought logic, common sense and common morality were inducements strong enough to rally men to Prohibition, he said:

"They are good arguments to have behind you. It is something to feel that the man on the other side can plead nothing better than expediency, custom and party interests. But I'll tell you the argument that I have found carrying weight with the bulk of the people I've talked with: It is the argument for a man's children!

'Men in this country feel ambitious for their children—for their posterity. They may drink liquor themselves, but they don't want their children to do it. They would like their children to be born into a world where liquor and the liquor habit don't exist. It is a feeling as marked among rich men as among the working men of America. They want their children to be free from the burden and the curse that they have borne.

"They know that Prohibition is the only way to free them.

'And they are thinking, not only of the improved chances in a business career that abstinence from drink gives a man, not only of the fact that many of our great business concerns will not employ men who drink; but they are thinking, too, of the clean life, heart and mind that sobriety promotes. They're thinking of how they needed pick-me-ups to keep them going in a pinch, and of the depression that followed and left them weaker than before; and they would rather see their sons free from the necessity to rely on any other pick-me-up than innate energy and purpose. They are ambitious for that; and it's an ambition that has more strength in it, and lasts out better, than any ambition that merely selfish and personal. I've found no appeal that gets into a man further than that, or stays longer."

Great Awakening in England and France.

I need not point out that this is a good answer to the question. It is not just the one I was looking for, but upon the whole it covers the ground. I was thinking of the great and singular spiritual awakening that has come over England and France since the war broke out, which has enabled reforms and measures to be accomplished with ease which would have been thought impractical two years ago.

The withdrawal of vodka as the drink of the masses in Russia is perhaps less noteworthy, because Russia's government is absolute and the thing that it decrees is done. Yet the manner in which the Russian people seem to have received the decree indicates a condition of the general mind the lifted above the level of mere selfish indulgence. Of the self-abnegation and spiritual development of France and England it is unnecessary to speak. But that good that awoke these nations has not yet been applied here, and Mr. Shaw's statement indicates that he has found an opening in the armor of self-seeking here which may furnish his warfare with an advantage almost as great as that of imminent national peril.

Mr. Shaw captures your attention at once. I had run him down in the big empty room of a Bromfield street office building—empty, that is, of the crowd that had surged in and out of it during business hours, but strewn with the fragments of active campaigning. It was early morning, ninetenths of Boston was still asleep. The room was disorderly with chairs, boxes, emblems, placards, newspapers; men had been thinking, talking and working here with all their might, and had left the scene to be restored to order by workers of another sort.

In the midst of the confusion sat the candidate, intent, controlled, but brimming with energy and ideas; a solid man of medium height, bald-headed, eyeglassed, with a short moustache, and, as he warms to his theme, with a certain likeness to Roosevelt in his general aspect and manner.

Geniality and earnestness are mingled in his countenance, and the indications of indomitable purpose based upon solid truth. It was not the look of the hair-brained enthusiast, but of a man of common human make and disposition, who has seen a great thing and is bent upon using all his resources to make it seen and accepted by his fellow-men. He is not in the least encumbered by self-consciousness, and this enables him to throw it, with force of his thoughts into expression a man of the people equipped to win popular support, but able, too, to talk with men of the highest intellectual grade as one of them selves.

He had a hard truth to tell the dies before a big meeting on the previous night, and in my hearing details of a campaign to superintend. I doubt whether he had slept more than three hours; and yet, "I'm off again at half-past eight," he remarked; and so he will go on until the fight (for the moment) is over. After that, if neither of the great parties should include prohibition in its platform, he will be ready to start all over again, stronger than ever.

Such a man is not only worth attending to, it is impossible to ignore him.

"Were you a prohibitionist born?" I asked him.

"No, I came to it. My father was an Englishman, born in Yorkshire. They had always drunk ale and spirits in Yorkshire. But the public houses in England are not places of such degradation as the city liquor saloons in America. You see young women behind the bars in England; their presence maintains a decency lacking here. But the drinking habit has been widespread in England."

"I have seen more men drunk on the streets in Boston than in New York," I remarked, and he said, "Yes, that is perhaps so, if you take the better grade of thoroughfares in the two cities, but there are places in New York * * *"

"Does your propaganda," I inquired, "intend to prohibit absolutely the sale of all spirituous liquor in the United States—of wines that rich people use, as well as of the beer and whiskey drunk by the community?"

Yes, nothing less than that was his aim. 'And I believe," he added, "that the higher and more thorough-going your demand upon the moral sense of the community is, the better will be your success. The people are not stirred by half measures—by compromises. But if you put up to them a clean-cut, radical proposition, one that involves real self-sacrifice, and that contains no secret evasions, you will interest them and win their sympathy.

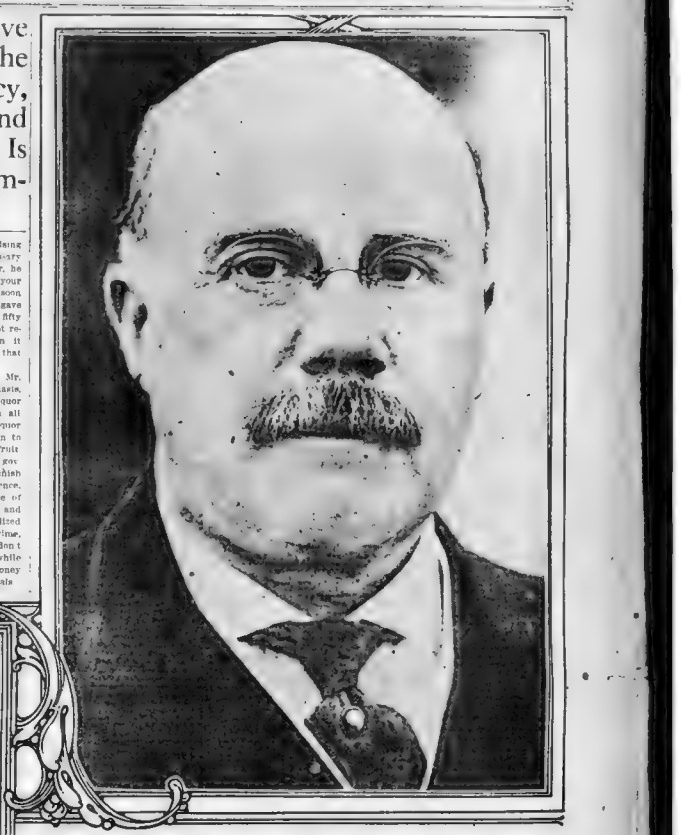
Look at the position of McCall. He is personally in favor of prohibition; but he can't stand for it in his campaign, because the forces behind him are against it. And McCall is a broken man; he is weighed down by the knowledge that he has sacrificed his convictions for party ends. His case is that of many others: 'I agree with you that prohibition is a good thing in principle,' they will say to me, 'but the party wouldn't stand for it.'

"But it's my belief that the party that does stand for it is going to be the successful party. It is very hard for the Democrats, for they have always been allied with the liquor interests, but it would be in line with Republican traditions to accept it.

"Do you know that when during the Civil War it became indispensable to raise more money by taxation, and there was talk of a tax upon liquor, he said 'No!' and when they pointed out that they had used every other means of raising revenue, and that it was necessary in order to carry on the war, he said, 'I'll do it only upon your promise to abolish the tax as soon as the war is over.' They gave him that pledge; during the fifty years since then they have not redeemed it. Let them redeem it now! There's something that touches Grand Army men!

"And I say," continued Mr. Shaw, with great emphasis, "either prohibit the sale of liquor entirely or else free it, from all taxation; let the making of liquor and its sale be as freely open to everybody as keeping a fruit stand is. What right has this government to enforce laws to punish deeds which are the consequence, direct or indirect, of the use of liquor, and then to turn round and draw revenue from its legalized sale? If you want to stop crime, stop the liquor trade; but don't punish crime with one hand, while you pocket with the other money gained by making men criminals."

"My position," said Mr. Shaw (at left) to Mr. Hawthorne, "is strong because I have no personal or private interest at stake. When the prohibition plank goes into a party platform, I shall disappear; my work will have been done. I have no political ambitions. I stand not for myself, or for a party in politics, but for a principle. In speaking for prohibition, I can concentrate on that and be free from the trammels and side interests and private ambitions that control other men in a political campaign."



"Let me say," writes Mr. Hawthorne, "that William Shaw is no wild-eyed enthusiast, no high-brow, no transcendental theorist, no mystic or fanatic. He is a man of the people, understanding the people, and understood of them. He says what a vast number of the people think, and says it in their language. He means what he says with all his heart and mind and soul, and makes his hearer feel this ardent sincerity in him."

Nothing to Hide in Propaganda.

There's nothing to hide in my propaganda; I can dig right to the bottom and show up things as they are. The thing has been growing tremendously. Last year there was a vote of between five and six thousand only for prohibition; its gains since then have been enormous. Our leading politicians are afraid of the issue, and omit all mention of it in their statements and recommendations. They try to divert attention to other things, but it is the alliance between the liquor interests and politics that is at the bottom of our troubles. In eleven States, during the year past, the referendum has broken that alliance, and that is why the leaders here have refused us the referendum.

"It is not the will of the people that delays prohibition, but the will of selfish individuals who are concerned about their political preferment or their pockets. When the people recognize that, they will have their say about it; and that is why I believe that prohibition can be made effective in this country."

Mr. Shaw, in short, doesn't care to be Governor, and very likely does not expect to be; but he cares very much to get a vote for prohibition which will compel the political parties to recognize it [illegible] reference for righteousness over rum. He cares for that, and he has faith that he will get it. But if he doesn't get it this year, there are many years ahead, during which his effort will continue, and meantime, while he has working on his side and continually gaining strength, the influence of industrial expediency, of scientific expositions, of social facts, of moral and religious convictions.

To use his own words, he is on the side of fate and of the gods; and we may add, of the spirit of the age, which stands fully revealed in Europe, and the breeze stirred by whose wings is perceptible even across the Atlantic. He is thinking, not of entering the State House, but of closing the saloon; the same impulse is in him that has made men invincible in other great reforms. men who loved their cause so well that they could forget themselves, and would undertake any labor and deny themselves any indulgence to promote it.

Such men cannot be overcome by blinking and sidestepping; their arguments cannot be met because every argument used against them is also an argument in favor of any and every form of vicious self-indulgence. That the issue is an old one does not lessen its chances of success today—rather the contrary.

Requires Time to Bring to Maturity.

Like woman suffrage, it requires long periods to bring it to maturity; its supporters gradually arrive at mutual self-consciousness and realize their power, then the hour strikes, opposition crumbles, and the thing is done. It may well be that the hour is much nearer than most of us are apt to suppose.

Drunkenness [illegible] thing not dependent upon the drinking of liquor alone; the past century has been full of intoxication in many [illegible] which had nothing to do [illegible] ore has been drunk with the wine of knowledge, nations, [illegible] for commercial and [illegible] power, [illegible] for wealth and dominion, [illegible] end in a hangover [illegible] the age has been intemperate.

Men have allowed their reason to be [illegible] the instigation of some darling project [illegible] and have become as truly intoxicated as the loafer in the saloon. It is no wonder that the latter should appear as an image in the sensual sphere of man of what is going on in his [illegible] All these are out of climb and irrational [illegible] impressions that I brought away from my interview with the Prohibition candidate. I let me say [illegible] that [illegible] no wild-eyed enthusiast, no high-brow, no transcendental [illegible], no mystic or [illegible] He [illegible] and of [illegible] what [illegible] with all his heart and mind and soul, and makes his hearer feel this ardent sincerity in [illegible].

In war, as Napoleon said, success always attends upon the largest battalions; but in such wars as this that Mr. Shaw carries the largest battalions are not those which include the largest accretion of flesh and blood, but those in which the spirit of truth and good preponderates.

I left him setting forth upon the new day a campaign with as much energy and confidence as if he were fresh to work and had the enemy on the run. The enemy is at all events likely to know that they have been in a fight before he is through with them.

CANVASS STATE TO AID JEWISH VICTIMS OF WAR

Report from Petrograd Recites Sufferings of Two Million Jews in Poland.

A State-wide house-to-house canvass to raise funds for Jewish victims in the European war zone will be launched up-state today by several hundred men and women comprising one vast members-to-team of the Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, working in co-operative with the American Jewish Relief Committee.

The Jewish committee of Petrograd for the relief of war sufferers has forwarded to the New England branch of the American Jewish War Relief Committee, of which Louis D. Brandeis is chairman a report covering the awful conditions among the Jews in Russian-Poland and Galicia.

To make the fight of Jewish relief more prominent, a mass meeting will be held at the most central point in the Jewish district of Boston tonight.

The appeal from Petrograd is as follows:

According to the statistics collected by the General Jewish Committee in London and Amsterdam, there are at least two hundred thousand Jewish families, or one million, seven hundred thousand souls, who have suffered from the war.

1,500,000 DESTITUTE.

About three million Jews, or one-seventh of the entire population of Russia, are destitute. Out of this three million, at least half are in the direst need. In a number of the fortunate victims we have to add the population of the Provinces of Kovno and Grodno in the northwestern part of the Pale, the Jews of Bessarabia in Polonia and Volynia in the southern and southwestern regions. These Provinces number now with Germany and Austria have a Jewish population of at least eight people. Thus the total number of Jews that have been driven from their homes is offered from the conditions of warfare equals over two million people, representing over a fifth of the total Jewish population of Russia.

Besides there are hundreds of thousands of destitute Jews in hiding (refugees) in Russia proper, without looking for bread or relief from this country.

To the utter ruin of their material welfare there is added the unspeakable sufferings that the population of the war zone has to endure in the most favorable of cases, the inhabitants of the border places escape from the fire only by taking refuge in the inner parts of the country, while a large proportion of these unfortunate Jewish families have remained in the ruined places, facing the phantoms of starvation and diseases that gather a rich harvest among them.

RETURN TO RUINED HOMES.

"Such is the devotion and love of the Jews to their native places, that, very prone to stay in the devastated towns. If they are permitted to do so. And those who have fled from their homes take the first opportunity of returning, heedless of the terrible disasters lying in store for them. In the village of Kosilliy, District Rusek, Province Kielce, we delegate found the place razed by battle shells. The population—mostly Jews—found over three months had been huddled together in cellars. They were not able to leave their shelter in daytime as no food we able be cooked, no fire lighted at night, as were the stringent orders from military quarters. A humane military chief permitted the mio crawl out of their dimey holes by night and feed on of the soldiers' rubbish. But soon another chief took his place and the unfortunate Jews were left to starve in their cellars. Those that succumbed were buried in holes that the survivors dig for them in the very same cellars.

The officers of the People's Relief Committee are: Dr. L. Silver, chairman, A. M. Schmidt, vice-chairman, L. E. Kirstein treasurer, J. Jayvers, financial secretary, and P. Potash secretary of correspondence. The office is located at No. 161 Devonshire street, with Miss Hattie L. Kopf in charge.

"OO-y! My Corn-n!" H-m, Use "Gets-It"

Then You'll Have No Corns to Bump! Your Corns Will Come "Clean Off," Quick!

"Gets It" on Corns at Once. There's nothing to it. Put a few drops on right corn—that corn, no pain, no soreness—and it never hurts, the true finger of it makes some sore. If you have something else for corns—a much more powerful remedy—call it by and throw it away. Then apply "Gets-It" and right off with it, your corns will wrinkle up and shrivel and dry right up and come off. Don't pare them and make them sore and bleed and get infected. Don't suffer. "Gets-It" is sold in Boston by Riker-Jaynes stores.—Advertisement.

SUFFRAGISTS ON PARADE AT SPRINGFIELD

Neighboring Cities and Towns Join in Demonstration in Behalf of Votes.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 23.—Springfield and its suffrage parade this afternoon was a success and a surprise to many. If Springfield and its neighboring cities and towns turned out to see the parade, one of the women's suffrage processions waving pennants and all sort of other suffrage stuff, they were treated with a surprise processing and the natural concern.

In the parade were delegations from Chicopee, West Springfield, Holyoke, Easthampton and Northfield from Worcester county. Miss Virginia Talbot as Victory led the parade, and there were also in it Mrs. Harry M. Phillips as the grand marshal. One of the numerous floats was a big suffrage map brought here from Boston on a motor truck.

The men's division was headed by Herbert Myrick.

Mt. Holyoke College girls, clad in caps and gowns, formed a quiet attractive section and were cheered all along the line.

The parade started at Memorial square and finished at the Hampden county courthouse. It was reviewed in front of the municipal group by Mayor Stacy and the City Council members.

Following the parade a mass meeting was held in Court square, where the speakers were Miss Helen Todd of California, Mrs. Gertrude Foster Brown of Boston, Mrs. Theresa Crowley of Boston and George H. Vrenan.

Miss Dahlgren Plans to Appeal to Court

LEE, Oct. 23.—Miss Katherine Dahlgren of Lenox, whose license to drive an automobile has been suspended by the Massachusetts Highway Commission as a result of her plans for a head-on race in New Berkshire, conferred today with her attorney, Judge Milton H. Warner of Pittsfield, relative to her instructions of appearing in the courts for a reinstatement of her license as amended to her counsel. James A. Sinnan a member of the commission, who was to be at the conference, did not appear.

18 Springfield Teamsters Strike

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 23.—A strike was declared today by the eighteen teamsters in the employ of the local branch of the American Express Company. Mrs. Frederick Bennett, a statement of nine teamsters who were recently discharged after they had joined the Teamsters Union, and extra pay for overtime work.

FLORENCE MARTIN IN TITLE ROLE OF "PEG O' MY HEART"

LICENSE LAWS NOT OBEYED, SO MINISTER SAYS

Rev. Charles E. Davis of South Boston Is Fighting for Shaw's Election.

REV. C. E. DAVIS, WHO IS CAMPAIGNING FOR PROHIBITION

Yours for shaw's election is the slogan of Rev. Charles E. Davis, the energetic minister of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Broadway, South Boston.

Mr. Davis is bending every effort among his parishioners to secure a Shaw vote on November 2. He is very much in earnest and already has won many to the Shaw standard.

In an appeal to the rue shore of big liberal vote for Judge Fred Shaw, Mr. Davis recently said:

"The most question overlooked all other questions in the public mind. Financially it surpasses any question which has engaged our thought for several generations. As a moral question it easily takes precedence of all others.

CONSTANT MENACE.

"There is one further consideration which has not been brought forward to any great extent for our thought and action. It is this. The saloon and the allied are a constant menace to our Republic because they persistently defy the law of the land. It is often said that prohibition laws cannot be enforced. If the prohibition laws were violated one-tenth as much as our local option license laws are we might be troubled.

"The saloons not only violate the law concerning selling to minors, but they solicit drinking, the bowl into the saloon and malicious attempt to create in others an appetite so as to perpetuate business. The enforcement of the hotel provisions of the license is a veritable farce. The prohibition feature of this law which strictly forbids the sale to drunkards is ignored forever where and all the time. The restrictions as to sales out of saloon hours are not only ignored, but everybody expects these constant violations.

"In a word the license law is not enforced; no one expects it to be obeyed and those of us who vote yes do so knowing that practical anarchy will prevail. For a generation and more this anarchism has prevailed. The present tidal wave of prohibition is the answer that our outraged American citizenship is making to this law-defying saloon system.

A SLOGAN OF THE TIME.

"The saloon will not obey the law, hence it shall be destroyed, is the slogan of the time. The appeal has been made to the dominant parties of our state to take a square stand for decency and respect to law. The Democratic and Republican have given every man and woman the American throw-down. We resent this with all the power of our love for country. The Boston daily editorially declares that for us to resent this arrogant and law-defying spirit must bring down on our heads the wrath of the public and the church.

"Not in the letter but the spirit." The saloon cuts us right and left in our work for humanity. The viper raises its head and shows defiance to decency and law. The dominant parties absolutely refuse to say one word in opposition to this wanton desecration of trade institutions, for the anarchist can be a patriot and at the same time flaunt the black flag, and now that we offer a protest and ask our people to vote for the only party which stands for temperance, decency, the church and the home, we are unjustly told that we are digging our own graves.

"No we need anything more. Are any of us to be whipped into line by the political party lash? Surely we live in strenuous times. Come on, brother ministers, the challenge of all perdition is thrown in our faces. Come on, let us accept the challenge. It is a fight to the death three welcome the fight.

"Let every man calling himself a patriotic citizen and a Christian vote for William Shaw for governor and forever spurn the lukewarm parties whose indifference to this great issue is the crying evil of our day and generation."

NO NEED TO WORRY

About being able to pay for a home in the suburbs. Lots of offers with easy terms attached are listed in the "Real Estate" columns of the Boston American.

New England Women's Favorite Recipes

New England women are reputed far and wide to be the best cooks in the world.

And they are invited to share their knowledge with others in the columns of the Boston Sunday AMERICAN.

Every New England housewife has some particular choice recipe for making a pudding or a preserve or a concoction of some variety or other.

Why not let others know how to make these things and thereby spread the art of good cooking.

Send your recipes to the Home Page Editor, Boston Sunday AMERICAN, No. 80 Summer street, Boston.

Old Fashioned New England Doughnuts—One cupful warm water, 1 compressed yeast-cake, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 cupful light brown sugar, ½ cupful butter, 2 eggs, 1 cupful milk, about 2 cupfuls flour, ½ teaspoonful nutmeg if desired.

At noon dissolve yeast in the water add salt and a cupful and a half of flour to make a batter. At supper time cream together the butter and sugar, add the beaten eggs, combine with the milk, and add to the sponge in the bed add enough flour so that it can be easily kneaded, about five and a half cupfuls, and set in a warm place over night. In the morning knead thoroughly let rise again, cut down, divide the dough in thirds for more easy manipulation, and roll to one half inch thickness. Shape with a doughnut cutter. Let the doughnuts on a slightly-floured board and rise till double in bulk. Fry in deep fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread in two minutes, and roll in sifted powdered sugar. This makes three dozen doughnuts.

ALICE D. MORFORD.

Hamilton Cake—Half cupful cold coffee, 1 cupful bacon-fat, ½ cupful sugar, ½ cupful molasses, 1 cupful bread-flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1¼ teaspoonfuls cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful clove, ½ teaspoonful nutmeg.

Cream together bacon-fat and sugar, add the molasses with the soda dissolved in it, at the flour mixed with the salt and spices, alternately with the coffee. Bake in a loaf in a moderate oven about forty-five minutes. A half-cupful each of raisins and currants may be added with the flour if desired. Burned bacon-fat should not be used for this cake.

MRS. PAUL R. UTT.

Every-day Lemon-Rice Pudding—½ cupful rice, 1 cupful hot water, ¾ teaspoonful salt, 2 cupfuls milk, 4 cups ½ lemon, 1 tablespoonful powdered sugar, ½ cupful granulated sugar.

Add salt to the water and cook rice in it till the water is absorbed. Add the milk and cook in a double boiler till the rice is done. Beat together the egg-yolks, sugar and grated lemon rind, stir into the rice and cook two minutes. Pour into a buttered baking dish, pile on a meringue made of the egg whites, powdered sugar and lemon juice. Brown in oven.

MRS. E. M. HOWARD.

Rub sweet and sour milk together and strain through cheese cloth. Reserve a tablespoonful of the skimmilk but all the rest of these together with the other ingredients to the curd, and pour into a pats; put a thick layer of butter on the pastry. Sprinkle the top with the reserved chopped almonds and bake in a moderate oven 1 hour to the cake about twenty-five minutes. Three tablespoonfuls of cottage cheese may be substituted for the milk.

DESNAMINE CHAPMAN

Raisins from the 2 cupfuls milk, ¾ cupful granulated sugar, ¾ cupful corn starch, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 egg, vanilla. Soak the raisins 1 tablespoonful fine powdered sugar, scald the milk and add it little by little to the corn starch, and salt well, and when cooked and thick add a little and stir in one whole egg and the yolk of another slightly beaten together. Flavor with a half teaspoonful of vanilla and pour into a pie-plate lined with paste. The oven should be hot at first then moderate. Make a meringue of the whites, beaten stiff, the tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla and bake ten minutes in a slow oven.

MRS. GEO. W. PRICE.

Apricot Sauce—2 cupfuls flour 1-3 cupful sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder 1 tablespoonful allspice, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 egg, 2 cupfuls milk, 4 tablespoonfuls butter melted, ¾ cupful dried apricots, 1 cupful dried prunes, 1 cupful sugar, 1 cupful water, 1 tablespoonful butter, 1 tablespoonful flour, 1 teaspoonful vanilla.

Sift the flour, sugar, baking powder, allspice and salt together, add the egg well beaten, the milk and the melted butter. Stir well and bake in gem pans. Cook the apricots and prunes together with the sugar and water until soft, remove the stones and add the butter and flour rubbed together, and the vanilla. Serve the sauce hot over the cakes.

MARIAN PARSONS.

Cheese and Pear Salad—¼ cupfuls grated American cheese mayonnaise, lettuce, 6 halves canned pears.

Arrange pears individually in nests of lettuce leaves. Fill the hollows of the pears with the grated cheese and top with mayonnaise. Fresh pears can be used if they are very ripe. In this case sprinkle them with lemon juice and a tiny bit of sugar, cover and let stand fifteen minutes before using.

LILLA C. ALLEYN.

Bread-Bran Muffins—2¼ cupfuls bran, 1 cupful dried, ground bread-crumbs, ¾ cupful bread-flour, 2¼ tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 egg, 2 cupfuls milk, 4 tablespoonfuls baking powder.

Mix together dry ingredients beat egg add milk, or half of milk and water and stir into first mixture. Bake about twenty-five minutes in well-oiled gem-pans. This will make eighteen muffins.

MRS. M. S. LIDDELL.

Hot-Green-Pepper Sandwiches—Six large green peppers, 6 medium-sized tomatoes, ½ cupful sliced onion, salt and pepper to taste, 3 tablespoonfuls olive-oil butter or bacon drippings, fresh buns, or white or entire wheat bread.

Cook the sliced onions for five minutes in the oil butter or bacon drippings. Remove seeds and stems from peppers, peel the tomatoes, chop coarsely together and add to the onion and oil (or its substitute), and cook till the juice is evaporated, about forty-five minutes. Season to taste with salt and pepper and serve hot as sandwiches made of the desired bread. To make sandwiches very substantial insert two slices of cooked bacon or a slice of cooked ham in each sandwich.

MRS. W. D. SPALDING.

Cheese Cake—One cupful sweet milk, 1 cupful sour milk, 1 cupful sugar, 4 egg-yolks, ¼ cupful butter melted, 1 cupful almonds, pared and rind one lemon, ¾ teaspoonful salt.

Roll sweet and sour milk together and strain through cheese cloth. Reserve a tablespoonful of the skimmilk but all the rest of these together with the other ingredients to the curd, and pour into a pats; put a thick layer of butter on the pastry. Sprinkle the top with the reserved chopped almonds and bake in a moderate oven 1 hour to the cake about twenty-five minutes. Three tablespoonfuls of cottage cheese may be substituted for the milk.

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No Mail Orders Filled on Lots Below — Hundreds of Bargain Lots Daily

DOLLARS are saved for you in this store where folks try on their new shoes themselves—carry home their packages—pay cash—purchase without alterations—and then save indirectly because they cannot return goods after 48 hours—Think it over! Investigate MONDAY early!

Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT

WE ask you to judge the values of the 20 lots below considering that every lot in this unique store must have a FIRST price low enough to sell it quickly or we lose 25% after 12 selling days, 50% after 18 selling days, 75% after 24 selling days, given away after 30 selling days.

Striking Examples of the Kind of Bargains Here Daily

See other pages for many more examples and there are hundreds not advertised at all

Women's and Misses' Winter **Dresses**

—Typical Savings!

French Serges $5.50

Velveteens $6.75

Serge—Silks $7.50

New Waists $1.59—$2—$3—$3.95

Plaid Silk Waists with convertible collar and self-covered buttons at $1.59

Georgette Crepe Waists in many fresh styles, plain or embroidered at $2.00

Novelty Crepe de Chine Waists, some with vest of check, some with collar of lace, others with jabot of lace, at $2.98

Fancy Net Waists with ribbon sleeves and collar, also Georgette de luxe, with vestee and tie, at $3.95

Corduroy, Zibeline, Novelty. All New **Coats**

Corduroys $5

Just 100 Coats $8.75

High Grade Coats $10.75

"Seconds" of Women's Dresses ★30c

for house wear, chambrays, percales, some have white collars, slight seconds, but if you can find the hurts

Wide Variety of Untrimmed Velvet Hats 59c

Remember, the lot is

Just 579 Children's Dresses ★19c

—apron style, —all imported linenes, —percales, —gala—teas, —duck —nine styles

Just 51 Men's Serge Skirts ★$2.75

—All wool —Women's and misses' sizes —Black or navy, —Large novelty pockets —Belt, button trimmings

Just 97 "La Vogue" Suits ★$7.50

—National advertised New Mixtures, Many fur trimmed, Button high models, Right-to-the-minutes Misses' 35 to 50

Just 216 Real Leather Hand Bags 69c

—part of the assortment of a well-known maker of a big leather or fabric lined purse and mirror

50 Children's Coats $1.69

—Zibelines —black or navy —Plush belts, collars and cuffs, —full lined —buttons high to neck, sizes 2 to 6

Organdy Sets 19c

—Organdy collar and cuff sets with corded edge. Hundreds ready Monday at 8:30 A. M.

Boys' CORDUROY Tommy Tucker Suits ★$1.25

of excellent corduroy, —button to neck, —contrasting collars, —straight pants, several shades, sizes 3 to 8 years

"Seconds" of Ideal Corset Waists 35c

—maternity and corset waists —variety of styles —broken sizes small lot only

Stars Mean That the Lots Are Small and Will Probably Sell Before 10 O'Clock—Come Early Monday!

USED CARS AND ACCESSORIES
Motorcycles—Horses and Carriages—Musical Instruments and Agents Wanted.
Listed in This Section

Real Estate and Want Ads Section

Boston American

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915.

APARTMENT ADVERTISING
Real Estate and Farm Ads in This Section. Also Houses To Let, Furnished Rooms, Business Opportunities, Agents Wanted and Help Ads.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S REAL ESTATE MART

Trading Moderate, with Occasional Bursts of Great Activity.

MORTGAGE MARKET ACTIVE

By H. H. SAMPLE,
Real Estate Editor, Boston American.

Moderate trading proved the rule in the real estate market last week punctuated by occasional spurts of exceptionally brisk trading.

The outstanding features of the week, were the sale of an important downtown parcel, several tracts of land for improvement, and the large number and value of mortgages placed.

The downtown parcel is located at Nos. 84 to 90 North Market street, running through to North street. It is assessed for $338,000. Gertrude M. Cobb sells to Fred W. McCarter.

Vacant land on Columbia and Russell streets, in the Coolidge corner section of Brookline, was purchased by the Old Colony Realty Association, Inc., from the Coolidge estate. There are approximately 136,000 square feet of land. The assessing will at once start the construction of modern single and two-family houses, the agency to sell of which, with the land etc., involve over $150,000.

A summary of the more important of the week's transfers follows:

BACK BAY.

MARLBORO STREET, No. 4, Murray Howe et al. to Fred W. McCarter, dwelling and lot; $12,000.

BROOKLINE.

SAYLES ROAD, No. 145, Dr. Malcolm Seymour et al. to Adolphus Peter Hunt, dwelling and lot; $12,000.

WASHINGTON STREET, No. 863, Joseph Robinette to the Old Colony Realty Association, land; $14,000.

BRIGHTON.

CLINTON AVENUE, No. 7, Mary E. Hall et al. to Mary E. Hall, dwelling and lot; $5,000.

CAMBRIDGE.

CITY PROPER.

BRIGHTON STREET, No. 1, Edward H. Bigelow et al. to Edward H. Bigelow et al., land; $10,000.

DORCHESTER.

NORTH MARKET STREET, Nos. 84 to 90, Gertrude M. Cobb to Fred W. McCarter, land; $338,000.

SOUTH BOSTON.

WEST BROADWAY, No. 356, George P. Dexter et al. to Charleston et al., five-frame tenement and apartment houses and 12,185 square feet of land; total valuation, $30,000.

THIRD STREET, No. 120, Johanna Sullivan et al. to Mary A. Sullivan et al., land; $2,000.

SOUTH END.

WASHINGTON STREET, No. 64, Charles E. Cobb et al. to Mary A. Cobb et al., land; $22,000.

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EAST BOSTON.

WORCESTER STREET, No. 4, Wm. Wallace et al. to Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital et al., land; $2,500.

LYDIA STREET, Vacant, Thomas Mullen et al. to Mary A. Mullen et al., land; $1,000.

BENNINGTON STREET, No. 48, Mary A. Mullen et al. to Mary A. Mullen et al., land; $1,000.

BENNINGTON STREET, No. 48, Mary A. Mullen et al. to Mary A. Mullen et al., land; $1,000.

WEST END.

Selling Price Not Stated.

BOYLSTON PLACE, No. 1, Mary A. Mullen et al. to Mary A. Mullen et al., land; $1,000.

WEST ROXBURY.

SOUTH STREET, No. 191, Mary A. Mullen et al. to Mary A. Mullen et al., land; $1,000.

CARVER ROAD, No. 88, H. L. Yates to George Mullen et al., land; $1,000.

NEWTON.

CARVER ROAD, No. 88, H. L. Yates to George Mullen et al., land; $1,000.

WAKEFIELD.

SEEKING AN APARTMENT?
Then be sure to look over the "Want Ad" columns of the Boston American today. The choicest vacancies are always to be found there. Turn to these ads now.

Mass Meeting in Dorchester to Boom District

Dorchester affairs will be discussed and its interests forwarded if a mass meeting which is to be held tomorrow evening in Bloomfield Hall, Geneva avenue, under the auspices of the Dorchester Board of Trade.

Prominent men in local and State affairs, including Governor Walsh, Samuel W. McCall, Nelson Clark and William B. Shaw, candidates for Governor; Mayor James M. Curley, Congressman James A. Gallivan and the local candidates for the Senate and House have been invited.

Among some of the improvements which will be discussed are police protection, extension of the tunnel from Andrew square to Dorchester, the proposed highway bridge across Dorchester Bay, streets, sidewalks and improvements for Savin Hill and Tenean beaches.

Building All Over Country Shows Gains

Building the country over during the month of September showed an opposite increase.

In 106 cities permits were taken out for the construction of 22,423 buildings, involving an estimated cost of $45,980,888, as compared with 19,446 buildings at an aggregate cost of $47,382,902 for the same month a year ago according to the construction News. This is a gain for the month of 2,993 buildings and $13,406,987, or 29 per cent. It is the most significant report since the beginning of the war.

Chicago showed the greatest building activity for the month, with $8,563,600, while Boston was second with $5,432,000 slightly ahead of New York.

Gain in New England Building Operations

The total value of contracts awarded to October 20 for New England building operations amounts to $141,914,000, according to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company. This is a gain of more than $4,000,000 over the building operations for last year. The following is a comparison of New England building operations for the last ten years:

1915	$141,914,000
1914	137,912,000
1913	147,227,000
1912	144,811,000
1911	129,729,000
1910	135,511,000
1909	125,000,000
1908	111,517,000
1907	160,432,000

CONVEY HOLBROOK FARM.

C. A. Dunsmore has conveyed to E. P. Moore of Walpole title to the estate in Lynnfield street, Holbrook, containing half an acre of land, a five-room house, stable and poultry house. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

SALES OF LOTS IN SUBURBAN TRACTS CONTINUE BRISK

Balmy Weather Brings Out Many Buyers to Sub-Division Property.

Land developers report sustained activity in sub-division property. While the rain proved something of a handicap last week, it was more than neutralized by the balmy weather.

If the Indian Summer continues well into December, as now seems likely, sellers figure that business will continue brisk further into Fall than the usual. They base these optimistic calculations on the tendency, which has been more and more clearly evidenced of late, for the public to buy suburban lots for home or investment, and on the unusually choice quality of sub-division offerings.

John Hinston of the Old South building announces a considerable number of sales on his properties at Village Farms, Burlington, Readville Gardens and Garden Acres, Burlington. The offer of a free Summer home did much to stimulate business at the Village Farms property, according to Mr. Hinston. During the course of the week some fifteen lots were sold.

At Readville Gardens Mr. Hinston reports great building activity. Over sixty houses have been built within the year, and a number are now in process of construction. All told, Mr. Hinston has sold some 2,000 lots on the property. Sales this week include lots 1,556 and 1,554, on Frenne road; lots 218, 219 and 220, on Savage street and Durham road; lots 241 and 244, on Altoona road, and lots 882 and 883, on Greenaboro road.

During the course of the week nine lots were sold on the big tract of land recently opened in Wollaston by the Wollaston Land Company. The Edward T. Harrington Company are selling agents. The sales include Nos. 18 to 30, containing 41,354 square feet, to James H. Broughton and Horace W. Richmond, the lot at the northeast corner of North Central avenue and Brook street to Louise E. Henault; the lot at the corner of Belmont and Brook streets to Louis John, lot on Belmont street to Caroline Marshall and the lot on North Central avenue to Ernest Harvey.

G. A. McCormack, the Medford developer, reports the sale of nineteen lots on his various tracts in Medford. Among the lots sold are Nos. 35 and 41 on Gaston street; 246, 251, 255 and 258 on Haines street; 152, 153 and 161 on Irving street; 5 to 9 on Rand street; 8 on Chandler street; 134, 134 and 134 on Saunders street; 101 on Long street and 105 on Greenhalge street.

Charles P. Stockwell of the Old South building reports continued activity on his various tracts. The following sales are reported, Lots 62 to 66, Blanche avenue, to H. R. Fell; lots 67 to 69, Blanche avenue, to Roy P. Jones; lots 196 to 201, Dunbar road, to C. E. MacGowan, lots 217 to 221, Linden avenue, to L. A. Brownell, lots 573 to 575, Wales avenue, to M. F. Cronin, lots 274 to 276, Wales avenue, to Patrick Cronin, and lots 319 and 320, Forest street, to Olaf Olsen. Mr. Stockwell has also sold a number of lots on his tract at Peach Orchard Heights, on Peach Orchard road, Burlington.

Trade Somerville and Brookline Estates

A trade in which a Somerville and a Brookline estate figure is announced by Henry W. Savage, Inc., Elisabeth L. Grant gives title to No. 136 School street, Brookline, to G. C. F. Heinsman, who transfers to Elisabeth L. Grant the property at No. 21 Kilsyth road, Highland Park, Somerville. Recently containing a large hall with banquet hall and anterooms on the first floor and ten rooms above. The total assessment is $14,315, of which the lot, containing 6,000 square feet, bears $3,300. The Brookline property is assessed on $15,000, of which $2,700 is on the land.

WALPOLE FARM SOLD.

Henry W Savage, Inc., have sold for Harry L. Howard the property situated on Maple street, Walpole, consisting of forty acres of land, a bungalow and three new poultry houses. The purchaser was John M. Cowan, who is to make extensive improvement and occupy.

HOW MUCH OUGHT ONE ALLOW FOR BUILDING HOUSE

Interesting Question Put by Reader to American's Free Information Bureau.

Address all questions to the Real Estate Information Bureau, Boston AMERICAN. Questions should be plainly written on only one side of the paper. The full name and address of the inquirer must appear, or the question will be disregarded. Place on the inquiry a letter and number under which look for reply. While using every endeavor to be accurate, the AMERICAN does not guarantee any will be held responsible for the accuracy of its replies. Where reality outside the State is involved, answers may be subject to delay of one or two weeks.

No. 162—How much one ought to pay for a house would depend on a number of variable factors, but in a general way you can determine roughly how much you ought to pay by the rent you are now paying. One way to calculate the cost is to multiply the annual rental you are now paying by ten, ten per cent. being a fair estimate of the profit your landlord makes on your rent.

Thus, if you are now paying $30 a month rent, or $360 a year, your home should cost ten times the latter amount, or $3,600. If the rent is $40 a month the home comes to $4,800. If the rent is $45 the home should cost $5,400, and so on.

The estimate given above is, of course, rather rough. If you have laid by a considerable sum of money and the source of your income is steady, an additional ten per cent might be justified.

L. M.—According to the by-laws you are clearly entitled to a share of the profits resulting from the sale of the land. So long as the Finance Commission took possession before your examination, it is of no consequence when the price is determined. The member, however, must, of course, pay his share of insurance, water rates and other expenses. You can, however, bring suit to recover your share of the profits.

K. T.—You should take the following steps before closing the deal for the farm.

1. Have the title examined by a competent attorney, and make sure that it is without flaw.

2. It would be advisable for you to have the land surveyed to make sure the boundaries are as indicated in the deed. While this precaution is not always necessary, in the present instance it may prevent expensive boundary litigation.

3. You may have samples of the soil tested without charge by the New Hampshire State College at Durham.

K. 20—You paid a reasonable price for the land. It is situated in a locality which in the course of a couple of years should show considerable development. At present the bulk of the development is in the Allston section, but the trend of building is towards the section in which your lot is located. The Boylston street subway and Public Garden church bulk in the locality should help the growth of the section.

Build Summer Home for Alvan T. Fuller

Work is under way on a large frame and brick house of colonial design to be erected for Alvan T. Fuller at Ocean avenue, Little Boar's Head, N. H. The dwelling, which will be for summer occupancy, was designed by Robert Coit. The house will be erected on land that Mr. Fuller bought a year ago. It will be constructed on irregular lines, in order that every room may have an unobstructed view of the ocean.

REPORT BRIGHTON SALE.

Elisabeth L. Condry has sold to Alice Alpher the two-family house at Nos. 10-12 Glenmont road, Brighton. The lot contains 4,160 feet. The total assessment is $6,900. John J. Russell was the broker.

BUYS HINGHAM ESTATE.

F. C. Bohrer is the purchaser of the Stoddard estate in the State road, Hingham, consisting of a six-room bungalow and two acres of land. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

Apartment Builders Active in Fenway

Simplicity Marks New Structures

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES IN FENWAY AND ALLSTON DISTRICTS

At the top is shown the structure at Nos 16 to 12 Queensberry street, Fenway. Below (left to right) are the apartment houses at Nos. 16 to 46 Peterboro street, Fenway, and Nos. 5 to 15 Idlewild street, Allston.

AUTOS QUICKEN SALE OF FARMS

Many Women Join in Move Back to the Farms of New England.

Continued demand for farms, both large and small, is still in evidence, according to Albert W. Gurney of the office of A. H. Waitt, No. 45 Milk street.

"The main reason for this," says Mr. Gurney, "is that the harvest time generally tells the value of the production of the soil on a farm. The farmer being off, the bare facts are brought strongly to the buyer's notice. Then again the condition of buildings can be better noted, and more time is to be had during the cool Autumn days for the examination of properties.

"The day when people will be satisfied with living in a supposed to be flat of five to eight rooms is drawing to a close very fast. Automobiles and better electric car service are solving the question of back to the country.

"It may seem strange but many now buy a farm twenty-five miles from Boston and still arrive at their business in more comfort and just as quickly as if they were living in one of our suburbs.

"The enormous increase in farm land values, and the great advance in food prices, is having its effect. The only solution of lowering the food prices is to get a greater number of people back to tilling the soil, and thus create an abundant supply, not only for the growers' consumption, but for those who will depend on the markets for their supply.

"Women are going into farming. They are buying many small places and achieving such success that it is having a far reaching effect. The feeling that if the women can do this, they surely can succeed.

"The outlook for the sale of farms and country estates was never so bright, and it will continue to increase as railroad and automobile facilities increase."

SELL BRIGHTON HOUSE.

The property at Nos. 6-8 Hemenway avenue, Brighton, consisting of a frame two-family house and 6,580 square feet of land, has been sold by Mary A. Riley to Archibald and Elizabeth Harrison. It is assessed for $6,100. The broker was John J. Russell.

BUYS EVERETT PARCEL.

Everett Marks has taken title to the estate at No. 41 Chestnut street, Everett, comprising a frame dwelling and 3,250 square feet of land. The grantor was John Holmes. The Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

Structures Recently Erected Less Ornate and Show Greater Care in Design of Interior.

While Allston and Brookline still lead in the number of apartment house builders, operations of this kind in the Back Bay and the Fenway have showed a marked tendency to increase.

Two big eight-story structures in the Back Bay aggregating in value over a million dollars, and several apartment blocks recently completed in the Fenway, indicate that this section is not being neglected by apartment house builders.

The new crop of apartment houses show several significant changes from buildings of this type erected in preceding years. Greater simplicity of exterior and more attention to detail and arrangement of interiors sum up the new tendency.

In previous years it was customary for builders to erect structures with showy exteriors designed to catch the eye. And correspondingly less attention was paid to the interior construction. While the newer buildings are less ornate, the structures built, rather than base in artistic effect.

Another marked tendency is the decrease of height of structures and the observance of greater precautions towards the removal of the fire hazard. A majority of the new buildings are three stories in height, with a sprinkling of four-story apartment houses.

NEW FOUR-STORY BUILDING.

The above pictures show structures recently completed. At the top is pictured the block erected at Nos. 16 to 12 Queensberry street by B. Levine & Brother. The structure is built of tapestry brick, trimmed with terra cotta. There are sixty-four suites of one, two and three rooms, reception hall and bath. The building, which is of the colonial type of architecture, was designed by George Nelson Jacobs. Suites are finished in oak and mahogany.

An adjoining block of buildings, to [illegible] erected to 46 Queensberry street, is to be erected similar in design and interior arrangement. The work on the new structure is about [illegible] and it will contain thirty-[illegible] apartments. Operations [illegible] additional suites ready for Spring occupancy.

Below at the left is the four-story brick structure on [illegible] by Coleman & Gilbert at Nos. 40-46 Peterboro street, Fenway, from plans by Architect Jones. There are sixty-four suites handsomely finished.

At the right is the structure at Nos. 5-15 Idlewild street, Allston. Suites contain one to three rooms, kitchenette and bath. The building is provided with automatic elevators. Carl Bullock of the New Scollay building is the owner.

Planning Boards to Confer at State House

A conference of city and town planning boards, representing the forty-five municipalities that have organized such boards under the statute, will be held in the east wing of the State House on Friday, November 5. The conference will be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission.

In connection with the conference, the Metropolitan Coast Artillery will present an exhibition of city planning, which will continue for eight days. It is hoped that the exhibition will stimulate public interest in the cities and towns will enter the movement.

LITTLETON FARM SOLD.

The sale is reported of the Gordon-Leland farm in Littleton on the road [illegible] from Ayer to Littleton, comprising fifty-four acres of land [illegible] on old colonial [illegible] several outbuildings. The grantor was Gordon and Leland [illegible] the grantee, the late James H. Packard.

TELLS OF PLAN FOR HOUSES OF LOW COST

Architect Kilham Explains That Low-Cost Houses Should Include Only Fundamentals.

COMPACTNESS IS ESSENTIAL

By WALTER H. KILHAM, Architect.

Generally the designer of low-cost habitations finds himself on a dilemma between the ever increasing demand of the laborer for comforts for convenience and comforts and the ever increasing cost of building construction. No matter how much it is the ideal of everything up the demand of the tenant for larger rooms more plumbing and other equipment keeps more than abreast of it.

Hence, if we really want to provide houses for the class we must include in the plans only the fundamentals, while all the above may be added to the house a sunny and cheerful exposure, a reasonable amount of yard space and a floor plan which sets the occupant [illegible] per cent. utility, in other words, free from dark or unusable rooms. If we can approach the problem from this standpoint, it is not impossible, given a reasonable land value, to promise the working man a home in a comfortable and substantial semi-detached house, standing on its own plot of ground, with sunlight around three sides.

The question then arises as to what constitute "fundamentals." I should say light and air, hot and cold water facilities for a bath, refrigerator space and as many bed rooms as possible. I should not so close furnaces, piazzas, [illegible] parlor, separate from the kitchen, nor set wash bowls.

ALLOW FOR TENANT'S REPAIRS.

It seems to me that a good fundamental proposition in starting a housing project is to have it so designed as to make it possible for a tenant of ordinary industry to easily acquire ownership of a house and among this class of people there exists a strong desire to own a building in which one or two tenements can be rented to others, so that the owner is enabled to pay his own housing expense down to a very low figure. This depends on the part of the tenants to partly responsible for the "dog-tired" evil which has ruined so many attempts in Boston, and it is highly desirable to provide a better means of meeting this demand. If the building contains cheaper tenements it is naturally too expensive a proposition for the home owner, but a double house of two tenements offers a type of home not impossible of acquiring by the worker of moderate means, while at the same time it provides an income producing investment.

In our settlement of "Woodbourne" inside the city limits of Boston we designed and built brick low-cost houses strictly, including the pictures, in blocks of six and in all cases we followed that the double semi-detached houses were the first ones to sell and frequently it is that to rent, so that the superintendent of the property unqualifiedly recommends this type for future construction.

In the arrangement of the plan consideration is the plumbing layout. The plumbing must be reduced to the shortest possible length and the bath room ought to be either adjacent to or directly over the kitchen so as to get the benefit of the heat for the hot water. As no furnace is supposed for the house the chimney may well be disposed so as to [illegible] by the side of the bath room and in fact the hot water tank may often be placed there. The double possibility of half the house passing up a [illegible] ownership the plumbing systems should be kept separate, otherwise money may be saved by running the soil and waste stack banks should be 33 inches from the floor and supported by brackets instead of legs.

ALLOW REFRIGERATOR SPACE.

Space for the refrigerator adjoining the back door should always be provided, with a proper drain, so as to avoid the waste of ice caused by keeping the refrigerator and space for the omnipresent baby carriage and if it is possible, should for the minimum rental this may not always be feasible, the front hall should lead directly from the front door rather than from the living room. In every case the doors to bedrooms keep the front doors of the two houses separate.

The kitchen must have accommodations for the storage stock of groceries to be kept on hand, either in a pantry closet of a small room for some sort, and should have painted walls laundry tubs may be provided in connection with the bath room. The walls are painted in oil and the floor in either [illegible] linoleum, doors or windows must [illegible] the size to admit a piano or, if not, every tenant will surely [illegible] to provide [illegible] beyond the cost limit but a shelf like a mantel shelf is sure to be [illegible].

The subject of bedrooms brings up [illegible] of the [illegible] in relation to square feet for tenement bedrooms [illegible] to [illegible] for the larger [illegible] in the old house, but as a [illegible] matter of cost it is about all that can be provided. Many families are blessed with an abundance of children which creates a demand for [illegible] numerous, even if small, bedrooms and in a good number of our houses, at least, we have had no complaints of small rooms. Windows and doors [illegible] of course be so arranged as to provide space [illegible] without any waste of room.

Real Estate—Miscellaneous. Real Estate—Miscellaneous. Real Estate—Miscellaneous. Real Estate—Miscellaneous.

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6.906 ACRES famous Red River Valley land, adjoining city of Grand Forks, [illegible] for sale or rent; good crops growing, showing the value [illegible] JAMESON, 6 La Salle st., Chicago.

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FOUR STORY warehouse building and garage, good electric freight elevator, [illegible] capacity of about 50,000 sq. ft. of floor space; [illegible] 282 Hartford st. and Harvard and Somerville avenues; [illegible] building connects with the rear of Tyler & Bolling 40x [illegible] Inquire premises or by mail [illegible] will let at a bargain. H. SMITHFIELD COMPANY, 127 Washington st., Somerville.

Doctors or Dentists.

Hotel Bristol, Copley Sq.

[illegible] suite overlooking [illegible] 3 and 5 rooms and bath suitable for dentist or physician; [illegible] will be furnished. Apply to

Edward H. Eldredge & Co., [illegible]

Private Office to Let

Light and cheerful, [illegible] Tremont st., waiting room. Inquire 811 Tremont Bldg.

A NUMBER of flat of stores, [illegible] storage, and [illegible] space. DIXIE & Co., 304 Washington st.

SPACE ROOM to manufacturer or hairdresser. B. st. house basement

Real Estate to Exchange.

Storage

BEST AND CHEAPEST

STORAGE IN BOSTON

Free Estimates for Moving and Storage

ELIOT Safe Deposit & STORAGE CO.,

263 to 267 and 276 to 284 Boylston St.

Phone Kenbury 781 and 782.

FREE STORAGE Will send for one free storage [illegible] estimate. MASS. [illegible] Washington st., Boston. Mass. tel. Rox. 31, estimates free.

NEW ENGLAND STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 19 Garage at Roxbury 15 minutes from Winter st. [illegible] 2 [illegible] and [illegible] Boston. [illegible] where urgent furniture rates are taken direct to [illegible] 1,000 [illegible] 1,000 [illegible]

HUB STORAGE WAREHOUSE TEL. 38 OR 39 WASHINGTON ST. 416 room. st. room [illegible]

Apartments—Arlington.

[illegible] hot water apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with [illegible] and [illegible] 5 minutes from [illegible] and [illegible] 7 minutes from [illegible] Apply to janitor, 197 Mass av [illegible]

TO LET—Modern [illegible] 5 rooms, [illegible] all improvements, [illegible] rooms. MARIAN S. [illegible]

Apartments—Atlantic.

ATTN! for about or furnished [illegible] 5 rooms with [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] hot water [illegible] $22. T. [illegible] 3 Dorchester

Apartments—Beacon Hill.

FOR RENT

First 1, 2 and 3 room Kitchenette Suites [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] features, [illegible] Apply to janitor, 71 [illegible]

Rent $20 to $40 Per Month

Handy to City Hall and State House. Business, Financial and shopping Centre, of the world.

OLD COLONY APARTMENTS
39 Somerset Street

Apartments—Brighton.

HICHBORN ST.—To let, [illegible] house, 7 rooms and bath, [illegible] new [illegible] $25 per month. JOHN C. KILEY, 16 [illegible] Brighton.

MODERN APARTMENTS 4 and 5 rooms and bath, [illegible] new [illegible] $18 to $22 per month. Janitor on the premises, 302 Washington st., Brighton.

TO LET—Brighton, [illegible] 5 rooms and bath, [illegible] JOHN J. RUSSELL, 376 Washington st., Brighton. Tel. Brighton 1 [illegible]

[illegible] MURDOCK ST., Brighton—5 rooms and bath, [illegible]

Apartments—Cambridge.

DON'T LOOK ELSEWHERE.

FOR THE BEST APARTMENTS FIRST, see us. Available in Cambridge, 2, 4, 6 rooms with sleeping [illegible] furnished or unfurnished, high class [illegible] Apply 64 Langdon st., Cambridge, or [illegible] Boylston st., Boston.

SHEPARD Court, 3577 [illegible]

CAMBRIDGE, 4 room suites, new cement [illegible] [illegible] 5 rooms, [illegible] $25 [illegible] 5 rooms, [illegible] $30 [illegible] 6 rooms, [illegible] $35 [illegible] Cambridge st., Cambridge. Tel. Cambridge 1273 W. [illegible] Boston.

NEAR COLLEGE—5 rooms, large, light, 6-7 rooms, [illegible] improvements, rents low. 104-118 Trowbridge st., Cambridge.

3 MAYNE 78 A [illegible] of electric lights each; [illegible] heating, [illegible] $23 Apply to P. W. NORRIS & CO., 500 Mass. ave., Central Sq., Cambridge. Tel. 1 [illegible]

11 MOFFAT 2 family house, 6-6 Highland av., [illegible] $25 for [illegible] Apply 2424 Mass. ave. P. W. NORRIS 500 Mass. av., Cambridge. Tel. 4206.

SMALL 4-[illegible] suites for small [illegible] in vicinity, $16 up. 113 Mt. Auburn st., Cambridge.

MODERN SUITES 4 and 5 rooms, heated, 198 Harvard st., Cambridge. Telephone Cambridge 1423 W. 35-36 M

[illegible] 5 rooms and bath, [illegible] modern improvements, [illegible] hear Harvard sq., $19 and $20. [illegible] 1420 M.

Business Property to Let.

Floor Space for Mfg.

5 FLOORS of 5,000 square feet each, light on 3 sides, best of elevator, [illegible] sprinkler system, heat, low rates of insurance, rent low. Particulars of J. F. HERSOM, 101 Tremont st.

FULTON STREET

[illegible] TO LET—New 4 story building wheels or to [illegible] 75 Fulton st., Lexington st. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—Two floor 337 Cambridge st., Boston, [illegible] light on three sides, overhead skylights, with [illegible] heating, [illegible] suitable for [illegible] 5 rooms and bath suitable for dentist or physician; will be furnished. Apply to [illegible]

TO LET A four story brick factory building containing [illegible] 5 floors, 6,000 sq. ft. each, [illegible] to electricity; a very low rate of insurance. Address [illegible] Boston American.

WANTED dinner available for provision business; we will buy establishment market in Boston or will [illegible] a 1 location considered. A 253, Boston American.

TO LET—A 1 story building, 120x200 feet, with siding to B. & A. R. R. suited for woodworking, storage or storehouse. 200 First st., East Cambridge.

TO LET WASHINGTON st., large store and [illegible] street. Apply ALERT 52 Village st., phone Main 725

FRONT OFFICE, [illegible] Tremont, [illegible] $18 month. H. TALBOT LAKE 15 Beach st.

50 DESKS TO LET, 5 floors for manufacturing with an elevator. Tel. B. A. PINNUM, Charlestown, 2100

Apartments—Allston. *Apartments—Allston.*

High-Class Apartments

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

Located in Brookline, Allston and Brighton

31—	1 Room, Bath and Kitchen	$22 to $25
10—	2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchen	30 to 35
46—	3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchen	35 to 40
21—	4 Rooms, Bath and Kitchen	40 to 45
31—	5 Rooms, Bath and Kitchen	45 to 50
23—	6 Rooms, Bath and Kitchen	50 to 60
21—	7 Rooms, Bath and Kitchen	60 to 75
9—	8 Rooms, Bath and Kitchen	80 to 100
8—41	Rooms, Bath and Kitchen	80 to 100

Some Furnished Apartments $35.00 to $125.00

We Have a Complete List of All the New Modern Suites. Also Single and 2-Family Houses for Sale or to Rent, Some of These Houses are Furnished. See Mr. Triggs.

ALBERT H. WAITT, 1247 COMMONWEALTH AV. ALLSTON, MASS

PHONE BRIGHTON 975.

BOSTON OFFICE, 45 MILK STREET, PHONE MAIN 4906-4907.

CHARLES A. MALLEY

1304 COMMONWEALTH AV. Allston—Phone Brookline 4340-W

[illegible] RENTING [illegible] list of houses in Allston and Brookline, automobile service, phone Kenbury 781 and 782. All prices. Call or tel. [illegible]

ROOM and bath, $21. Two rooms $25.00 to $26, three rooms $25 to $28 four rooms, $30 to $35, all conveniences, hot water heat, hot water and janitor. MALLEY

Beautiful Bungalow Apartments

$28, $30 and $32 per [illegible] all [illegible] room, 2 fine chambers, kitchen and bath, [illegible] porch, [illegible] MALLEY, 1304 Commonwealth av.

HIGH GRADE APARTMENTS, 5 rooms and sleeping porch to 8 rms. and sleeping porch, $40 to $45. MALLEY

Furnished Apartment

4 ROOMS and rec. hall, heated and very pleasant, on [illegible] $75. MALLEY 1304 Commonwealth av.

Beautiful Kitchenette Suite, $25

1 [illegible] 4 rooms, kitchenette and bath, [illegible] with every modern convenience, including steam heat, janitor service, continuous hot water and A. B. Rec elevators, rents $22.50 to $45, references required. Apply on premises. MARIE HOLST, Janitress.

The Norwood—The Edgewood
1391-1393 BEACON ST. REAL ESTATE AV.

Beautiful [illegible] lowest [illegible] housekeeping of suites, 6 rooms, large [illegible] hot water, shower, $25 to $42.50. FRED K. [illegible] Brookline. 3318K or tel 182 Allst

ALLSTON [illegible] 5 room [illegible] [illegible] sleeping porch; [illegible] $30. [illegible] 6 rooms to Rent for $25. MISS GATES at Real Estate Office.

NEW SUITES 4, 5 rooms all conveniences, $20 to $25. 21 SHELLY, 370 Washington st., Brighton. tel. 1420

Apartments—Brookline.

SOMETHING NEW

White Enamel, Mahogany or Oak Dining-Rooms

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON

1299 Beacon St., Brookline

Free Auto Service.

BROOKLINE.

BEAL TIPPLE, new 6 room apartment, bath, tile floor, electric [illegible] very desirable; [illegible] house, [illegible] and each apartment to [illegible] 1391-1393 Beacon st. Tel. 182 Allston. [illegible] house 1020

APARTMENTS

THAT ARE different, something more than four walls and [illegible] [illegible] 5 rooms, [illegible] we all appreciate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] kitchens, steels [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Used Cars and Accessories.

*A RENTAL-PURCHASE PLAN

[illegible] the ordinary way on [illegible] By the "A" [illegible] Now, compared to [illegible] such [illegible] as would [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible]

A [illegible] of [illegible] has [illegible] Ford [illegible] car [illegible] this [illegible] and [illegible] week and [illegible] at [illegible] time [illegible] must [illegible] cost [illegible] us [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Male Help Wanted.

LIVE MEN ATTENTION!

The automobile business is opening as never before. Men looking for a real steady garage man, mechanics are constantly called for.

THE BOSTON Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL starts a new course with four weeks

Next day class opens November 1. Also for boys evening automobile school in the Talbot Ave. Y. M. C. A. building. Apply for day-paying positions. It is your turn now.

For full information address FRANK PALMER SPEAKER, M. M., Director of Automobile Work, Hastings & Ames, or call at the Y. M. C. A. Building, Huntington Ave. and Exeter St., Boston.

THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, MASSENA, N. Y.

offers very good opportunity to a man who is willing to work hard and learn the business. Must be between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and have had some experience in machine work. Apply in person to the Employment Office, Aluminum Building, Boston, Mass.

REED WORKER WANTED

Apply 8:30 a. m. or 4 p. m. at 1 to 7 Bennet St., Boston.

RUBBER PRESSMEN WANTED

RUBBER PRESSMEN Wanted steady work and good wages. Apply to PLYMOUTH RUBBER COMPANY, Canton, Mass.

FREIGHT TRUCKERS

WANTED: steady jobs, all year round, pay $2.10 for ten-hour day, and time and a half for overtime, permanent workers need; professional; strike breakers need not apply, strike on. Come at once prepared to go to work 40 Cornhill, Room 3, two flights up

SHOE STITCHING ROOM HELP WANTED

4 Cylinder Vampers.
Outside Seam Navy Stitchers
Tip Stitcher.
Beauty work guaranteed; union prices.

EMERSON SHOE CO., RICKLAND, MASS.

WANTED

BY EXPERT Goodyear experienced welter inside and outside; steady work; good wages; right person to take charge; good chance for right man; state wages expected; will be by supplies and work himself small salary to start with. Good chance for advancement to the man over.

349, Boston American.

EXP. TENNIS AND ARCTIC MAKERS

WANTED—Steady work. Apply APSLEY RUBBER CO., Hudson, Mass.

WEAVERS

WANTED, at once, one set to run on woolens and worsteds. To the right man we guarantee steady work and good wages. Apply to W. S. WALKER & SONS, Inc., Uxbridge, Mass.

2 Heel Scourers

Wanted. L. B. Evans' Son Co., Wakefield, Mass.

GAS WELDING

[illegible] A BOND ASSOCIATION Boston 369, 370

SHOP AGENTS

[illegible] A BOND ASSOCIATION Boston 369, 370

DRIVING LESSONS

I will teach you to run motor car. Chauffeur, call and see why C. J. [illegible] Boston.

BOSTON AUTO SCHOOL

TAUGHT right; small class; every machine used; reliable; good starter for catalog BOSTON AUTO SCHOOL, 1 to 7 Exeter pl.

BE A DETECTIVE!

Travel all over the U. S. Write at once for particulars. [illegible] Detective Bureau, Lynn, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE instruction book driving, repairing, ignition, etc., for new owners, operators or beginners. Sent postpaid for 50c. Automobile Instructor, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Several persons to sell our new patent [illegible] Big profits. Call or write for particulars. [illegible] Co., 1 Beacon st., Boston.

SHOP AGENTS—Several persons wanted to sell our new patent [illegible] Big profits. Call or write for particulars. [illegible] Co., 1 Beacon st., Boston.

DRIVING LESSONS

I will teach you to run motor car. Chauffeur, call and see why C. J. [illegible] Boston.

BOSTON AUTO SCHOOL

TAUGHT right; small class; every machine used; reliable; good starter for catalog BOSTON AUTO SCHOOL, 1 to 7 Exeter pl.

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Travel all over the U. S. Write at once for particulars. [illegible] Detective Bureau, Lynn, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE instruction book driving, repairing, ignition, etc., for new owners, operators or beginners. Sent postpaid for 50c. Automobile Instructor, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SHOP AGENTS—Several persons wanted to sell our new patent [illegible] Big profits. Call or write for particulars. [illegible] Co., 1 Beacon st., Boston.

Male Help Wanted

—WANTED— DIEMAKERS, TOOLMAKERS, MACHINISTS

Experienced on lathe and boring mill work. Competent operators on Jones & Lamson, Gridley and Acme turret lathes. Apply in person, Employment Office, West Neptune street, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 10 p. m.

General Electric Company, West Lynn, Mass.

Shoe Salesmen

Wanted, with full experience on women's shoes.

Apply 7th floor.

Wm. Filene's Sons Co.

WANTED

Thoroughly experienced

Cabinet Makers

Apply to Supt. Warehouse, 33 Troy St., Boston

R. H. WHITE COMPANY

WANTED

Thoroughly experienced

Furniture Upholsterers

Apply to Employment Dept., Fifth Floor.

R. H. WHITE COMPANY

DRAWING

Commercial Fashion, Portraiture, Illustration, Newspaper and Magazine Illustrating taught by mail or in class. Individual instruction. Send for free catalogue. Many students earning while learning. Write today.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF DRAWING 7910 Boston St., Boston, Mass.

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500 Freight Truckers

To take the place of Striking Employes at Boston.

$2.30 A DAY OF 10 HOURS

Apply to Boston & Maine Freight Houses.

WARREN HOUSE . . House 16
RUTHERFORD AVE. . House 10
EAST CAMBRIDGE . House 7
FRONT STREET . . House 8

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

Learn Telegraphy Free

17 SCHOLARSHIPS now offered by the Postal Telegraph Cable Company to boys 16 to 21 years of age. Only one day's time evening in each week required. Apply to MANAGER, POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE CO., 15 Bowdoin Square. Tel. Connection

TOOL MAKERS

WANTED—Toolmaker; must be thoroughly familiar with all kinds of work; steady position; Boston and vicinity. [illegible]

9 AUTO LESSONS $5

UNLIMITED 200 cu. in. driving $10. Ford 2 cylinder cars, Reverse runs. R. J. PATTERSON, 1 Columbus Ave., Boston. Call 9 to 5 or write.

You Need "Treasure Tips"

The book of Money Making Ideas. They are explained in detail, up to date! PRACTICAL and reliable! Sent postpaid for 25c. Agents wanted. TREASURE TIPS, Box 1, Station F, Boston, Mass.

LEARN WIRELESS

"RUN the world and get paid for doing it." Our graduates will tell you we are the best. EASTERN RADIO INSTITUTE, 899 Boylston st., Boston

18 AUTO LESSONS $10.00

EVENINGS started. MR. REID, formerly Instructor U. S. Army Automobile School, 1910, 1911, 1912, Park Sq. Theatre, room entrance.

LUMBER SALESMAN

OUTSIDE man, around Boston, J. C. PRENDERGAST, 1 Beacon st., Room 1, Boston.

EIGHTH MASS. INFANTRY needs men for one company; recruiting station and complete outfit; organized; unassignable; infantry; uniform; rank and pay same as regulars; full strength; fill vacancies; Ayer Camp; Cambridge on Tuesday or Friday.

BE A DETECTIVE—Earn $25 to $75 weekly; no experience; write for particulars. GEO. S. WAGNER, 1133 Broadway, New York.

$18 to $25 WEEKLY and expenses to men and women to travel and distribute samples; no canvassing; position permanent. STANDARD MILLS CO., Dept. 61, Chicago.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL—Learn to drive and repair motor cars; day and evening classes; positions secured. Call or write for catalog. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Huntington Ave. and Exeter st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE—Learn to drive and repair motor cars; day and evening classes; positions secured. Call or write for catalog. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Huntington Ave. and Exeter st., Boston.

WANTED

25 Extra Salesmen

For our Annual Blanket Sale. Former employees given preference. Apply EMPLOYMENT DEPT., Fifth Floor, Monday at 8:30 a. m.

R. H. WHITE CO.

FOR THE WILD.

BOSS wants five million well; weeks goods; no big expense getting started; $1 brings outfit; will put you in business; exclusive territory and unusual chance; leaders; honest dealing only; $10 days; second hand for wanted outfit and terms. $15; second hand for entire rig; opening $1000 weekly; exclusive territory; Vacuum washer sells $1.25 surface sold. Write, [illegible] Boss, nothing loose. Boss' reformer cotton sweeping and cleaning powder sells $1 package; sells $10-$20 week; exclusive territory; Boss' Dustpan; Boss' Cleaning Brush; Boss' Mop; Boss' Scrubber; Boss' Polishing Mop; Boss' Carpet Sweeper; Boss' Carpet Sweeper; Boss' Carpet Sweeper

Furnished Rooms. Furnished Rooms—Miscellaneous.

SAVOY

CHAMBERS 753 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner of Berwick Park and Columbus Square Boston, Mass.

European Plan SAVOY COMPANY Inc. Lessees.

CASTLE SQUARE HOTEL

Tremont, Chandler and Berkeley Sts. EUROPEAN PLAN BOSTON HOTEL CO., Lessees CHARLES E. SLEEPER, Mgr.

REDUCED RATES to January First, 1916

100 Single Rooms, with private connecting bathroom for one person
Reduced from $2.00 to $1.00 per day.
100 Double Rooms, with private connecting bathroom for two persons
Reduced from $3.00 to $2.00 per day.
NOTHING HIGHER.

Large Variety of Table d'hôte Dinners

PLEASE SEND POSTAL FOR BOOKLET

EVERY ROOM HAS A PRIVATE BATHROOM

HOTEL ECHO

408 TREMONT ST.
Opposite Castle Square Theatre.

MAN ALIVE! LISTEN!!

VISITORS TO BOSTON

Furnished Rooms—Back Bay.

Furnished Rooms—Allston.

Furnished Rooms—Arlington.

Furnished Rooms—Charlestown.

Furnished Rooms—Cambridge.

Furnished Rooms—Dorchester.

Furnished Rooms—Beacon Hill.

Furnished Rooms—Brookline.

Furnished Rooms—Everett.

Furnished Rooms—East Boston.

Furnished Rooms—Jamaica Plain.

Furnished Rooms—Forest Hills.

Furnished Rooms—Roxbury.

Furnished Rooms—South End.

Furnished Rooms—Somerville.

224 BROADWAY

Furnished Rooms—South Boston.

Furnished Rooms—Winthrop.

Furnished Rooms—West End.

Furnished Rooms—Wines and Liquors.

Board and Rooms.

Rooms Wanted.

Office & Household Furniture

Sewing Machines

DEATHS.

PROFIT TAKING WE AKENS STOCKS BUT TONE REMAINS FAVORABLE

Business Expands in United States and Gold Imports Break All Records.

By W. M. ROSS, Financial Editor.

Stocks were stronger at the start in New York yesterday, with the market active. There was considerable outside buying and sentiment was favorable for an advance in prices despite the bearish attitude as a class of professional traders. Towards the end of the first hour the usual weakend inclination to take profits began to have an effect.

In the second hour the list became irregular and a number of issues, including some industrials, receded. Baldwin, which had sold at its highest record price, and after American Car and Foundry was the most active stock, lost all of its advance and closed at decline of seven points. Irregularity prevailed at the end but it was due to realization sellings rather than to change in sentiment. General Motors was not active but sold at the high record price of 315. While a few other issues had wide range, most price changes were small.

The Federal Reserve Board has given expectation is voiced that a hardening tendency will soon develop. There is enough cash in this country at present to take care of a great deal more speculation than going on and a great business expansion. Last week gold received in this country from abroad totalled around $25,000,000. Receipts broke all records for such a period. Much more is coming. Foreign exchange dropped yesterday, demand sterling falling from $4.64¾ to $4.63 and cables from $4.66¾ to $4.64¾. Exports are piling up at the enormous scale. The trade balance in favor of this country is growing daily. Offering of foreign exchange is much in excess of any present or prospective demand. The United States is getting much of the world's business and all the gold it needs.

OLD COLONY TRUST CO.

The Old Colony Trust Company will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary this week, having been established since October, 1890. From being the youngest and smallest when founded it has grown in a quarter of a century to be the sixth largest trust company in the United States. It is the largest in New England. Its capital and surplus of $3,000,000, deposits of more than $100,000,000 and more than 50 000 depositors. It is a United States Reserve system institution.

COTTON AND WHEAT.

The New York cotton market opened quiet yesterday, with a steady tone and with prices unchanged to two points higher. The Liverpool market was somewhat firmer than was expected, prices being about 2½ higher. After the call, buying by room traders developed prices about seven points above the opening level, encouraged by the firmness of Liverpool and by reports that primary cotton prices were. November 12.30-35, December 12.42-43, January 12.54-56, March 12.74-76 and May 12.74-76. April 12 sold July 12 85-90, June 12 85 bid, July 12 95-96, August 12 80 bid.

In the Chicago grain market wheat opened lower with the favorable weather in the Northwest and continued the movement, influenced by the downward trend. Corn was unchanged to ½ higher, and oats were unchanged to ¼ lower, with trading fairly active. At the close wheat was ¾ to 1¾ lower, corn was ¼ to ½ lower, oats were ¼ to ¼ lower, and provisions were weak 5 to 25 cents lower. May Wheat 100 ⅛ asked, December 97⅝ to ⅞ asked, May Corn 65¾ asked, December 57¼ to ⅜ asked, December 57¼ to ⅜ bid, May Oats 39¾ asked, December 32½ to ⅝ asked, December 32½ bid, July 32 9-32 asked.

BUSINESS IS IMPROVING.

Reports as to business in the country were encouraging. There is more demand for steel products and it almost all industries are beginning to show signs of a trade revival. Railroad earnings are more satisfactory and sentiment is more confident as to transportation prospects. Southern Pacific reported an increase of $1,340,719 in gross and $628,815 in net for September.

If bank clearings have significance as to general trade, those of last week are certainly favorable, aside from any increase due to Anglo-French loan transactions. Returns to the Financial Chronicle for the week ended October 22 total $6,649,258,720, compared with $2,640,472,963 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 76.4 per cent.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

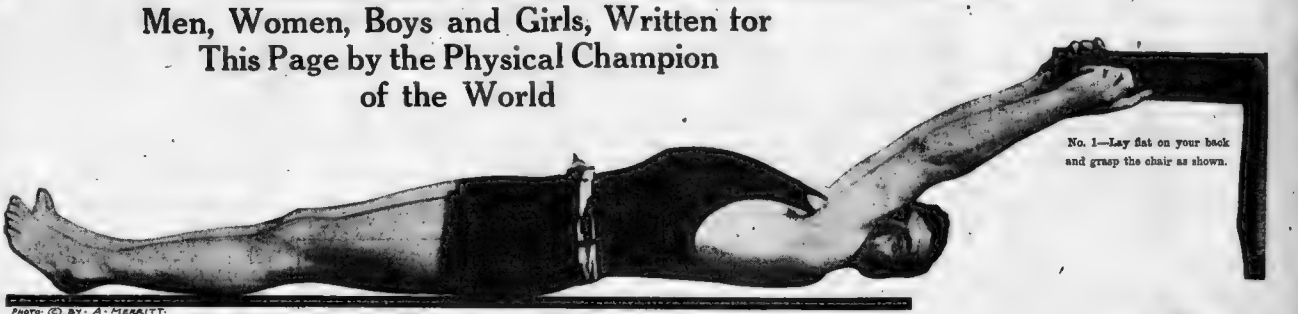
The New York bank statement shows as to actual condition of clearing house members surplus reserve increased $4,528,330 to a total of $192,-909,050, loans increased $46,023,906, net demand deposits increased $2,953,000 According to average condition, surplus reserve increased $11,423,200 to $190,632,220, loans increased $134,560,-000, demand deposits increased $146,-710,000 and time deposits increased $3,113,000

There has been no advance in money rates and in fact, the market seems easier than ever. The financial district is convin

How to Have Health and Muscles Like Mine — By Jess Willard —

By Jess Willard

The Twenty-fourth of an Instructive and Valuable Series of Remarkable Athletic Lessons and Health Hints for Men, Women, Boys and Girls, Written for This Page by the Physical Champion of the World



No. 1—Lay flat on your back and grasp the chair as shown.

PHOTO © BY A. MERRITT.

NOW, all you boys and girls—especially boys—who have been flooding me with letters asking and pleading for more articles on how to develop strong arms, pay attention.

I'm not going to give you one article on this subject, but several of them, and then I hope you'll be satisfied. I'm not surprised or puzzled by your insistence in this particular direction, for I remember well when I, myself, was a good deal younger than I am now how I studiously went to work to build up my arms so that I could have as big muscles as the other fellows.

If it had not been for the fact that I was forced to lead an outdoor life, and therefore unconsciously developed the remainder of my body as well, I would probably be today one of those distorted human beings with big arms and nothing to back them up.

Before I start I want to impress you with the fact that having big arms doesn't mean anything in particular. I told you in my last article how I have seen youths in the prize ring with wonderfully developed arms lose to opponents who looked slender beside them, and I gave you as the reason that the slenderer fighter had developed ALL his muscles and not only a few of them.

So while today I am illustrating and teaching you arm exercises, I am also including in that exercise movements that will help to develop the other muscles—just as important as those in the arms—that are part of the makeup of the human physical form.

This exercise takes in some apparatus, but the apparatus doesn't cost anything and is nothing less than the despised kitchen chair. Three months' steady exercise with the movements I am about to describe will give you from two to four inches more muscle than you ever dreamed of having. That is a big statement to make, and the only way to prove that I am right or wrong is to follow it out.

The exercise isn't difficult. First relieve yourself of all but necessary clothing. By that I mean keep on enough clothes to prevent yourself catching cold. If you have a regular gymnasium costume of jersey, trousers, soft shoes and socks, so much the better. Lay flat on your back, grasping the chair in the manner shown in my top picture. Hold the back of the chair about half-way down. Then raise it up until it is straight in the air, as shown in my bottom picture. Then let it go back again to the floor. Do this slowly.

When you begin this exercise you may find that you have to grasp the chair pretty close to the seat, as the leverage that you give it will probably put too much strain on your muscles. You must always be careful in any exercise not to strain any muscle. If you feel that it is going to require a special effort on your part to raise this chair and put it back again, do what I say about grasping the chair further up the back of the chair.

I would suggest that for the first week you practice this movement about ten times a day. Then increase it to twenty times. If you find your arms getting stronger and the chair easier to lift, shift your hands up the back of the chair until you feel an increase of effort. It wouldn't be a bad system if you notched the back of the chair every half-foot or so, and then made it a rule to shift your hands to a new hold every two weeks.

You will find if you follow this exercise out faithfully that before you are through with developing your arms you will be able to hold the chair almost at its end. Then if you feel that you want to get a heavier chair and begin all over again, there is almost no limit to the development that you can attain with this chair exercise.

The best of this lesson is that while you are developing your arms you are also making your shoulder muscles and back muscles stronger. You also are not only developing your biceps, but your triceps, which are the muscles at the back of the arm that bring out a man's punching power. No sensible boxer ever devoted all of his attention to his biceps. They are only good for hauling, pulling and lifting. It's the triceps that really count.

That's why you will often find a slim-looking man able to push and pummel a much heavier-looking man. The slim man has well developed triceps, while the other has nothing but massive, good-looking, but almost useless biceps.

It sounds hardly believable, but it is true that many girls and young women have asked me for advice as to how they can get strong arms. I never knew before that girls wanted big, muscular arms, but the letters seem sincere, and as woman seem to be fast coming to equality with man in everything, I know no reason why they shouldn't have strong arms also. So for the benefit of the so-called weaker sex I will say that this exercise applies to girls and women as well as men and boys.

It is a fact, however, that far more of my letters from the women and girl readers of my articles concern their fear of getting fat. I have given them several waist-reducing articles, but they still call for more. That is why I had the young woman who appears on this page today pose especially in one of these movements.

Here is a bully good waist reducing exercise that is fairly easy to do. It is also excellent for keeping the waist at its proper trim. Even if they are not inclined to stoutness, I often get letters from girls who want to be sure that they never will get that way.

This exercise consists of laying flat on the back, folding the arms and then raising yourself to a sitting posture. You must be careful not to spring up, but rise slowly. At first you may find this comparatively easy to do. Perhaps you will be able to do it ten times without much effort, but I advise you to stop there, for the first week anyway, as I am almost sure you will find you have a pain in the back for a few days.

The exercise is really more strenuous than you think, but it is very good for you. It is especially good, so a doctor told me who was told by a woman patient that I had advised her about it, for women. In fact, the doctor told me if women could be made to practice it from girlhood there would be no need for them to wear corsets.

Next week Jess Willard gives more of his fascinating and health-bringing arm, shoulder and back exercises for men and women, girls and boys.

No. 2—Raise the chair slowly until it is straight up in the air.

PHOTO © BY A. MERRITT.

Answers to Willard Readers

EDWARD C. GONKOWSKI, Bayonne, N. J.—Thank you very much for your letter. I am glad my lessons have helped you so much. I will surely have an article on development of the neck and forearms and am having pictures taken now to illustrate the exercises. I would suggest, however, that you try my "parlor wrestling" exercises described in a previous article for the forearm exercise. You will find that it will do wonders for you in that direction.

NAT B., N. Y. City.—All my chair exercises are admirable for what you ask. Nearly every article that I write contains some suggestions for reducing the waist line. But the important part of it is that the lessons must be persisted in. You must do them every day at regular times, and not skip a day every now and then.

LESLIE FOLBRATH, Alameda, Cal.—You don't have to pay me for lessons on how to get strong, although I thank you for your offer. This newspaper presents you the opportunity free of charge. All you have to do is to read and follow out my advice and you can be as strong as you like.

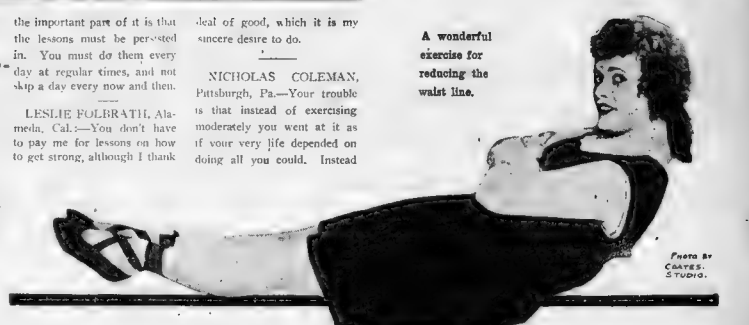
A. GOLD, N. Y. City.—Any of my exercises are good for the condition of physical health that you describe, but I would strongly advise you to first seek the advice of a physician as to the particular exercise you want to take up. A man in your physical condition must proceed slowly or you are likely to do yourself much harm.

ALICE I. SHAW, N. Y. City.—Thank you. It is letters like yours that make me feel I am really accomplishing a great deal of good, which it is my sincere desire to do.

NICHOLAS COLEMAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Your trouble is that instead of exercising moderately you went at it as if your very life depended on doing all you could. Instead of an hour, practice fifteen minutes a day and you will find yourself getting stronger as you go along. Take up some of my simplest exercises. Don't try the heavy ones until your are sure of yourself. Don't run or indulge in any violent method of development. I am sorry that you sign yourself "disgusted." You have only yourself to blame, for I have repeatedly advised my readers that exercising until you are all tired out is worse than no exercise at all. Try my fifteen minutes a day method and you will thank me.

F. W., Montclair, N. J.—My advice to you is to do absolutely no exercising at all for some time, except a good brisk walk every day for about a mile. Your letter tells me that you are in a very poor condition of health. The fact that parts of your body "go to sleep" frequently is a most dangerous symptom and you should see a physician at once. Tell him exactly what you told me. The numbness of limbs means lack of blood circulation. I do not wish to frighten you unnecessarily, but I strongly advise you to see a doctor. But in all events do not try to exercise with the exception of walking. A cold bath every day will also be very helpful.

CHARLES S. CHABOT, Rutherford, Cal.—You have plenty of chances, it seems to me, to exercise in your room. If you have followed my articles closely you will be able to find many exercises that you can take up. Why not try my chair lessons, or if you like dumbbells get a cheap pair and use them daily. See that you get a brisk walk every day for two or three miles. Take cold or tepid baths and rub yourself briskly. I think that you have neglected to follow my advice, and instead of writing complaining letters you should endeavor to pick out a set of exercises from my article that will benefit you.



A wonderful exercise for reducing the waist line.

PHOTO BY CRITES, STUDIO.

THEATRES SHOWING

The Adventures of

J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD

Bijou Dream, Boston
Crown Theatre, Hartford, Ct.
Art Theatre, Hartford, Ct.
Opera House, Newport, R. I.
Larcon Theatre, Beverly, Mass.
Bijou Theatre, Springfield, Mass.
Emery, Providence, R. I.
The Plaza, Fall River, Mass.
The Park, Bangor, Me.
Mystic, Lewiston, Me.
Opera House, Augusta, Me.
Princess, Hartford, Ct.
Princess, Bristol, Ct.
Grand, Rutland, Vt.
Colonial, Andover, Mass.
Bijou, Greenfield, Mass.

Read the "Wallingford" Stories" in the Sunday American every week.

EDNA PAYNE, UNITED PROGRAM

Have You a Favorite Movie Picture Star?

© HUGHIE MACK, VITAGRAPH

YOU CAN GO TO THE

Annual Movie Ball

Under auspices Motion Picture Exhibitors League of Mass., Inc.

If you elect YOUR favorite to be one of the eleven Movie Stars who will lead the Double Sextette Grand March with Governor Walsh you can

MEET THEM FACE TO FACE

It Cost Nothing to Enter the Contest All You Have to Do Is

VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!

All Movie Fans interested in the MOVIE BALL CONTEST are requested to send their photographs to the Contest Editor. These will be printed in the Daily and Sunday American as soon as possible. When your friends see that you are in the contest they will help you.

ELECT YOUR STAR.

HERE IS THE CONTEST PLAN!

VOTE FOR YOUR FAVORITE STAR! A coupon will be printed each day in the Daily and Sunday American; the Daily good for **ONE** (1) vote and the Sunday coupon good for **TEN** (10) votes. The eleven Movie Picture Stars (six actresses and five actors) who receive the largest number of votes will be chosen to lead the Double Sextette Grand March with Governor Walsh at the Movie Ball. The eleven voters who submit the largest number of votes for the selected Movie Stars will **have a special reserved box section at the ball, receive autographed photographs of their favorite stars presented in person at the ball, meet all the film stars face to face, be present as honored guests at the Film Stars' Banquet immediately after the ball and go to and from the ball in touring automobiles.**

The next 11 voters **EACH** get invitations to the Ball and **TWO** reserved seats. The next 99 voters **EACH** get **ONE** invitation to the **BALL.**

In the event of ties, similar awards will be given to those tied. No subscriptions will be accepted for vote credit during the contest. This is a straight coupon voting contest only.

The Contest starts Sunday, Oct. 10, 1915, and ends Sunday, Nov. 7, 1915. **(Only Four Weeks.)**

The vote coupon is on Page 2 of today's Sunday American. Clip it now! Vote it for your favorite Movie Picture Star! And be there yourself as an honored guest.

RULES OF THE CONTEST---READ CAREFULLY

THE CONTEST—The Boston American's Movie Ball Contest is a voting competition open to everyone (over 16) in New England, except employes of the American and their families and relatives. Contest begins Sunday, October 10, 1915, and ends Sunday, November 7, 1915. **(ONLY FOUR WEEKS).**

The Awards—There will be 121 as described in the Contest plan.

The Votes—Every day beginning Sunday, October 10, 1915, and ending November 7, 1915, a coupon will appear in the Daily and Sunday American which will count for votes

The Daily American coupon will count **ONE** vote and the Sunday American coupon will count **TEN** votes.

The Contest will be divided into four weekly periods, and the coupons during each period will be numbered in series as follows:

SERIES	START	END	Coupons in by 5 P. M. on
1st period—Series A No. 1 to A No. 7—Appearing	Oct. 10 to Oct. 16	—Oct. 23	
2d period—Series B No. 1 to B No. 7—Appearing	Oct. 17 to Oct. 23	—Oct. 30	
3d period—Series C No. 1 to C No. 7—Appearing	Oct. 24 to Oct. 30	—Nov. 6	
4th period—Series D No. 1 to D No. 8—Appearing	Oct. 31 to Nov. 7	—Nov. 13	

DOUBLE VOTE VALUE will be given for each consecutive series turned in within one week after the appearance of the last coupon in each series. That is to say: A set of A coupons numbered A1 to A7, both inclusive, will count as 32 votes, whereas 6 daily and 1 Sunday coupon not consecutively numbered will count as only 16 votes their face value. But in any event all the coupons must be turned in within the set time limit. For example: ALL A coupons must be turned in not later than 5 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 23, 1915.

HOW TO SEND VOTE COUPONS—See directions under coupon on Page 2.

WHERE TO SEND VOTES—Bring them to the Movie Ball Contest Headquarters, No. 5 Winthrop Square, or, if sent by mail, send to Movie Ball Contest Headquarters, P. O. Box 3047, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The American will not be responsible for the receipt of any packages sent unless registered mail or express, with charges fully prepaid.

No person can win more than one award.

The American reserves the right to amend these rules and conditions from time to time, if it may seem necessary, in order to protect all contestants from any possible contingency which may arise. The Contest editor will decide all disputed questions carefully and in good faith and his decisions will be final and conclusive.

The Big 10-Vote Coupon is on Page 2. Clip it NOW and Be the Guest of Your Star at the Ball

IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO START IN THE BOSTON AMERICAN MOVIE PICTURE TITLE CONTEST

$1000 IN CASH AWARDS

TODAY'S PICTURE

BOSTON AMERICAN
MOVIE PICTURE TITLE CONTEST
This Is Picture No. 20
Sunday, Oct. 24, 1915

WHAT MOVIE PICTURE TITLE BEST FITS THIS PICTURE?

Write Title of Movie Picture Here:

.....

.....

My Name Is.....

Address .....

Town..... State.....

Mail all coupons until you have the entire set. No titles will be considered if sent in before the publication of the last picture.

Although the Contest Is More Than Two-Thirds Over, There Is Still Plenty of Time to Enter and Try for a Share of the

$1000 Cash

THE CONTEST PLAN

Each day, for 28 consecutive days, a picture will be printed in the Daily and Sunday American, first picture Tuesday, Oct. 5. Contestants must supply each picture with a title, using the title of a Movie Picture that shall be most fitting and appropriate, describing it most completely or fitting it most perfectly. The one supplying the greatest number of such "most fitting and appropriate" titles shall earn the first award; the one supplying the next greatest number shall earn the next award, etc.

There shall be no book of titles to buy. An official List of Movie Picture Titles will appear, the first list appearing with the first published picture, and then each week in the Sunday American during the contest. This list will be the standard for contestants to use in selecting the titles for the pictures appearing during that week beginning with each Sunday Official List Publication, and all titles selected for that week's pictures must be among those in and selected from this list.

ALL TITLE LISTS ARE FREE

$500 Cash Waiting to Be Captured by a "Movie Fan"

All you have to do is fit the best titles to 28 Pictures. Only 8 more Pictures, so

START NOW

THE AWARDS
All Cash

First Award	$500
Second Award ...	$200
Third Award	$100
Fourth Award ...	$50
Fifth Award	$25
Sixth Award	$10
7th to 29th Awards $5.00 Each	
Total .	$1000

THE JUDGES

Three Judges Will Decide Winners

A Committee of Judges, widely known for their reputation and ability, will decide which titles are most fitting and appropriate after full examination of all titles. Their Judgment and skill only will be decisive.

Here Is the Official List of Movie Picture Titles for Pictures 20 to 28

Simple Faith
A Strong Affair
Some Crooks
Her Twin Brother
At 2 O'Clock
On Rugged Shores
The Barnstormers
The Hedge Between
Memories of Years Ago
A Pearl of Great Price
The Price Paid
Through the Flames
A Normandy Romance
A Race for Life
Some Cap
For Old Times Sake
The Third Party
The Symbol of Smile
The Man of Her Choice
A Frontier Romance
Moonlight
Man and His Brother
Firefight
The Last Guard's Bride
Rescued by Wireless
A Wild Ride
Behind the Veil
In the Days of Old
The Tangle
Troublesome Pets
An Indian Eclipse
The Dupe
In the Sultan's Garden
The Circus
The Gateway of Regret
By the sun's Rays
At the Foot of the Stairs
All at Sea
When Memory Recalls
Ashes Received
Love and Lunch
Almost Married
The New Cook
Her Grave Mistake
A Beach Romance
The Ranger's Reward
The Severed Hand
Nearly a Stepmother
The Triangle Marriage
Love, Roses and Trousers
Duty
Promises of the Wild
Her Fate Disposes
The Girl in Pants
Her New Hat
The Lost Arrow
The One Best Bet
The Crash
Three College Days
Pearl of the Sea
The Broken Barriers
Snow Drift
The House Discordant
The Ragged Knight
The Flat
Papa's Daring
Is Wrong
The Den of Thieves
A Jealous Husband
Love and Electricity

Lost by a Hair
On the Verge
The Woman in Black
The Silent Witness
The Skull
The Old Cobbler
The Sandhill Lovers
Kids
Bores and Boxers
Foolish Lovers
The Fatal Letter
The Plot That Failed
The Book Detective
The Blunderer's Mark
The Mask of Affliction
The Baited Trap
The Forbidden Room
The Undertow
The Lucky Day
A Wife By a Wager
The Awakening
His Dress Rehearsal
The Masked Rider
Across the Atlantic
The Golden Ladder
Enamored by Fate
Lazy Money
A Midnight Supper
Their First Anniversary
Heart Strings
The Girl and the Hobo
The Search for Money
His Pal's Fiance
Mike's Stirrup Brother
The Doctor's Testimony
On the Verge of War
A Mexican Warrior
When They Grew Jealous
Dead Broke
The Passing of the Beast
Shadowed Lives
A Princess for a Day
The Magnolia
The Stone in the Road
The Bar Cross Line
The Sheep Herder
The Link in the Chain
The Devil
The Call of Their Race
The Call Back
The Count's Infatuation
Assigned
On Mexican Battlefields
The Sheriff's Story
The Strenuous Life
The Dancing Craze
The Mashers
The Man Within
Their Vacation
Neighbors
Sisters
In a Persian Garden
Beneath the Mask
Cupid
The Disenchantment
The Triumph of Mind
Colleen of Nee
Through the Snow
Charlie's New Suit
Their Picnic
The Siren
The Unlawful Trade
The Newlyweds' Dilemma
The Fascinating Eye
Won by Wit
A Blow There Was
Quarantined
A Million in Pearls
The Hills of Silence
The Power of Healing
The Nation's Peril
As Fate Willed
Fashionable Dances
The Career of Waterloo
Stolen Glory
The Poisonous Insects
The Quack
A Telephone Engagement

Out On Business
The Hungry Soldiers
The Dawn of Romance
Counsel for the Defence
The Sun Worshippers
How Winter Flowers Bloom
The Easter Touch
The Weavers
The Queen of the Band
The Bride
The Thankful Ponies
A Pure Gold Partner
Poor Bill Bishoneez
The Meddler
The Quest
The Lost House
The Outcast
A Man and His Mate
On the Night Stage
The Cup of Life
The Absentee
Ishosis
The Failure
The Patriot and the Spy
The Darkening Trail
The Price of Life
A Wife Of a Wager
The Awakening
His Dress Rehearsal
The Masked Rider
Across the Atlantic
The Golden Ladder
Enamored by Fate
Lazy Money
A Midnight Supper
Their First Anniversary
Heart Strings
The Girl and the Hobo
The Search for Money
His Pal's Fiance
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A Blow There Was
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A Million in Pearls
The Hills of Silence
The Power of Healing
The Nation's Peril
As Fate Willed
Fashionable Dances
The Career of Waterloo
Stolen Glory
The Poisonous Insects
The Quack
A Telephone Engagement

At the Crucial Moment
Two Pals and a Gal
The Wall Between
The Silent, Peril
The Stronger Love
The Life Saver
The Twin Brothers
Threatening Children
Her Own Home
The Open Shutters
The Gypsy's Doom
Lights and Shadows
Black Hands
In Fast 23
Shadowed
The Dead Line
The Snake Charmer
Cross Roads
The Ring
The Magic Skin
The Lie
The Eleventh Hour
The Test of Faith
The Black Page
Caught by a Thread
The Call of Blood
The Runaway Auto
Her Cash
The Imp Abroad
The Intruder
Saving the Child
Tried, Proved, True
The Option
A Father's Devotion
The Militant
The First Nugget
The Flash of Fate
The Price of the Kiss
The Coward Ruler
The Midnight Alarm
Into the Hands of Fi
From Mine to Mint
Indian Dances and Pastimes
The Frozen Ape
The Little Chimney Sweep
The Tramp's Ire
The Railroad Builder
The Coming Generation
The Dramatic Waiter
Wanted, a Practice
A Ranch Romance
The Land of Promise
The Call of Duty
The Fugitive
The Clown's Revenge
The Cobbler and the Financier
An Indian Elopement
A Peril of a Bee
The Story of a Nose
Bewitched Buttons
The Brass Button
The Passing Herald
Sea Worms
On Secretary Soil
Sports and Pastimes
The Gold Seeker
The Old Professor
The Invisible
In Old Mexico
A Little Child
The Bugle Call
The Ransom
A Trick of Fortune
The Postmistress
Wheels of Commerce
Wrecks and Explosions
The Old Fiddler's Gift
The Little Girl Next
Tempting Girl
The Garden of Fate
After Many Years
In Fashionable Reasons
On the Shore
The Sentinel Asleep
The Angelus
The Magic Cup
The Field of Honor
A Cloud
The Dress
The Devil Waiter
The Baseball Fan
Adrift
Closed Gates

The Pursuit of Hate
I Love the Nurses
Thief in the Life
Whiskers
Old Streets of Cairo
Won by a Nose
The Grafters
The Other Kid's Sister
Prairie Dogs
In Soak
Siamese Customs
The Man Higher Up
Picturesque Scandinavia
In a Difficult Position
The Poison of Serpents
The Thief
The Lure and Snow
Fast Mail
A Badger Bout
Victims of Vanity
A Spoiled Life
Against Heavy Odds
The Bond of Love
Wasted Years
The Parasites
Wheels of Destruction
In Tangled Webs
In Regal Bondage
The Arresting Eye
The Lost Heir
Wedded With Faith
Dorothy and Mac
The Fireman and the Girl
A Soldier's Duty
Fatal Plunge
The Perfect 36
The Money Leader
When Honor Calls
The Taint
Tempting of Justice
Lucille's
A Royal Imposter
The Last Volunteer
The Masked Mantis
The Weed
The Lost Lone Land
The Wasting Wash
His Bunkie
The Last Drop of Water
The Little Slaver
The Call of the Daisy Chain
The Scar
Love Is Worked
The Power of Prayer
The Substituted Jewel
Heavy Villains
Shadows of the Past
An Independent Woman
The Hunt Honorers
The Mandolet
The Shipwrecked
A Snowshoe Heroes
The Ibex of Bandits
Patriotism
A Cad
The Money Master
The Game of Three
Conflict Punishment
The Little Dutch Girl
The Tenement Parson
The Clansman
The Bugle Call of Peace
Hearts Ablaze
The Duel
The Dancer
Taken Wife
The Sea Gull and the Flame
The Victorious Jockey
The Shadow Control
The Broken Doll
The Little Hero
Our Only Child
For Personal Reasons
A Bold Impersonation
The Wanderer
The Haunted Hat
The Love Story of Lawrence
Regarding Eddie Shoe
Strings
The Rising Breeze
The Heights of Hazards
The Turn of the Road
Right Off the Bat
Voices from the Past

Rules of Contest and Picture No. 21 in Tomorrow's Evening American

Lincoln Was for Woman Suffrage

Well He Might Be, For the Man Who Ended Physical Slavery Could Hardly Favor Keeping Women in Political Slavery. He Said:

"I Go For All Sharing the Privileges of Government Who Assist in Bearing Its Burdens, BY NO MEANS EXCLUDING WOMEN."

Lincoln Was For Suffrage.

Whiskey Sellers Are Against It.

Lincoln Was For Suffrage, Dive-Keepers Are Against It.

Child Labor Exploiters, Men That Work Women Long Hours for Small Pay, Driving Men to the Wall, All Are Against Woman Suffrage.

Will You Side With Lincoln and Work For Woman Suffrage or Side With Those Who Believe That Women Should Be Kept Political Slaves?

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YOU will read Lincoln's letter on this page before you read this editorial, of course.

A magnificent letter, isn't it? Lincoln came from the people; he knew what it was to do the hard work and get little reward and suffer.

He could feel for this woman who had borne five sons, had given every one of them to her country, and five times in succession had received the news, "Your son is dead on the battlefield."

Some men say that women should not be allowed to vote because they do not go into battle and fight.

The lowest of those that oppose votes for women would not, we suppose, have criticised as a coward or inferior this mother to whom Lincoln writes his beautiful letter.

No wonder Lincoln favored votes for women, a full share in the Government, its responsibilities and its rights.

Day after day and year after year, as President, he saw the courage and self-sacrifice of women, and realized the services that they rendered to the nation.

As a child he knew what men owe to women—**EVERYTHING THAT THEY ARE.**

To his mother, who died when he was very young, he owed his wonderful body and inherited brain power. Well might he revere Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and well may all Americans honor her.

To his stepmother Lincoln owed the education that made it possible for him to change from splitting rails to managing the Government of the United States, and keeping that Government united.

His stepmother cared for him affectionately and intelligently, as though he had been her own son. Except for this stepmother, his second mother, Lincoln might never have learned to read, and might have remained all his life a rail-splitter, all his power within him tied down by ignorance and lack of opportunity.

A woman gave **HIM** opportunity and knowledge, as other women have given it to millions upon millions of men for hundreds of centuries.

* * *

Lincoln knew what **HE** owed to women. And watching through the long years of dreadful war he knew what the **NATION** owes to women.

He saw them losing their sons, their husbands, their brothers, uncomplaining.

In this letter which we reproduce, and which you should cut out and keep, he expressed nobly his appreciation of the mother's service to her country.

It is a great privilege to put this letter to-day into the hands of two millions of families that take the Hearst Sunday newspapers.

It ought to be a privilege for every man to help give to women justice and equal opportunity.

Those that live in a State that has been sufficiently enlightened to give women the vote should write to their friends in others States, correcting false impressions, and they might mail this page to them.

Men respecting Lincoln and sharing his respect for motherhood and the character of woman should work and vote as Lincoln would do if he were here.

* * *

There is just one great reason for woman suffrage, and that is **IT IS JUSTICE.**

Every man knows that the politician controls the country, in office, or by his power over those that hold office.

Every man knows that out of ten politicians and office holders nine think only of **THE VOTING POWER.**

While women cannot vote they are treated good-naturedly and kindly as children; the man in office need not take them very seriously. **THEY CANNOT PUT HIM OUT.**

Why is it that in politics around Election Day, when the corporations want another lease of power, we hear so much about the "full dinner pail?" You do not hear politicians discussing the easier washtub, or the comfortable cradle, or the well-paid scrubbing brush.

The human being carrying the dinner pail is **A MAN, AND HE CAN VOTE.** Therefore every politician is interested in that dinner pail and what it contains.

The woman who goes about her house carrying the baby on her arm, quieting the younger children, doing the housework, and incidentally filling the dinner pail in the morning—**SHE HAS NO VOTE.**

Give the vote to the wife, the daughter, the mother of the man who carries the dinner pail, and then you will interest politicians and office holders **IN THE WHOLE FAMILY.**

Is not that justice, and is it not common sense?

If you cannot work for woman suffrage as Lincoln would do—because you **HONOR** women, because you realize, as he did, the great service of the mothers—work for woman suffrage at least **BECAUSE IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.**

* * *

The farmer is interested in woman suffrage.

He represents the biggest class in the country. *And the women stay at home with him on the farm.*

The boys go to the cities, and no wonder. Our grand financial schemes of currency simply help the Wall Street men to gamble—they do the farmer no good. He continues to pay his eight per cent on his mortgage or more.

With the farmer at home you can be quite sure that there are on an average three women—his wife, one of her relations, with at least one daughter old enough to vote.

It is to the farmer's interest to add to the power of himself and of his class—the most useful in the United States—**ONE VOTE FOR EVERY WOMAN LIVING ON THE FARM.**

There is talk about men and women voting on different lines. But when a family lives on a farm all of its interests are **ALIKE.** The farmer would vote with his wife, his mother and his daughter. And the wife and the daughter would vote with him.

Farmers, bear in mind what it would mean to you to go to the polls with a wagon or an automobile **FULL OF VOTES**—your own and the votes of all the women of your family

That would do a good deal to offset the departure of the boys to the city.

Farmers should vote for woman suffrage

* * *

The great laboring class is interested in woman suffrage.

There was a time when the ordinary workman in the United States was not permitted to vote. If he didn't own a certain amount of property he couldn't vote at all.

He was classed as worthless, without rights, as women, idiots and children are classed to-day.

In those days when workmen couldn't vote a President of the United States complained that he couldn't hire a good man for less than seventy-five dollars a year or thereabouts—and he thought the country was going to the dogs.

Presently the men **ALL** got their votes—one vote for every man. Now you can no longer hire a good man for about seventy-five dollars a year—and the country is **NOT** going to the dogs—or, at least, not on that account.

Workmen, organized or disorganized, in or out of unions, you are complaining constantly that women are your competitors. Give them the vote, let them protect themselves against long hours and low wages, as **YOU** have done in the past—and you won't have them for competitors, but for partners.

What counts in the estimation of public men, of office holders and in history is **THE SIZE OF MAJORITIES.** Those that work for a living with their hands are a huge majority already. Let them give the vote to women, **DOUBLE THEIR MAJORITY**, and see the benefits that will come to them

* * *

IT ISN'T A QUESTION OF MAN'S SUPERIORITY OR OF WOMAN'S SUPERIORITY.

It is merely a matter of *justice.*

What is the vote, after all, but the right to express an opinion or the right to **COMPLAIN?** With your vote you express your opinion as to the best man to be elected, or with that same vote you express your **COMPLAINT** by casting it against the man who has not served you faithfully.

What do you do in your household? Do you not allow your wife and your daughter to express an opinion? Do you not encourage your daughter, as you encourage your son, to complain if anything is wrong?

If your daughter, home from school, complains of bad treatment, bad air or crowded street cars, you listen. You sympathize with her. You do not say to her, "You are nothing but a female, and therefore keep quiet; I don't want to hear from you."

Since you encourage your wife and your daughter and your sister to complain, to express an opinion in the family **TO YOU**, why don't you work to give them the vote, that they may also express their opinions and other complaints to those who rule the country?

* * *

FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS JUST AND DESIRABLE.

If you look at the question from the point of view of sentiment, as Lincoln did, honoring with tears the mother who saw her five sons die on the battlefield, you cannot possibly deny woman's right to vote on war or peace, on the life or death of her own son.

If you look at the question selfishly, from the point of view of the great majority of the citizens, you see that to give votes to women means to compel those in office to **THINK** of the interests of women, and that means the interest and the welfare of the children, and of the whole family.

The great mass of workers, including the hard-working farmers, know that their strength is in a huge majority. It is only common sense for every farmer, every workingman to increase the majority of his class by giving the vote to the women of that class.

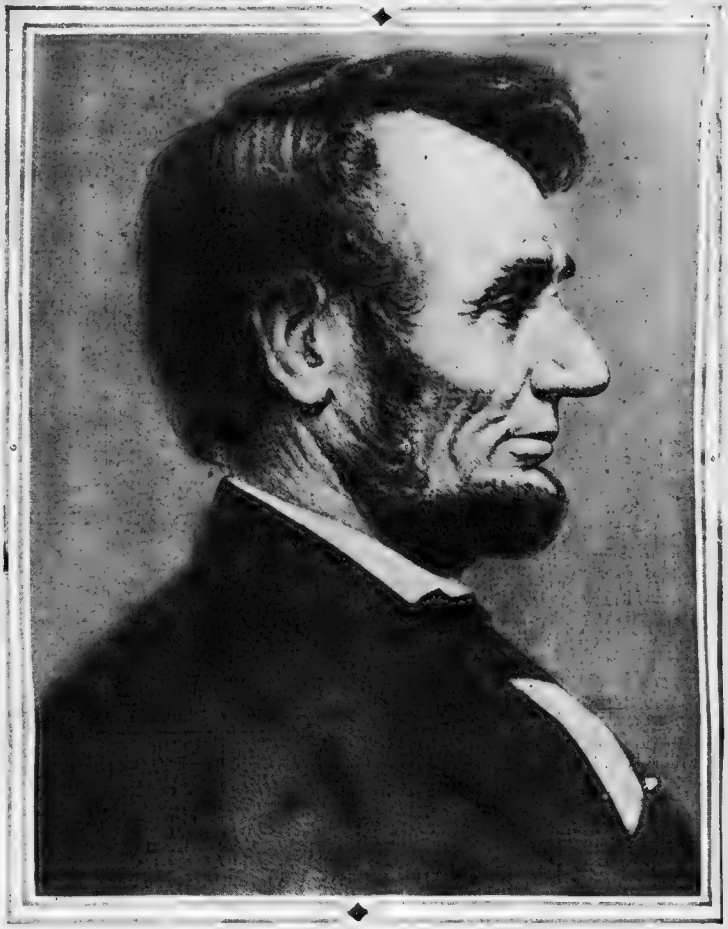
And regardless of personal interest, every man who honors his mother and the mothers of other men should work for woman suffrage as simple **JUSTICE.**

Work for the larger freedom, the only real freedom—full political power for men and women.

Woman suffrage will triumph in every State soon. Let your influence and your vote be on the side of Lincoln, on the side of the mothers, to one of whom he writes this beautiful letter.

Do not side with the whiskey seller, the dive keeper, the child labor exploiter.

WORK FOR JUSTICE AND FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.



What Lincoln Wrote to a Mother Who Gave Five Sons to Her Country

Executive Mansion
Washington, Nov 21, 1864

To Mrs Bixby, Boston, Mass,
Dear Madam.

I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully.

A. Lincoln

What Is Anthrax? Where Does It Come From? What Does It Do?

An Illuminating and Interesting Explanation of This Dread Disease Which Works Insidously, Quickly and Almost Always Fatally.

By John Bessner Huber, A.M., M.D.

WE have all been intensely absorbed, because the interest is so human, in the story the daily papers have been telling of the serene and heroic fight which Judge George F. Stackpole, of Riverhead, L. I., made under the ministrations of skillful physicians, against the grave disease anthrax. For the treatment of this infection the Judge entered Bellevue Hospital in New York, Sunday, October 16. Notwithstanding very high temperature, great difficulty in breathing (by reason of the swelling of his face and throat), despite his serious blood poisoning, Mr. Stackpole steadfastly looked into the face of death, with an ever-philosophic, brave and smiling demeanor, such as won the sympathy of all.

In his case Dr A. Eichold, of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, used for the first time on a human being an anti-anthrax serum, such as has heretofore been used only in the cases of animals suffering from anthrax. Its application to animals has been very successful, for of five hundred cattle thus infected and thus treated only seventeen died.

Of what nature is the disease anthrax?

Some seventy years ago microscopic rods were found in the blood of animals which had died of anthrax, or charbon, or splenic fever. These rods were soon found to be living vegetable organisms, and then it was established that they were germs, and the specific or essential cause of this disease.

Anthrax, then, is a germ disease, and was the first to be proved of that nature. One reason why this germ, the bacillus anthracis, was the first to be observed, is because of its comparative largeness. It is about the largest of the germs which cause infectious disease, being some ten times the size of the tubercle bacillus, the consumption germ, and about five times longer than the diameter of a red blood cell. That is, the length of the anthrax bacillus is about .001 inch. A giant among germs, though invisible to the naked eye

On this discovery Dr. Pasteur, the father of the science of bacteriology, based his method of rendering living beings immune to infectious disease, and although his method has been varied by workers in his field since his time, the underlying idea is to-day just as he expounded it. He realized that the individual who recovers from an infectious disease, such as measles or scarlet fever, is by reason of having gone through that sickness partly sure to be throughout the rest of his life immune to that particular infection. He found, also, that savages were wont to make themselves immune to snake bites by taking minute doses of snake venon or snake poison.

Pasteur knew also that Jenner, nearly a century before him, had protected people against smallpox by vaccinating or inoculating them with an attenuated, or weak, or a mild or weak, form of the smallpox virus.

Anthrax Infection Caught From Animal Hides.

So out of all these observations Pasteur reached the conclusion that there is a general law applicable to all infectious. And this law is that by inoculating (introducing into animal or animal) with the attenuated virus of the respective germs those creatures could be immunized against the infection for which those respective germs are responsible

Anthrax is a widespread infection among animals and is primarily to them, and among human beings it is secondary infection, being derived wholly from animals. The animals most susceptible to the disease are sheep, cattle, camels and horses. Dogs and swine are "refractory" that is, they do not easily contract the disease. In man anthrax occurs usually from accidental contact with the virus. The disease occurs thus in butchers, shepherds, cattlemen, meat inspectors, workers in horse hair, makers of camels' hair and horse hair brushes, tanners, hide and wool transporters, wool corders and spinners, workers in the wool sorting industry, and in rag-pickers. Wool carding machine separates the fibres, evolving much dust, from which fact such trades is very difficult to kill them off. Many other germs besides those of anthrax contain spores. But the anthrax spores are perhaps the most resistant of all having been found to live ten to twenty-five years.

The spore is also the substance from which new germs develop and multiply. These anthrax spores are found in the dust attached to wool, and in pieces of animal skin and in animal excrements. They have thus been found in pastures where infected animals have been confined. Pasteur believed that the earthworm brings to the surface of the earth spores from the buried carcasses of infected animals. He found the bacillus in the stool of animals dead from anthrax had been buried twelve years previously; and he demonstrated the virulence of those bacilli by injecting them into guinea pigs. This observation is of interest, however, only with regard to animals; for there is no recorded instance where human anthrax has been due to contact with the soil.

The following instructions given by the British authorities to help people should be of interest to us "this side of the pond." In China Persia, Turkey, Russia, the Indies, South America and in many parts of the world anthrax is common. Wool, fleeces or locks are often [illegible] some ports. Hence the precautions to be taken in handling such [illegible] disease is communicated to man sometimes by breathing or swallowing the dust from such wools or hair, and sometimes by the poison lodging in some point where the skin is broken, such as a fresh scratch or cut, or a scratched pimple or even chapped hands. This happens more readily on the uncovered parts of the body, the forearms, face and, most frequently of all, the neck, owing either to infected wool rubbing against the hands or to dust from such wool settling on a raw surface. But a raw surface covered by clothing is not risk-free, because the dust lodging upon the clothes may also sooner or later work its way to the skin beneath

Anthrax is also conveyed in the blood of diseased animals parts of the body, as dust, such blood adheres to the wool or hides and thus are the anthrax spores transported to the handlers of the raw hides. It is also well known that human beings contract anthrax through the infection having been conveyed by the hands or the clothes to the mouth or other material upon which they have fed, and in the same way by the biting stable fly.

How many human beings contract anthrax? In one of four ways, two of which are external anthrax, and two internal anthrax.

The two kinds of external anthrax are malignant pustule and malignant edema.

Malignant pustule begins as an inflamed pimple or boil, usually painless, although there may be a sensation of itching or burning. The pimple becomes hard with a purple centre and a deep red zone surrounding it. This circumference is studded with tiny blisters. The central pimple soon becomes blistery and discharges a dark bloody serum, although forming a brown, dry gangrene. A painful and hard swelling of the glands may extend over the neck and down the arm. Then there come chilliness, loss of appetite and prostration, with very high fever, and perhaps delirium

Malignant edema attacks the eyelids, neck, forearm or thigh. The skin is not reddened and yet the inflammation spreads rapidly. There is no blood serum, and such sufferers have up to this time been very likely indeed to die.

The physician diagnoses both of these types by the nature of the patient's occupation, and by the finding of the anthrax bacillus in the fluid of the pustule or the edema, and in the blood

Internal anthrax is either intestinal or pulmonary.

Intestinal anthrax is rarely occupational, being caused usually by eating meat or drinking milk from infected animals. The illness comes on rapidly with high fever, chill, pain and nausea, and tenderness in the back and abdomen. The spleen is enlarged. There is grievous shortness of breath, so that the patient becomes livid, and he is likely to die in two or three days in delirium or convulsions.

Pulmonary anthrax is also called wool-sorter's disease. It comes from breathing into the lungs among, and appeal to, certain hyphenated classes.

It was an effective expedient, indeed, for professional politicians thus to appeal to racial and national sympathies, and thus sway entire bands of men—in the earlier days, more than now, voters who had just received their citizenship. But this act of politicians, treasonable to the United States, is responsible for the existence of hyphenated citizenship and the danger that hyphenated citizenship now confronts us with.

The hyphen has obtruded itself upon us of late particularly as the connection with an element of citizens of German birth or extraction, as a mass, not as Americans, and as American voters, but as bands united in the mutuality of possessing a foreign blood?

Why are there citizens of German birth or extraction who have failed to become 100-per cent Americans, retaining a conscious allegiance to their Fatherland greater than that to the country of their adoption? Why have they failed to merge into our national life, to think and feel as citizens solely of the United States? Why this unassimilability of a particular portion which have pressed themselves upon public notice of late, attacking and antagonizing the President in his policy of neutrality, and violating the American ideal of liberty and democracy and the spirit of neutrality incumbent upon all who align themselves under the Stars and Stripes?

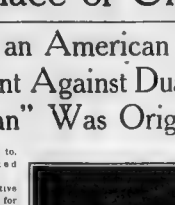
There is no question as to the fact that a portion of citizens of foreign birth or extraction, especially those who call themselves German-Americans, have grouped indissoluble as a mass in the great crucible of American life. It takes some big event, some crisis, to bring the festering sores of society to a head The European war has brought the evil of the hyphen to a head. We must now deal with it as with any other social evil, and it must be recognised as such. It was with this purpose that, in connection with other American citizens, I recently started a movement calling upon American citizens of foreign birth or parentage to repudiate the hyphen and all for which it stands, to join in steps to fight the evil of dual citizenship and to join in a movement to perpetuate the principles of absolute, sincere and undivided patriotism and fidelity to this great land. Our purpose is to found an organization, to be called the Loyal Legion, with branches in all the States. This Legion proposes to fight the idea of dual citizenship, whether by English-Americanism, German-Americanism, Italian-Americanism or German Americanism.

HOW THE HYPHEN CAME INTO BEING.

The hyphen is of American origin, of American manufacture. It was conceived and fostered in the United States. Singular as it may seem, the hyphen is not a product of Germanism, although an element of citizens of German birth or parentage have conspicuously adopted it, and to a degree marked by citizens of no other nationality in the United States So far as citizens of German origin is other countries are concerned we do not find the hyphen. Before the war German citizens of England did not call themselves German-English, or of France, German-French, or of Italy, German-Italians. The blame for the hyphen in America must not be laid so much with the Germans as with American professional politicians.

The origin of the hyphen dates back to the time of the Civil War when professional politicians and political leaders endeavored to get control of the votes of the foreign element in masses. They attempted to sway voters of German extraction in a body, of Italians, Irish French and other elements likewise.

It was a feasible political expedient to band men of various national inheritances, and to appeal to societies, clubs and other organizations consisting of members of various racial origins. This practice developed so that to-day when a political party wishes to make up its ticket it selects candidates representing these various elements so as to corral each particular vote. Candidates are thus too often selected for office, not because of their fitness for that office, but because of their popularity



Mr. William Lustgarten.

among a people you have a virile citizenship from that spirit be crushed In the exploitation of the mass that people will suffer

The reason that the Jews have survived is because as a people they have not been subjected to despotical rulers nor exploited in a mass by a single power. They have enjoyed freedom which gives the impetus of individual expression and survived that for reason.

In German schools, colleges and universities the so-called "German ideal" is fed to a degree that Germans grow up believing that education and culture live and die with them. Convinced that their culture is the best, their mental attitude is superior to that of all other peoples Consequently they become mentally blue-bound, insular and unable to appreciate any other point of view than their own. They are trained to work as units in a mass and to be cared for in that organized, paternalistic way for mass. They are unable to think as individuals, to form and reflect individual opinions Their government is founded upon a theory that is not the conscious government of a free people. At the head of the Socialistic scheme of Germany is a ruler who does not rule by the elective will of the organized masses even, but, as he proclaims, by divine dispensation.

AMERICAN IDEALS A CONSCIOUS ATTAINMENT.

Germans arrive in the United States with this so-called ideal ingrained in them. They think as Germans; as Germans they feel themselves apart from the heterogeneous peoples with whom they come in contact here. Do they attempt to mingle with this heterogeneous body which constitutes our citizenship? No They flock together—in clubs, singing societies, political organizations, even churches. Domestically they continue to live as in the Fatherland—the surface expression of the fundamentally ingrained and isolating German spirit, among themselves even as they eat German food, they converse in the German language.

All this is less true of other nationalities—Irish, French, Italian—who drift into American organizations and adopt the American ideal. The hyphenated American is unfamiliar with the Germans who adopt the United States as their home. Other nationalities assimilate much more quickly. For, unlike them, the Germans come with the belief that their government is the ideal government, and our own system and ideals inferior.

In the United States we have a good deal of political corruption. But when we do get good government we get it through the moral consciousness, by effort, by struggle and we monarchial. The system is socialistic, and it does not matter whether the administrative head is William of Hohenzollern, or Ed Jones, or Herr Liebknecht. You will find that the Socialist ticket in Schenectady, New York, after it elected a Mayor, endeavored to enforce a tyrannical domination, an absolute, dictatorial policy, and an extralist administration of German directs the same system.

If you consider the feudal system of the middle ages you will find, in a while the feudal lord placed the burdens of his support and the support of the king upon his vassals, the vassals were free after the espionage system of Germany is fostered among the people you have a virile citizenship from that spirit be crushed In the exploitation of the mass that people will suffer

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In the United States we have a good deal of political corruption. But when we do get good government we get it through the moral consciousness, by effort, by struggle and we know what it means Here, with all our corruption, the individual fights his own battles; he makes good by his own efforts, and when he attains success it is consciously. This is the difference between the German Socialistic ideal and the American ideal: the difference between a nation of people cared for and trained as children and a nation wherein every man works out his own salvation. These are the two ideals struggling in this war.

The hyphen constitutes a danger in our national life. So long as there are elements of people cherishing a clinging allegiance to a foreign power, we cannot count in times of trial upon the undivided loyalty of those elements Should the United States become involved with a European power, we should not know whom to trust, either in military or civil life. If the assertions concerning the extent of the spy systems conducted by foreign governments are true to a tenth degree we cannot tell whether our neighbor is an agent of a foreign government or not. In case of war we should be compelled to suspect almost every one whose parents came from Europe.

The point has been made that foreign-born citizens should not be put under the suspicion that the oath of allegiance they took in assuming citizenship was a perjury This charge has been made—I fear in certain cases justly With the espionage systems of European operation America has actually much to fear, and in case of trouble, so long as the hyphen exists, we cannot tell where and when traitors will develop.

Inasmuch as more and more, during this war, foreign-born citizens have been looked upon with suspicion, it occurred to me that all such citizens should take occasion to put them selves on record as cherishing no loyalty to the country of their origin greater than that to the country of their adoption, and that with them, absolutely and unqualifiedly, it is "America first." The time to start such a movement arrived. I sent out my appeal. The responses have been amazing. I have received thousands of letters from all parts of the country endorsing my plan and repudiating the idea of dual citizenship. Ninety per-cent of these letters have come from citizens of German origin.

OSTRACIZE THE HYPHEN.

For the safety of our country, for the preservation of peace, for international amity and the strengthening of our own integrity, the hyphen must be erased. What can be done? The first step must come from public officials and political leaders. Public officials, as officials, from the President down, should ignore all functions given by hyphenated societies. As politicians in the past have encouraged such organizations, now—realizing they are unpatriotic and might on occasion prove treasonable—they should put the ban upon them. Politicians must be brought to understand that by fostering hyphenated organizations they are encouraging anti-Americanism.

The disapproval—as the original approval—must come first from official sources. If the mayors of cities, office holders, politicians, political workers and all good Americans likewise, refused to attend the functions of hyphenated societies they would begin to bring home to the minds of the members that, if they wish to be Americans, they must drop the names of the countries whence they came. This applies to Irish-American, Italian-American, French-American, German-American and all hyphenated American organizations.

I would advocate that no corporate entity be given societies bearing hyphenated names There is no room for such societies in the United States, nor is there any reason for them. It would be quite legitimate for citizens of a foreign country, as visitors here, to belong to organizations bearing the names of their countries; in that case they should not be allowed to parade under the name American, qualified or not. It is proper for German citizens residing or visiting here to be loyal to their country. Those who have foreswornallegiance, however, cannot entertain a mental reservation.

To remove the hyphen we must exterminate the root of it. The Hohenzollern ideal of the divine right of kings crowned by the almighty with the Socialist ideal of human beings trained to work and be cared for in the mass must be eradicated by education. And by education those who have been trained into the belief that these ideals are the best must be brought to see the great possibilities of America—of liberty, equality, democracy; of individual freedom, effort and attainment.

Those now holding themselves apart must be brought to thrill with American enthusiasm and to respond with a whole heart to the principles for which this nation has lived and on which it bases its future. They must see that there can be no divided citizenship, and that if they are to be Americans in their devotion, affection and loyalty, America must be first

Thus the prevention of anthrax is first and foremost a problem in animal husbandry which, in the United States, comes under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Animal Indistry. There should be some international agreement regarding this infection, for the wool from Prussia, the hair and mohair from Asiatic Turkey, the horsehair from China, and the hides from India may carry the anthrax spores to our shores and cause infection among our workingmen.

It is difficult to disinfect hides so as to kill the anthrax spores. Horsehair, cowhair, goat's hair, pig's bristles and wool should, before they are handled by workmen, be disinfected either by: Steam at seventeen pounds pressure, equal to 220 degrees of heat Fahrenheit, for at least half an hour; by boiling for at least a quarter of an hour in a 2 per cent solution of formic permanganate, and subsequent bleaching in a 2 to 4 per cent solution of sulphuric acid; or by boiling in water at least two hours.

The New York City Department of Health is, as usual, on the alert for the development of new cases of human anthrax, and is fully prepared to deal with such as may arise. And the New York State Industrial Commission warns especially workers in the occupations we have mentioned that the slightest cuts or abrasions of the skin should at once receive the attention of a competent physician. "Many cases of anthrax which may prove fatal appear early as a very slight infection."

British Minds in a Muddle About the War—Says Chesterton

"If we cannot scatter German brains, we can at least collect our own, and cause considerable and healthy disturbance in ourselves by doing so."

By G. K. Chesterton

WHAT I like about soldiers is that they do not fuss They march into desperately defended foreign towns lyrically inquiring, "Who's your lady friend?"

They have a full-blooded irrelevance of thought and speech which distinguishes the kind of people who work from the opposite kind of people who worry. Some of our publicists and political journalists might well be sent into the firing line as a rest cure. I shall probably be misunderstood if I say, but I do say, that the best reason that could be learned by the civilians from the soldiers is expressed in the word "indifference"

It is the rock platform on which can be emplaced those guns of laughter which Prussia fears more than the wrath of God As one who wanted the Prussians beaten a long time before they were even attacked, I will take the full responsibility of saying that we, who cannot help the soldiers physically, can best help them mentally by considering the enormous number of things that do not matter

Good strategy matters, and munitions matter, and a rigid refusal of any unjust peace matters. With regard to almost everything else the most patriotic thing is indifference, and even levity. It does not matter whether Liberals or Conservatives are in power, nor whether a Coalition of both of them is or is not in power. All politicians are too tolerant of corruption; but nobody supposes that any politicians are so perverted as to be tolerant of defeat. It does not matter whether petty little meetings about peace are held or are not held; it does not matter much whether they are broken up or not broken up. The patriots who break them up they give some excuse and slight encouragement to Germany, by suggesting that there is a German party in England when there isn't.

About the best work that a great many civilians could do in the crisis would be to read Milton's Sonnet on His Blindness hundreds and hundreds of times, until they see what it means. What it means is that it is very good winter discipline for most people to be made to realise that the world would continue to go on cheerfully if they were not doing a great deal.

The worst that only wants to be doing something is not a disciplined spirit; it is a very undisciplined spirit We could all do better if we were compelled to do nothing. A colonel of a regiment is not allowed to abuse Sir John French because the regiment is in reserve

How the Spirit of Fuss Has Worked in England.

If any fair minded critic doubts the wisdom of saying this, let him consider impartially a list of the civilian campaigns in which, one after the other, we have been engaged in this land of us. Every one of them was "work" for war time, and done mainly by well-meaning people. Every one of them was a waste of more than its strength. First, the social reformer started a scare about war babies, in which it was delicately insinuated that the midwives were blackguards and most women unfit to look after themselves. Statistics were given—enormous statistics.

The figures were revelations; they were also lies. In a short time even those who were caught in the first fewer were compelled to admit that the whole thing had been an insane and a very cruel exaggeration. Yet the morbid enthusiasts who did it were "doing their bit," as they called it. Then all the teetotalers plunged in importantly, and did their bit. As it was no longer possible to tell them that the men who carry arms are invariably profligates, it was maintained that the men who make arms are invariably drunkards. The government brought in a proposal, and dropped it; brought in another proposal and dropped it, brought in a third proposal and dropped it. Practically nothing was done, for the simple reason that nothing needed to be done.

There is no need to say what such any man can do, but from which many men shrink, generally because it is very hard work, sometimes because it may be full of risk. And of course if they do not wish to go, It is called thinking. It is not taught in modern schools, though it was taught in the old ones, and it is a pity it should be taught quite easily in its rudiments

Most of it consists in a few quite elementary maxims; as (1) that a thing has kind and something which cannot be proved, but can only be perceived or accepted, and is called an axiom or first principle; (2) that there can be no argument save between those who accept the same first principle; (3) that an act can only be judged by defining its object; and (4) that anything can be defended which is not a contradiction in terms

A very slender equipment of such tests would save many people at this moment from wasting their time and disturbing the work of which they realize neither the origin nor the end. I speak quite seriously when I say that those who cannot either make shells or fire shells would be genuinely serving their country if they took to thinking, as some men take to drinking. We might really revive that lost art. If we cannot scatter German brains, we can at least collect our own—and cause considerable and healthy disturbance in ourselves by doing so. I do not mean that we should abandon any other mode of service which may be possible to us.

For some reason or other, many newspapers just now seem full of a very faint hearted spirit. It may be an excessive reaction against the Cockney cocksureness which treated the war as over before it was well begun. It may be the mere mere lapse of time, which is a serious logical nor practical. It may be (though God forbid) in the first heat of pacifist and unpatriotic negotiations. One thing is positively certain—it is not, founded on any knowledge of the military situation, as it is plain to military men. But if Germans or pro-Germans anywhere build anything upon it, they know very little of the difference between a newspaper and a nation. They built so once before, in the last black hour before battle, on our cowardice and decay; until the English came out once more through the wood of Crecy and blew their bugles beyond the Marne.

Why Modern Children Are So Impertinent

False Ideas of Liberty, Wrong Methods of Education and Our Own Bad Example Are Breeding a Race of Criminals by Making Our Boys and Girls Irreverent, Disrespectful and Defiant of All Law and Authority.

By Rev. Christian F. Reisner
Pastor of Grace Methodist Church, New York.

IT is a matter of vital interest to us all that children are becoming more and more careless of law and increasingly impertinent to heir elders. These children will be to-morrow's citizens. If they do not learn respect for law tney will not be loyal to the flag or helpful in preserving the nation.

Why are modern children so impertinent? That is quickly answered by declaring that frequently they do not get the experience of Jesus, who grew up under the influence of ideal methods. If the children are to be saved from impertinence and from future lawlessness and be taught to be cooperative and helpful, they must meet the experience which Jesus met. They must learn as He did to obey and to be taught and to grow.

The modern boy does not know what respect and reverence is for his elders. Until he does, he will not be desirable and will not grow in a real way. If a Jewish child struck a parent, the law prescribed the penalty of death. That seems terribly severe, but the parent stood in the place of God. He was counted the mouthpiece of the Heavenly Father, whose laws were prescribed for the whole family.

America has been impregnated with a false spirit of liberty. Foreigners have come from lands where obedience was rendered blindly to an arbitrary power. Their notion of freedom is a reaction from all this. They conclude that it means to do as they please without respect to their neighbor. Hence, we have had a silly plea for personal liberty in the matter of selling liquor.

Rev. Christian F. Reisner.

False Spirit of Liberty Reflected in Children.

This false spirit of liberty has another expression in such organizations as the I. W. W. Many deluded foreigners are thinking religion and the oppression which they suffered abroad synonymous, hence they conclude that in order to have freedom religion must be denied and choked. This spirit is reflected in the children, who, getting no religion and hearing the doctrine of free anarchy, insist in a smart thing, a mark of real braininess, to dodge policemen, to thwart the law, to be independent concerning any orders given and to cheapen all forms of authority by disrespect.

The Bronx judge who sentenced a dozen boys to attend church a year was wise in his day and generation. He was endeavoring to teach the lads that law was for their benefit and not for their hindrance and hurt. He purposed to have them see that the head of all law is God.

We must teach our boys and girls that law is the outbreathing of love, directing them to the best things. This cannot be accomplished by mere legislation stubbornly enforced. No mother succeeds with her children if she cannot some way have the child see that her commands are the outspeaking of love. She best accomplishes her purpose if she gets the child to try to please her, for the parent was meant to reincarnate God. It is for parents to so represent God that children will find it easy to think of Him in the terms of parenthood. Every responsibility rests upon the father and the mother to so reveal God in their words, in their life, in their trust, in their confidence, that the child, loving and trusting them, will find it natural and easy to love and trust his Heavenly Father.

It looks to us now as though Jesus' mother was mistaken in correcting Jesus for staying in the Temple. But He acted with no questions. He went to his humble home, and the Bible tells us He was "subject to His parents." It was more necessary for Him to show the world obedience and to imbed it in His own nature than it was simply to listen to arguments concerning the law. If Jesus had not learned obedience when He could not understand the details as a boy, He would not have been able later to say to the Father: "Not my will, but Thy will be done." It was probably not easy for Him to remain a carpenter's son and then to turn into the trade of a carpenter. He must have felt His great career ahead of Him, and yet He was conscious that humble obedience to duty and implicit obedience of His parents fitted Him for the great career ahead of Him.

We cannot get obedience from a child simply by giving orders. That will make a broken-spirited child or create a smouldering resentment that will break out at the first opportunity. We must put the basis for obedience in faith, and faith is only built upon love.

It is a great responsibility to accept parenthood. At the same time, it is the most profitable investment. No work is so enduring as is that expended in training a boy or girl who is to contain not only the training the parent had to start, but all he or she or even both he and she have gathered through the years. Neither does one escape the responsibility simply because they have no children of their own. They may think they are excused, but they still have the responsibility to God for the children. Jesus said to Peter: "Feed my lambs."

American citizenship must recognize that childhood has a claim upon it. We are making spasmodic efforts here and there to stop child labor. This is magnificent. We are spending much thought and effort on education. That is great. But none of these things are sufficient. Even the pension to mothers, so that they can keep their own children at home, will not solve the problem.

The plan to teach religion in the public schools will help some, but we must go deeper than that. We must feel that whether we have children of our own or not we must be God's representatives in influencing child life.

There are several ways in which we can do that. We ought to recognize that all law should be stable and healthful, but should be patterned after God's law. No one should seek office for a selfish purpose. Shame on the man who will go into it for graft or allow himself to be ruled by an unscrupulous boss.

Nothing is so despicable or contemptible as a public official who uses his position for selfish ends. God's judgment will meet such an individual. He is not only a derelict, but he is damning future citizens by misinterpreting the purpose of law. Every lawmaker and law interpreter is God's representative. Every person who rules or gives orders stands as God's signpost to the best efficiency of mankind

We should increasingly refuse to elect men and women who do not accept office as a trust from the Great Ruler. We ought to obey law in this spirit. If the law is wrong, repeal it. If the law is not brotherly and a representation of the Father God, we have no right to allow it on the statute books

A Way to Teach Respect for Law.

One way that we can teach children reverence and respect for law is by observing it ourselves, by choosing proper officials and by honoring them when chosen instead of constantly criticising and picking at and cheapening them.

Impertinent children mean criminals to-morrow, for criminals are only those who have no respect for law or law givers or for their peers. Jesus was taught and every child must be taught by the adult from his experience and from his knowledge. We must accept our responsibility and make ourselves teachers of children.

Christ grew. That was quite natural. It is not necessary to pull the tree up. The right surroundings will cause it to grow naturally. It is necessary, however, that the child's goal be early fixed because the goal will be the thing toward which it grows. Even the geranium will turn its face toward the light in the window. The old saying that a twig early bent will follow the shape given it is true certainly in young life.

Jesus was given a goal of God-approved life. How many have chosen another goal for their children? One chooses that her daughter shall be a society belle. Her education is directed along that line. Schools are selected with such a purpose. Another decides that her son shall be a rich man. His education is planned with that notion in mind. His friendships are made with the purpose of reaching such a goal. Another father determines that his boy shall be a notable politician

If we are to save the boy or girl we must select the goal as one which, whatever else it may incidentally lead to, will certainly conclude by the plaudit from the Master's lips. "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

We often hear of a man giving his life for principles. How many men are there who are giving their lives for their flag? I heard the other day of a man whose income was $25,000 a year. He joined the army of his native land as a private. His partner said. "Why didn't you allow us to purchase you a commission as an officer?" He answered: "I want to prove that I have the ability to be an officer and rise naturally"

But not only external influences or causes were considered as affecting an eclipse.

But not only external influences or causes were considered as affecting an eclipse. In fernal causes or changes in the sun or moon themselves were also believed to bring about this phenomenon. The Caribs thought that the moon was sick, hungry, or dying. The Peruvians imagined the sun angry and so hid her face in total darkness to bring the world to an end. The Iliurons fancied the sun tired and arranged a rather boisterous concert in which men and does participated in order to bring about its recovery.

In Cumana it was believed that the sun and the moon married, but because they had a will of their own they began to quarrel and fight with the result that one of them was wounded in such a quarrel as the Ojibwa endeavored to distract their attention from one another by a tumultuous noise and so stop the quarrel and fight.

The changes of day and night, Summer and Winter, Spring and Fall—light and darkness, heat and cold, were variously connected with the eclipse-belief. The one is overcome by the other only to return with renewed strength to contend for the mastery and to free and freshen the heart of trembling humanity, once more asserting the power of light, truth, right and goodness.

The winds that break the forest, shake the rocks and penetrate man have also caused much wonder and speculation. Zeus of old held the winds imprisoned in his dungeon cave and tuned his harp after them, and when the winds rustled among the leaves of the trees people heard Aeolus play his harp. The Maori of New Zealand ride upon the winds and imprison them in their caves, but the west wind is too strong and too cunning, for he escapes, hides himself in his own cave and dies away.

In India the Maruts, the storm-gods, assume after their wont the form of newborn babes and perform the mystic feats of the child of Hermes, tossing the clouds over the surging sea. Boreas, born of Astraea and Eos, causes the people to tremble with chills and hurry to their shelter. He chases the birds from their Summer haunts to other regions and ties in asbestos bonds the cold and the waters.

The Polynesian believed that the wind-gods lived near the great rock which serves as a foundation for the world. They lived within themselves hurricanes, tempests and all destructive winds and employed them to punish such persons as neglected their worship, wherefore in stormy weather large offerings and liberal presents were brought them by penitent devotees who were either in danger themselves or had friends in danger. The four winds caused a great mythic development among the natives of America, in which they are personified as four brothers, or mythic ancestors, or divine servants of Manitu.

The strong effect of thunder and lightning upon the mind of primitive man is seen in the myths all over the world. Right Arm slays Indra's glory and ascribes to him the "feats of the thunderbolt." He is also called Indra of the thunderbolt. He smote Ahi and poured forth water upon the earth. When he hurls his thunderbolt men believe in the brilliant god and pay him homage. Twashtar made his glorious bolt. The North American Indians had much to tell about the thunder-bird, as had the ancient Greeks of the earle of Zeus and the Scandinavians of the hammer of Thor.

The Assiniboins have seen this wondrous bird and the Dakotas could show his footprints, the thunder tracks, twenty miles apart, near the source of St. Peter's River. The Ahts of Vancouver talked about the mighty bird Tootooch dwelling far off in the sky, the flap of whose wings caused thunder and whose forked tongue is seen in the lightning. The Mandans heard in the thunder and saw in the lightning the flapping wings and flashing eyes of that awful bird which belongs to or even is Manitu, the Great, himself

The Dakotas spoke about an old, large bird which begins the thunder and whose velocity is great. He is wise and kind and never does any harm. But the thunder is imitated and carried on by smaller, young birds, which cause the rumbling noise and the rude din of the peals. These are mischievous and will not listen to good counsel and therefore do some harm sometimes, but as a rule the Indians are not afraid of them.

This explanation of the thunder and lightning which is so prominent among the Indians, especially of North America, is found also in other places. Thunder and lightning may be the messenger of the god so lives far on high and so needs a messenger, or else the god itself, as in the Finnish poetry, where he speaks through the clouds and shoots his fiery darts.

Closely connected with the thunder and lightning is the rainbow, as we might expect. It constitutes, as we have seen, the bow of Uko and Indra. The Israelites called it the bow of Jahwe, the Hindus the bow of Rama, and the Lappa the bow of Tiermas, the thunderer, who slays with it the sorcerers that hunt for men. Zeus stretched it down from heaven as a sign of war and tempest, or it was Iris, the messenger between gods and men, that came down. In Scandinavia it was a bridge for the gods to travel upon and in Germany the souls of the just go over it to paradise.

What Savages Think About Thunder, Tornadoes and Eclipses

By Prof. Karl J. Karlson
In Journal of Religious Psychology.

ECLIPSES had a terrifying effect upon the mind of primitive man and caused many to us peculiar stories to be invented as an explanation of the dreadful phenomenon. Thus the Chiquitas thought that the moon was hunted across the sky by a huge dog, caught and torn until the blood dyed its face red, in order to drive away the monster the people used to raise a frightful howl and lamentation and shoot across the sky.

The Caribs thought that Maboya, hater of all light, sought to devour the sun and the moon and therefore danced and howled in concert all day or all night to drive him away. And the Peruvians imagined an evil spirit in form of a bear eating the moon and therefore raised a frightful din and beat the dogs to join in the concert.

The same idea is also found on the South Sea Islands where the sun and moon are supposed to be swallowed by an offended deity but was induced by offerings to eject them again. In Sumatra the one eats the other but the inhabitants are able to prevent it by a tremendous noise. In Hindu mythology two demons, Rahn and Ketu, devour the sun and the moon respectively

The Romans flung firebrands into the air, blew trumpets and clanged brazen pots and pans in order to save the moon. And when the soldiers made a mutiny against Tiberius, their plans were frustrated by the moon which suddenly languished in the sky in vain did they try to rescue it, for clouds came up and hid it and the mutineers saw that the gods had turned away from their plot.

Should Marriage Be Dissolved When Love Dies?

Epoch-Making Results That Are Hoped to Follow the Use of the New Wedding Rite in Which the Man and Woman Pledge Themselves to One Another Not as Long as They Live, but Only as Long as They Love.

By Rev. Bouck White
Pastor, Church of the Social Revolution

IT was with great pleasure I performed on Tuesday evening a wedding ceremony at Jersey City. Wedding ceremonies are common place enough, but this ceremony, I hope, will be epochal. It was by the new ceremonial which pledges a pair to live together, not while life lasts, but while love lasts, that I united them. The promise made was not the conventional one, "I will love you always." Nobody knows how long love will last.

The form of ceremonial is this, which I devised for the Church of the Social Revolution:

Church of the Social Revolution, Comrades,

We are about to consecrate the joining of two souls in wedlock. Marriage is a joyful event. It adds to the man and to the woman fullness of living, and to society the blessedness of an unending perpetuity. It is not good for man to be alone. It is not good for woman to be a one. Each has need of the other. Each rounds out the other. Many lives have come to a day of downfall because they attempted to go solitary through the wilderness of this world, and in loneliness wandered astray. By cosmic decree, man and woman are fractional parts of a human being. In each other they find their completeness. Therefore we should glorify their uning. We should lift it into the light of recognition; and rejoice on an occasion like the present, with a public rejoicing. The ongoings of life and of civil society shall not fail so long as wedding bells shall ring and man and woman join themselves in splendid dedication.

This occasion, while it has its joyous side, must also not be divested of the solemnity that befits it. The uniting of two lives as a matter in which not alone the partners are interested, but to an extent likewise in which society is vitally concerned. Therefore, they who have a sense of civic responsibility will neither lightly renounce marriage nor lightly enter marriage. Frivolously to refuse it, frivolously to undertake it, is equally a sorrow to the race. Neither by shirking nor part of the joyousness of this event, we must in like measure deepen our thoughts to the profound significance of the deed we are here enacting.

To the Man and to the Woman

You have come to me as the leader of this Church, that I may unite you in matrimony. It is incumbent upon me, however, in all candor, to inform you that no word that I may speak or rite that I personally can celebrate is of power to bring that state of affairs to pass. Marriage is an interior uniting, or it is not a marriage A joining of spirit to spirit alone can make you husband and wife

Why So Many Marriages End in Disaster.

Because of forgetfulness of this fact, marriages more than one have come to disastrous termination. The divorce courts testify with pathetic abundance that a marriage which is consecrated only by exterior celebration and not by spiritual union is no marriage, but is a mockery and a sorrow. Where love is, marriage abides. Where love is not, marriage is not. No clergyman has the right to bind a man and a woman together so long as life shall last; but rather, so long as love shall last. Neither wedding day sovereignties nor offices of earnest friends, nor all the power of heaven itself shall be of potency to keep together two souls that are not themselves resolved to be one.

Therefore, if the marriage here beginning is to be permanent, you yourselves must make it permanent. I need not tell you of the tragedy that is inflicted upon personal life and public well-being by the sunderings of homes and the breaking up of families. I rather devote this moment to a word of caution and exhortation, to the end that love may last as long as life shall last, and marriage be coterminous with them both.

Happy marriages are a growth; and are the result of that indwelling affection which leads to constant compromises, one to the other, whereby with the passing of the years the soul of the man and the soul of the woman adjust themselves mutually; like twin vines which have enwrapt each other for so long that now any tearing of themselves apart would be fatal to them both. Only in this will-to-permanency can an enduring tie be wrought. Therefore, I ask you now, are you determined each of you to make this marriage so far as in your power shall lie an institution that by its lastingness and wholesomeness shall bless mankind long after your day is done?

What Husband and Wife Pledge Themselves to Do.

The man and woman answer each:

"I am so resolved"

Do you cheerfully undertake the duties that come from the uniting of two lives and the setting up of a home in the midst of society?

The man and the woman each:

"I undertake these duties."

In sickness as well as in health; in poverty as well as in plenty; in dark hours as well as in the day of prosperity, will you cleave to one another, and by your faithfulness lighten the common sorrow?

The man and woman each:

"I will"

(The leader places the right hand of the man in the right hand of the woman and with his left hand upon their joined hands, says):

With this clasp of the hand, under the Heaven of the Highest, and in the presence of this company of witnesses I pronounce you husband and wife. From this hour may holy thoughts attend you and faithful friends enfold you, and the Everlasting Arms be round about you Forever more

This ceremonial I regard as vastly superior to the old one for reasons which should appeal to the sanity of every person who reads this.

It has been charged against those of us who represent the new order that our teachings make for laxness of the human ties regarded as sacred. On the contrary, this new marriage form which I have introduced spiritualizes marriage. It makes the contracting parties exceedingly careful to nurture the love of the other. Upon the contingency of that love depends the lawfulness of the union Will not every man every woman, be most watchful for the love whose passing will terminate marriage? How much more than if he or she had uttered the absurd promise to love, honor and cherish until death do us part' Or, which is a shade more archaic, to love, honor and obey till death us do part'

I would have marriage made easy and divorce made easy. Though I speak in a paradox I speak also with sincerity when I say that if marriage is made easy then it will become lasting and that when divorce becomes easy there will be fewer divorces. The apparently transient nature of marriage will be its security. Its lawsurity will be its security.

When a man promises at the altar to love and cherish until death does them part he says it with mental reservations. No woman who promises to obey ever really means it. She says it, as it were, with her tongue in her cheek. So marriage under the old regime begins in deceit.

The new marriage is one of candor. Its implication is "I will try to keep your love. I will do all in my power to keep it."

Rev. Bouck White.

Rite Based Upon Open-Minded, Open-Hearted Honesty.

Anticipating the criticism of the too conservative, I say this form of marriage covenant will not give the unscrupulous man an opportunity for successive polygamy. I warrant that successive, rapidly successive, polygamy will be as more common that it is under the survival of the ancient order. So long as there is human nature there will be some evil, selfish variants of it. There will be men, and women, who will take advantage of any ceremonial to defeat its purpose.

But there may be said with truth, of the new form, that it is based upon open-minded, open-hearted honesty. It makes strong appeal to the nobleness that is in us. It leaves sleeping but not dead. Whereas the remnant of the form that has been used for three hundred years, whose words creak, whose phrases are rust-covered, is a sham and everybody knows it.

The new marriage form will bring about the conscientious marriage. Among the causes for the lessening number of marriages is that persons have been too conscientious to assume its bonds. They knew that they could not sincerely promise to love while life should last, and they would not make false and foolish promises. The conscientious may enter into this marriage contract without misgivings. They can make honorably the promise to live in union so long as love lasts. I am firm in the faith that the new ceremonial will cause not only more lasting marriages, but more of them. Through its influence marriage will no longer be a boon. It will cease to be looked upon as a prize house from which no one can escape, if at all, with great difficulty

It is but a conservative estimate that daily ten thousand irregular unions are entered into in this community. Multiply that by the number of other large communities in this country and the result is appalling. For they represent an immense force for evil. They stand for the greatest menace of modern times, the menace of clandestine love

That man who keeps a secret goes insufficiently armed into the battle of life. The weakness of a secret robs a man of his effectiveness. Every human being should be 100 per cent efficient. The man who grows afraid of himself, without thought of reserve, to his work is 100 per cent efficient. I can conceive that the force wasted in the subterfuges of secrecy, if conserved into honest, open living would increase the world's efficiency not 50 per cent, but 100 per cent, perhaps 500 per cent. It is inconceivable that it might be even more, for, as was said by Sir Gallahad:

"My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure."

Better that a marriage be an open one, dignified even to reglection, and lasting but months.

It should not be said that the new marriage form, because of its possibilities of transientness, would produce many children whose support would present a new economic factor. I am convinced that this argument is not true. Those persons who enter into the new form of marriage will be thoughtful persons, intellectual persons, conscientious persons, and the tendency for these is not toward larger but toward smaller families.

If the sentiments my that such marriages encourage immoral living be raised I would reply, first, that it is untrue, second, that it is met for Mrs. Grundy, who has contracted an a vantageous marriage without love, is a respectable immorality. It is we who substitute marriage. It is one who commercializes it.

In the new marital epoch I foresee that divorces will be made easy, as they should. I would be ah away the cumbersome laws that hinder the divorce courts. I would have one ground for divorce—the absence of love

Under the new marital forms marriage would become a true thing. The end of marriage is a blending of souls. It takes much time, much thought, for an artist to join perfectly the colors in a picture. It takes much time and thought for a musician to blend his tones into a harmony

Love I have heard described as a floral vase, so delicate that it requires the utmost care to preserve it intact. I have heard it likened to a plant that must be carefully tended and the frost blight it or the sun wither it. I have myself said it is as a tree which, if its roots be well nourished, may grow into an oak that will defy the centuries.

But I like best to think of love as a slow blending of souls. Consider the difficulty of the task. Think of the baffling intricacies of one soul, and the difficulty of understanding and of mastering one's self. Then there are the intricacies of the other soul, different from the first. And these two must be blended in marriage. It is a task for the best of us to face, not with certainty, but with conscientiousness, with openness and courage.

The New Adventures of J. Rufus

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Adventure No. 4--"The Master Touch"

Written by
GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER
The Famous Creator of Wallingford

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Adapted for Pathe Motion Pictures by
CHARLES W. GODDARD
Author of "The Perils of Pauline," "The Misleading Lady," Etc.

AS big and genial Jim Wallingford and loan and dapper Blackie Daw swung off the train, the two Warden girls rushed up to meet them, eager and excited.

"We thought the train would never come," said Violet, slipping her hand through Blackie's arm, and casting down her lashes after he had gazed quite long enough into her sparkling blue eyes. "You're more than an hour late."

"I had the train stop to gather these violets for thee," grinned Blackie, and with a tremendous flourish presented her with a smooth little white box, tied with a florist's ribbon.

"And I suppose you plucked the boxes from a box hedge," laughed Fannie Warden, the flush of welcome still on her brown cheeks. She was happily untying the ribbon bow, and Mr. J. Rufus was smiling down at her in pleased content.

"Business before pleasure," he chuckled. He led the way to a waiting bus, and, as it started the rattle of the infernal contraption gave them as much privacy as if they had been locked in a vault. "What do you know about Prinz?"

"Not as much as we had hoped to find out," reported Fannie. "He practically owns the town, and we know that he is guilty, for he recognized us when we went into his bank, and dropped his eyes. We've investigated all the directors of the bank and all the employes. The directors we can't get anything out of."

"They're a sporty crowd," interrupted Violet. "They spend a tremendous amount of money. Tell them about Qualey, Fannie."

"I was coming to him," went on Fannie, her brown eyes deeply thoughtful. "He's the head bookkeeper at the bank. He knows us, too."

"He jumps and jerks every time he sees us, so we let him see us as often as possible," added Violet, not noticing, in her excitement, that she was clutching Blackie's little finger, for emphasis. He let her do it, and grinned. Blackie had never enjoyed anything so much as recovering the fortune of the Warden orphans from the gang of swindlers who had stolen it, after the death of Mr. Warden.

"We meet him on his way to work," went on Fannie. "We arrange to meet him when he goes out to lunch, and when he goes home in the evening, and we stroll past his gate, and we look at him; just look, that's all."

"He's getting jumpier every time he sees us!" exclaimed Violet.

"Great work," Wallingford nodded his head and gazed at the two girls in approval. "He probably knows too much, and you've gotten on his nerves. What type of man is he?"

"He's screamingly funny," laughed Violet. "He's rabbit-eyed, and his long ears actually twitch when he's startled. His collar sticks out of the middle of his collar like a stalk of asparagus growing through a hoop."

"This little fellow, eh?" Wallingford and Blackie looked at each other thoughtfully.

"He seems to me as if he might be on the verge of nervous breakdown," considered Fannie. "And we've been paying so much attention to him because we think he's your source of information."

"Hey!" yelled a voice outside. "Hey! Hey here!"

Running beside the bus was a boy so freckled that he looked like a Spanish omelet. He held his cap in his hand, and his carrot-colored hair was flying. He grinned ecstatically as he saw Blackie and Wallingford, and jumped on the rear step of the bus with a flying leap. He berked open the door and thrust in his head.

"Hey!" he said in a hoarse whisper, and reached for the bell strap. "Qualey's leaving the bank!"

"Good-by!" cried Violet, jumping up as the bus stopped abruptly.

"We'll see you at the hotel," said Fannie, and the girls were out and following Toad Jessup before the men could offer to help them alight.

Blackie Daw blew an ecstatic kiss after them.

CHAPTER II.
On the Trail of Qualey.

WHILE J. Rufus and Blackie Daw were laughingly declining to purchase a vacant lot opposite Prine's bank, and adjoining Prine's Emporium, and fronting Prine's residence, the Warden sisters were following the fast retreating Toad Jessup, who was sleuthing the track of the nerve-racked Qualey. A curious path the bookkeeper had taken, especially curious in view of the fact that this was ten-thirty in the morning. Straight out into the country, and along the willow bank of a little creek and to a sheltered pond, where he stopped abruptly and paced up and down on the sandy bank; while Toad Jessup, hidden behind the willows, watched him with hawk like keenness, until he was satisfied that the man would stay where he was. Then Toad Jessup, as noiselessly as an eel, stepped back along the bank to meet the breathless girls.

"Hush!" whispered Toad, gripping each one tensely by a hand. "Got him treed! Foller me! Hush!"

On tiptoe and careful to avoid even the snapping of a twig, the three stole along the bank Indian file, until they reached the willows surrounding the pond. Toad Jessup was the first, of course, and as he peered through the leaves he jerked back hastily. "Gee! He's got a gun, and he's scared of it!"

Bookkeeper Qualey was, without doubt, scared of the gun. He stood at the edge of the pond, revolver in hand, trembling from head to foot. He had just raised it to his head as the horror-stricken girls peered through the leaves, but, before they could utter an outcry he had thrown the revolver on the sand, edging away from it as if it were a snake.

Again he walked agitatedly up and down the sand, then suddenly he threw off his coat, and it was plain now that he had reached a determination, for his pale face was set and grim as he ran towards the spring-board which hung over the water.

"Stop!" Fannie Warden had burst through the leaves, and the startled man on the spring-board halted almost in the act of leaping.

"You!" Qualey's dry lips formed the words, and his eyes distended as he saw Violet step out beside her sister. For just a moment he stood as if paralyzed, then he turned with sudden desperation towards the water, tensing his muscles for the spring.

"Mr. Qualey" The quick-witted Violet ran forward, picked up the revolver and pointed it at him. "If you jump, I'll shoot!"

It was pitiful to see the terror which the pointed revolver inspired. It was so potent that the man who had longed for death, the man who was at the very point of suicide, trembling, came back from the spring-board. Just he should be shot dead.

"Why didn't you let me drown myself?" he wailed.

The girls were hovering over him now, where he sat cowering on a stump, and soothing and comforting him, while Toad Jessup, as noiselessly as an eel, stepped back along the bank to meet the breathless girls.

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Bookkeeper Qualey was, without doubt, scared of the gun. He stood at the edge of the pond, revolver in hand, trembling from head to foot. He had just raised it to his head as the horror-stricken girls peered through the leaves, but, before they could utter an outcry he had thrown the revolver on the sand, edging away from it as if it were a snake.

Again he walked agitatedly up and down the sand, then suddenly he threw off his coat, and it was plain now that he had reached a determination, for his pale face was set and grim as he ran towards the spring-board which hung over the water.

"Stop!" Fannie Warden had burst through the leaves, and the startled man on the spring-board halted almost in the act of leaping.

"You!" Qualey's dry lips formed the words, and his eyes distended as he saw Violet step out beside her sister. For just a moment he stood as if paralyzed, then he turned with sudden desperation towards the water, tensing his muscles for the spring.

"Mr. Qualey" The quick-witted Violet ran forward, picked up the revolver and pointed it at him. "If you jump, I'll shoot!"

It was pitiful to see the terror which the pointed revolver inspired. It was so potent that the man who had longed for death, the man who was at the very point of suicide, trembling, came back from the spring-board. Just he should be shot dead.

"Why didn't you let me drown myself?" he wailed.

The girls were hovering over him now, where he sat cowering on a stump, and soothing and comforting him, while Toad Jessup, as noiselessly as an eel, stepped back along the bank to meet the breathless girls.

"You can serve a useful purpose by living, Mr. Qualey," said Fannie, when the man was able to listen to her with calm attention. "I know some one who can help you. Won't you come with us to the hotel, and have a talk with Mr. Wallingford and Mr. Daw?"

CHAPTER III.
A Professional Goat

"TWENTY-ONE thousand three sixty-five twenty-seven," repeated Qualey with a strange new excitement upon him. He sought the faces of the five directors, one by one, prepared to twitch at the first word.

"Very well, Qualey," said President Prine, in disinterested, and his eyes caught those of Secretary Morris for just an instant. The president and the secretary of the People's Bank were smooth skinned and healthy-complexioned, and dressed with some liveliness. Prine had iron-gray hair and a dimple in his chin. Morris had a glossy brown mustache, which he was now tugging at steadily, though with a twirling motion which would not destroy its curl.

"Rotten!" declared Secretary Morris. Wickers knew he was shaky when he made that loan. He's a dishonest crook."

The indignation of Secretary Morris was echoed on the face of every director, but not on the face of the bookkeeper. There was worry on his countenance, wherever there was room for the wrinkles.

"Fortunately it isn't much," the fat director consoled himself. He wore a plaid bow-tie and an upturned nose, and the only distress of his life was that he might be distressed about something.

"The amount makes no difference," snapped the little director with the fierce whiskers. "The trouble is that the stockholders are likely to bother around with impertinent questions about other loans."

The bookkeeper's eyes rounded until his high-arched brows stopped their spread.

"There is likely to be an investigation," he guessed, hoding his wrist.

"No," growled President Prine, his dimple deepening as he realized that the bookkeeper was still there. "Get back to your work, Qualey."

A strip of paper lying on a desk near the door blew straight at the bookkeeper as he went out, and he shied like a horse.

"We'll have to get rid of Qualey," frowned the bony director with shoulders so square that they stuck up. "He's a nervous wreck."

"Yes," agreed President Prine, but with no enthusiasm. "It would be wiser to raise Qualey's salary than to fire him. Say, boys, Wickers was a pretty good fellow. Wouldn't it be kindness for us to raise a private fund to cancel that note of the Wickers Manufacturing Company?"

The suggestion was thoughtfully received.

"Then the bank would not have to report the loss," speculated the high-shouldered one, weaving his knotty brown fingers together as they hung before him, supported, by way of his elbows, from the arms of his chair.

"I'd rather do that than break our record," suggested Secretary Morris, still busy with his glossy brown mustache. "In all our loans we haven't had a loss---as yet."

There seemed something so significant in that "as yet" that the other four glanced quickly at the secretary, and then relapsed into silence.

A young man knocked and came in. He was a tall young man, with an enormously high collar and a curly forelock, and he looked as if he might probably play a mandolin in his off hours.

"A gentleman wishes to speak with the board," he told President Prine, proffering a card. Each of the five directors glanced at the others. None of them glanced at the young man.

"J. Rufus Wallingford," read the president aloud, and the dimple deepened in his chin. "Never heard of him."

The glossy-mustached secretary, the little director with the fierce whiskers, the fat one with the upturned nose, and the bony one with the high shoulders shook their heads in puzzled turns.

"He says that he only asks for three minutes," reported the young man, thrumming his fingers on the edge of the table. The tune he was playing in his mind was, "In the Golden Gloaming down on Sunset Bay." "He says that he wishes to address the board on the handling of deteriorating loans. He's a specialist in banking troubles."

Silence. Everybody was thinking.

"What kind of a looking man is he?" inquired the president dubiously.

"A very large man," returned the mandolin player, with no trace of animation coming into his countenance, which was an immovable one. "He's a very pleasant man, with fashionable clothes and a large diamond in his cravat. He appears to be some one very important."

President Prine walked out of the other door. He strolled around into the paying teller's cage and counted the morning's checks. Standing at the rail in front of the secretary's desk was a man larger than the mandolin player had said, richer, more pleasant, more important looking. His dark blue business suit had been fitted on him with architectural accuracy, and there was no better cloth made. His broad, white vest was as crisp as an iron could render it, and it followed the curve of the man with unerring fidelity. The diamond in his cravat was a stone of seven colors, and above it glowed a huge, round, pink face, watch was as jovial as good food and select wines and much content could make it.

"Send him in," directed President Prine, returning to the board-room, and, a minute and a half later, J. Rufus Wallingford stood before them, thoroughly at ease and in smiling possession of them, every one.

"Gentlemen, said he, in a round voice which had a suspicion of the oratorical in it. "I am a professional goat," and he chuckled jovially at them, his broad shoulders heaving, his eyes half closing, and the color of his face deepening.

* * * * * * *

"We see," declared Wallingford, to Blackie Daw, as the telephone-bell announced President Prine. "It's a safe bet to tell any crook he'd better come and see you. He always comes."

Blackie rose to go.

"According to your programme, I don't get a speaking part in this until the last act," he observed.

"Stick for the chat," grinned Wallingford. "A crook's always more uncomfortable with two in the room."

President Prine proved the truth of that observation by losing a degree of his suavity, the moment he caught sight of the lanky, black mustached partner of Wallingford.

"Mr. Daw: Mr Prine," introduced Wallingford urbanely. "Mr. Daw is one of my trusted men. His specialty is entering bankruptcy."

Mr. Prine, surveying Mr. Daw in the coal-black eye, began to look as if he were sorry he had come.

"You're introducing me to a lot of new thoughts," he observed, deciding to sit in the big leather chair Wallingford pushed forward. The chair looked inviting, but a man sat half died back in it so deep and so low that he was at a tremendous psychological disadvantage. Wallingford, sitting opposite in a stiff chair, fairly towered over him. "You were so vague at the bank this morning that I scarcely understood anything more than your invitation to call. So I have called; out of curiosity."

Wallingford grinned down at him.

"You called to help yourself out of a scrape," he declared, looking Mr. Prine unwaveringly in the eye.

Mr. Prine made an effort to rise indignantly, but he was bent so deeply in his chair that it could not be done without sprawling.

"I beg your pardon!" he objected, drawing his feet in under him, so that he could straighten his back.

"Don't be peevish," admonished Wallingford, grinning at him again. "You're in a scrape, or you wouldn't be here. Somebody has misplaced the funds of the People's Bank, and you can't let go as easy as you thought you could."

Mr. Prine managed it this time. He rose from his chair, and looked properly insulted.

"This is an outrage!" he blustered.

Blackie Daw had studied the man's countenance to some purpose, and now he assisted Wallingford with one of those lightning flashes of judgment.

"Oh, sit down!" he ordered President Prine and pushed that dignified gentleman in the chest with a handful of long fingers when upon Mr. Prine, having been lightly balanced at down with a red face. "Tell him he's a crook, Jim."

"You're a crook!" immediately charged Wallingford, extending an impressive finger toward President Prine. "We have the goods on you, because somebody who knows too much got six ounces too much of alcohol in his skin."

That shot told in President Prine's countenance could be seen a rapid and worried calculation as to who the blabber might be.

"If this insult is based on a drunken conversation"

J. Rufus Wallingford arose and opened the door with great impressiveness.

"If you don't care to listen to what I have to say, the door's open and nobody's holding you," he stated.

President Prine looked at the door, but he did not get up. Blackie Daw watched him for a long moment, and then, with a grin, sauntered to the telephone and ordered drinks. Wallingford, smiling jovially, paused to wipe his brow, his neck and the edge of his collar, as he always did after winning a strained point, and then he closed the door.

"That's better," he observed, standing big and broad before the banker. "Now you can tell the truth, as you would to your lawyer or your doctor. I'll explain my business a little better. Suppose your bank has loaned a lot of money on bad notes; suppose that money was passed by the borrowers to you, and everything nicely covered up so that you couldn't be called anything worse than a fool; suppose that when the time comes to let go you find there's one unreliable man in the combination, and you don't dare kill him. Well, you need a goat, I'm it."

President Prine became less indignant than he was interested.

"I don't think I follow you."

"I'll explain Mr. Daw's business," resumed Wallingford, as Blackie returned from the phone, "He is willing to borrow any amount of money on his notes---and not get the money."

President Prine's eyes seemed to draw close together.

"I don't see it," he acknowledged.

"No," agreed Wallingford. "If it were so simple as that you might have thought of it yourself. Here's what we'll do with you: For fifty thousand dollars we'll step in and bear the blame for anything irregular in your bank. If anybody's pinched, we'll stand the pinch. If anybody's to go to Honduras, we'll do the traveling."

"How"

"You step down and out of the bank, with every bad note for which you are responsible paid off and entered in the bank's cash account; then we step in and cover the cash which isn't there. Suppose you have three hundred thousand dollars of indebtedness which you knew couldn't be collected when you permitted it to be made. Mr. Daw has five thousand acres of fine cotton-land, which he hasn't. After you step out, we'll loan him three hundred and fifty thousand on that ground; but he only gets fifty thousand of it. The three hundred thousand remains in the bank to cover your deficit, and the responsibility for that foolish loan is mine."

President Prine knotted his brows for a long time, and then he smiled.

"The banking laws in this State"---- he advised.

"Let us do the worrying about that. Now, we'll get down to figures and to details, Mr Prine. What are the amounts of your bogus securities?"

CHAPTER IV.
Making an Honest Bank.

THE rabbit-eyed bookkeeper answered the bell of the new manager with weak knees, but the hugely impressive Wallingford beamed on him with a cordial good-

'Mr Qualey, If You Jump, I'll Shoot!'

This is From the Motion Pictures of "The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford," by the Famous Pathe Players.

This is From the Motion Pic

will which was so full of vitality that it seemed like a tonic.

"Well, Qualey, here we are," observed W. Wallingford pleasantly.

"Yes, Sir," and Mr. Qualey's face brightened for the first time in five years.

"Now we'll make this an honest bank," chuckled the big man. "Please bring me the notes" and he handed over a list, one glance at which brought back into Qualey's countenance all the wrinkles he had been accumulating since he first began to blink his eyes at the sight of a brass button.

"Yes, sir," fluttered Mr. Qualey, and taking that list into the vault of the bank he leaned his head for five minutes against the cool surface of locker 582. When he brought the dollar notes to Wallingford he laid them down and crumpled up in a chair like a ripped balloon.

"Very good," remarked Wallingford, lighting a thick, black cigar. "These notes are all to be cancelled and paid to-day."

A slap in the face would not have startled Qualey more. His head came up with a jerk, but he did not look at Wallingford. He looked intently at the waste-paper basket, as if flies were listening. His bloodless hands crept forward slowly on the arms of his chair until they secured a good grip on the knobs at the end.

"To-day," he repeated automatically.

"How's our currency supply?" inquired Wallingford in a cheerful tone.

"Rather low," stated the bookkeeper, the color coming gradually back into his cheeks.

"Very well, Qualey. We'll have these notes paid in currency. I'll issue the demand in writing. It's a good thing for a bank not to let its currency supply get too low. Cancel these notes with your time-stamp, showing to date, hour and minute of cancellation, return them to me by 11 o'clock and enter them as paid---in cash."

"Yes, sir," heartily agreed Qualey. There was animation in his tone, the moisture of relief in his eye, actual color in his cheeks, he was holding his wrist with a grip which was leaving finger-marks. "We get the actual cash to do so?"

Wallingford blew a placid smoke ring.

"Not so," he said. "Not so!"

"Oh, Lord!" groaned Qualey, his eyes popping.

CHAPTER V.
"Where's the Cash?"

"I DON'T see why we can't resign in a body and be done with it," growled the fierce-whiskered little director, who had been out of town and was being plunged into the whirl of events without explanation.

The president, the secretary, the high-shouldered director, and the fat one with the upturned nose were each ready to tell him.

"In that case we'd have nothing to say about our successors," stated President Prine, who was quicker of speech than the others, and his dimple deepened with misgiving as he glanced at the four strangers clustered with Wallingford around the tick of the grandfather's clock. "Our resignation in a body would necessitate a special stockholders' meeting for an election of officers, and, since we no longer hold a majority of stock, we would be---the---the---who" he paused for a choice of words---"we would not understand finance."

"Oh," observed the fierce-whiskered director, his face lighting with pleasure. "As I see it, we step out of office with every piece of commercial paper about which there could be a possible question, called in, paid in cash and cancelled."

"All paid," corroborated Secretary Morris, twirling endlessly at his glossy brown mustache. He was worried this morning. He was about to decide on which of two makes.

"In cash" added the high-shouldered director, cracking the knuckles of his ten fingers in succession. The left thumb gave him some trouble, but he managed it.

"Fine!" exclaimed the belated director. "Where's the cash?"

s Wallingford

Written by

George Randolph Chester

The Famous Creator of Wallingford

Adapted For Motion Pictures by

Charles W. Goddard

Author of "The Perils of Pauline," "The Misleading Lady," Etc

ing Their Plans for the "Master Touch.

The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford," by the Famous Pathe Players

Well, as it just happens, there is no need to handle the actual specie, since Mr. Wallingford informs me that he is about to make a specie loan of fifty thousand dollars more than the amount collected, and his client will accept specie-orders on the amounts represented by the notes, taking the notes themselves for delivery."

The fierce-whiskered director puzzled over that until his beard began to knot, and then he slipped down into a vacant chair by the president.

"Let me understand this," he whispered "We don't touch the cash?"

"No."

"Then Mr. Wallingford's borrower gives us his notes for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and takes nothing in return"—

"Fifty thousand. We're not supposed to know about this, though," the president added. "We have no responsibility for what the new president may do."

"Certainly not," agreed the inquiring director, happily. "What I want to know is this: Do all those notes show on the books as paid, before we step out?"

"They show it now; in cash!" and the president, with much satisfaction, handed him a copy of the trial-balance. The bills receivable had been reduced by three hundred thousand dollars, and the cash-account had been augmented by that amount.

The fierce-whiskered director resumed his regular seat. "I'm ready for the meeting to open," he stated, rubbing his hands.

The proceedings which followed were brief and crisp. President Prine resigned from his office and from the directorate. The remaining directors immediately named J. Rufus Wallingford as director to fill the unexpired vacancy, in spite of the fact that he only held one share of stock. Immediately thereafter they elected J. Rufus Wallingford president, and at once inducted that genial and smiling financier into office.

When the new directors had been elected President Wallingford, with a tap of his gavel, announced smilingly that the board would go into executive session; whereupon the retiring directors arose, to file out and leave the People's Bank to its fate. Ex-President Prine paused to bend over the chair of President Wallingford.

"It just occurs to me that it might be best not to make that new loan until to-morrow," he suggested.

Wallingford was grateful to him for having paved the way to a suggestion of his own. "I think I'll chance it," he agreed, with a slight contraction of his brows; "but if a bank examiner were to suddenly pop in here to-morrow morning, or if anything else were to happen, I might have to hustle to account for the three hundred thousand of missing specie."

"That's up to you," returned Prine gayly. "We're leaving this bank in as solvent a condition as it was on the day of the opening," and he sauntered out through the lobby, where simple-minded business men were eagerly depositing their money.

"Mr. President," remarked W. O. or Onion Jones, as soon as the door had closed behind the last of the retiring directors, "I move that we all go in the vault and split the cash."

"Meeting's adjourned," chuckled President Wallingford. "And let me warn you loose-jawed bankers to buy you some sticky taffy and keep right on chewing it until you get on that two-forty train. Sign these resignations, and don't fill in the dates." Producing a big red pocket-book, he handed them each a thousand bill and a ticket to New York.

CHAPTER VI.

Mr. Daw Wants His Money.

A TALL, thin gentleman with a black mustache walked up to the window of the paying teller in the People's Bank, and laid down a check for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

"Currency, please," he observed.

The paying teller, who was an elderly man with severe spectacles, examined the check on both sides, and Blackie Daw from as many angles as possible.

"H. G. Daw," he voicelessly formed with his lips, and a knot of concentration sprang between his eyes, lifting his spectacles. That was a new one to him, and he consulted his references. The account was there, brand new, and for the exact amount mentioned on the check.

Have you any means of identification, Mr Daw?"

Mr. Daw lit a nonchalant cigarette, leaned one arm on the window ledge, and crossed one foot over the other, resting the toe of that shoe neatly on the tiling. A hay-and-feed merchant, who gave a absurd impression of growing part of his stock in trade on his own countenance, came in, and started to fill out a deposit slip.

"The man who took my money should be able to identify me," stated Mr. Daw, blowing a thin blue thread of smoke into the gilt dome.

"Which one of us took your account?" asked the paying teller, still holding the check in his hand and glancing at the receiving teller and the cashier and the secretary's desk, the latter occupied to-day by the assistant of Mr. Morris.

"I can't pick him out," returned Mr. Daw, his neck ruffling most insolently to turn. "It's his business to pick me out." He suddenly wheeled and placed both arms on the wicket ledge and thrust his face down to the little window. "I want my money!" he shouted.

A butter-and-egg merchant, who had just come in with three checks protruding from his bank-book, stopped dead in the middle of the lobby. The hay-and-feed merchant who had just come up to the receiving teller's window, turned his back to it. The paying teller's spectacles went up and stayed there. Every employe of the bank, with two exceptions, suspended all his normal functions and focussed on the shouter. The two exceptions were the mandolin player and the bookkeeper. The former, punching at an adding machine, was trying to make it play, "Oh, You Kid with the Wicked Eye!" The bookkeeper, after one startled jump, shrank into himself as far as he could go without even looking around. Two depositors came into the bank and immediately clustered. A woman in black stepped in and began fumbling through a jet hand-bag.

"There's no necessity for shouting," protested the paying teller, glaring at Blackie. "You'll have your money as soon as you're properly identified. There's something irregular here. I don't find your signature on file."

The excitable Mr. Daw suddenly grew furious. He shook both fists at the paying teller's grill. "I want my money!" he yelled. "You're trying to delay me! There's a rumor all over town that the old officers looted the bank and resigned. If I don't get my money right away, I'll call an officer."

The lady depositor was the first to reach the paying-teller's window, while the hay-and-feed merchant was still hesitating over his deposit slip. The lady sweetly shoved Blackie Daw aside and pushed a check in at the window.

"Where's Mr. Prine, Mr. Douglas?" she sweetly inquired.

"He's not in to-day," replied the paying teller, his severe spectacles straying from Blackie to the receiving teller, to the cashier and to the secretary's desk.

"And Mr. Morris is not in?" still sweetly

"Not to-day," confessed the paying teller, the knot between his eyes relaxing and his severe spectacles descending a fraction of an inch as he smiled diplomatically on the lady.

The door of the president's office stood ajar Now it opened and big J. Rufus Wallingford came out, in plain view. The lady who, though very much concentrated, had noticed a commotion on the mandolin player's desk and a fleck on the collar of the assistant secretary and a pin on the floor back near the vault entrance, immediately drew her check toward her.

"Who is that gentleman?" she wanted to know. The paying teller coughed and his spectacles went up.

"Our new manager, Mr Wallingford," he admitted.

"I think I'll change the figures on this check Mr. Douglas," the lady sweetly observed "What is my balance, please?" And reaching inside the wicket for a pen she produced a tiny folding check book and prepared to write.

The hay-and-feed merchant tore up his deposit slip and hurried over to a side desk. The butter-and-egg merchant had already drawn a check for his balance. There were eight depositors in the bank by now. The butter-and-egg merchant, waiting his turn at the window, was talking excitedly to three of them and displaying his checks.

"Would you mind waiting a few minutes, Mrs. Grandin?" asked the paying teller anxiously as he counted out the lady's money. "I'd like to talk with you."

"I'll be back," promised Mrs. Grandin sweetly as she stuffed the money hastily into her handbag. "I want to telephone some friends of mine," and as she darted away the paying teller realized, with a sickening sense of disaster, that the minute Mrs. Grandin emerged from the door irreparable damage would be done.

The butter-and-egg man lunged his bulk into the space vacated by the lady and slammed down a check. His eyes were bulging and his head were working. Blackie Daw lunged into the butter-and-egg man's side with a sharp elbow and bumped him away; then Blackie wound his long fingers into the grill to hold his place in front of the wicket.

"My money," he howled. "You're holding me back because a hundred and fifty thousand dollars cash will clean out your bank! You're going to have a run to-day, and you know it!"

"Call an officer!" ordered the paying teller, stout whose aged mouth there was a stub which Blackie rather admired.

President Wallingford stepped forward.

"I know the man," he said, entering the paying teller's cage. "The account is correct. Give him the money." He picked up the check and put his O. K. on it. "What do you mean by this?" he demanded of H. G. Daw. "Are you trying to ruin the People's Bank?"

"They wouldn't give me my money, loudly explained Mr. Daw. "I don't want to put the old officers in bad, but the truth about Prine and the rest of them had to come out before the day's over, anyhow, and I wanted my money."

"Shut up, you fool!" ordered Wallingford, quite visibly angry. "Come inside and wait until your money can be counted."

"Give me room, will you? Will you?" Blackie excitedly requested of the depositors who were crowding him. There were none of them now in line and there was no depositor in front of the receiving teller's window. Blackie Daw picked up a big yellow suitcase, and "Remember," he cautioned the paying teller, as he moved away, "no one gets paid until I get mine!"

The paying teller looked across at the receiving teller, and the receiving teller looked across at the paying teller. Both were lost in profound wonder as to how that account of H. G. Daw's had come on the books, but they did not speak. No employe desired to know anything which would be embarrassing on a witness-stand, with the sole exception of the mandolin player; and he was handicapped.

CHAPTER VII.

The Run on the Bank.

"SHALL I leave you the little toilet-bag, Jim?" asked Blackie Daw in the office of President Wallingford, and he affectionately patted the yellow suitcase now stuffed with money.

"No," corrected Wallingford, with a strained look on his face. He sat down with frowning anxiety. "I don't want the money on me."

"I wish I could stay," reflected Blackie, his eyes kindling. "You're liable to have a scrimmage before you get out of this."

"I think not," calculated Wallingford, though the look of anxiety was still on his brow. "I'll have the town back of me if Prine tries to start anything. There's no vengeance in a man who's trying to save his own neck."

Twenty minutes later Blackie Daw walked out the back way with a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the yellow suitcase, and Wallingford immediately sent for the bookkeeper.

"Well, Qualey, we're caught," he cheerfully told the shiverer who stood before him. "We'll probably all be jailed inside of twenty-four hours."

Mr. Qualey crumpled in a chair and sobbed three sighs.

"We're lost!" exclaimed Wallingford. "Listen to that mob!"

The bookkeeper rose and ran to the rear window, gazing into the courtyard with a vague idea of escaping before it would be too late.

"The run has started," went on Wallingford impressively, his own voice full of fright. "A bank rumor is quicker than wireless. There'll be five hundred people out there inside of an hour. Before closing time we'll be at the end of our cash and then!——" He paused solemnly.

"You made me do it!" charged Qualey, sadly frantic. "You made me enter that bogus account of Mr. Daw's. You're the one——"

"If you say another word about that to a living soul I'll throw the blame of everything on you," threatened Wallingford, displaying his teeth to Qualey. "As a matter of fact, I believe that you're at the bottom of the whole thing."

"No!" repudiated the bookkeeper with great vehemence. "No, no!"

"Then sober up and listen," and Wallingford lit a cigar. "There's one way out of this in which no one need be arrested. Prine, Morris and the other former directors must cover that deficit on the books, and in a hurry!"

That's right!" agreed the bookkeeper with unexpected determination. "They're the ones who took the money, and they're the ones who have to save us!" He was walking rapidly around the room now and his eyes, usually so rabbit-like, were glaring. "They're the ones that put the money into their Pit Brokerage Company, and I'll swear it on a witness-stand!"

"Good!" It took you a long time to find your sand!" chuckled Wallingford, wiping his brow in relief. "You hustle right around to Prine and tell him what they have to do."

"You bet I will!" declared Qualey, shaking his fist. "They can raise the money among them, if they have to shut up the Pit bucket-shop and all go broke."

"That's the stuff," approved Wallingford. "Get your hat, because we're in a hurry. And, by the way, Qualey," he added, as the bookkeeper started to dash out of the door, "tell them the deficit is four hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

In a few minutes Prine, not trusting to the telephone, slipped in the back way and confronted Wallingford. "A fine mess you got us into!" he hotly charged.

"Rotten!" agreed Wallingford. "Just hear them out there!"

"It's none of my affair," declared Prine. "I was astonished that you would dare to show me. When we stepped out of this bank we left it in a perfectly solvent condition. I can prove it by the books."

"You'll never have a chance," Wallingford told him with a grin. "If this were only a matter of legal consequences you might bluff, but if this bank closes its doors with a deficit of nearly half its capital the people of this town will take you apart for souvenirs. If you don't believe it, open the front door of this office and show yourself."

Prine stood to the door and put his hand on the knob. He paused as he heard his own name shouted. An angry depositor was demanding to know where he was.

"I'm sorry you blame me," grinned Wallingford. "You see, I haven't had a chance to pull the scheme that was to square you. I don't suppose anybody figured on the possibility of a run."

There was a knock at the door. The mandolin player came in, his expression entirely unchanged.

"Several of the depositors have asked to see Mr Prine, if he is in," he politely reported.

"Not here!" snapped Prine.

"Very well, sir," accepted the mandolin player, no hair of his curly forelock awry.

"Good work," commented Wallingford. "Prine, we have cash enough to last about one hour b[illegible]

Loüita Robertson,

Leading Woman of the Company of Pathe Players Who Are Presenting the Wallingford Stories in Motion Pictures.

better be pouring the currency in here."

Prine filled his dimple with a knuckle, tapping nervously for a full two minutes.

"What did Qualey mean by saying the deficit was four hundred and fifty thousand?" he demanded.

Wallingford's broad shoulders heaved.

"That's the deficit," he chuckled. "The hundred and fifty thousand additional is the price of my services for saving you from jail, the People's Bank from bankruptcy and the citizens of this town from losing their money. By George, Prine, I'm a philanthropist! I do good in the world."

"You infernal thief!" snarled Prine, his jaws set and his fists clenched.

"Now, don't kid me, you clumsy amateur," objected Wallingford, all the joviality leaving his face. "If you start anything I'll open this door and tell them you're here."

To add effect to his threat he set the door about an inch ajar. The lobby of the bank was packed solidly, and a roar came from the crowd like a zoo just before feeding time.

"I dare you to let this bank close," bluffed Wallingford, shutting the door. "Moreover, they'll mob you just as quickly for my deficit as for your own. So get your crowd togeth, and shoot in that four fifty quick!"

"I doubt if I can get back to my own office speculated Prine.

"Go out the front way," advised Wallingford. "Here are the minutes of the meeting in which you resigned. I have them cut of the minute book on loose sheets. Tear them up and make these people a speech. Tell them it's all a mistake. Damn them a little and tell them to draw their money."

Prine hesitated for just a moment then he grabbed the minute sheets, tore them into small bits and threw them into the waste basket.

"I'll make them a speech, all right," he snapped at Wallingford his dimple black. "I'll tell them the only defalcation is yours."

Wallingford frowned a bell and Qualey came in, stiffening at the sight of Prine.

"Qualey, tell President Prine where the deficit was."

"The Pit Brokerage Company" shrilled the desperate Qualey.

"You'll swear that on the witness-stand?"

"You'll tell it to those people out here if Mr. Prine goes back on either you or me? Don't be afraid of him, Qualey. They'll tear him to pieces if we say the word."

"I ain't afraid!" wheezed Qualey, shaking both fists down by his side. "I'll tell, as sure as I live, and if he ever fires me, I'll tell! And I want my salary raise!"

Prine merely glanced at his bookkeeper and sat down at the phone. He called up his fellow directors in succession and told them what they had to do and how rapidly they had to do it. Then he walked out into the brass-grilled bank cage and made a speech—a nice speech, a frank, straightforward, manly speech, the speech of an honest banker. At first they howled him down, but he finally got their ears and told them how the absurd rumor had arisen, merely because the bank had employed a manager who was a stranger. Honest and capable, as he was, that manager had been dismissed. Above all things, he told them that their money was there! He wanted them to draw it and be ashamed of themselves, and bring it back next day.

The paying teller spoke to him as he started back to the office.

"The currency is running rather low, sir," he urged, his severe spectacles rising and remaining elevated.

"It will begin coming in at the back door in half an hour," promised Prine, looking at his watch. "It will come in all day, faster than you can pay it out, and I'll stay right here to show it."

CHAPTER VIII.

One More Name Off the List

FOUR very cheerful parties sat in the parlor of the hotel and three of them peered over Wallingford's shoulder while he scratched from a little book the fourth name in the list of those who had assisted in robbing the Warden orphans of their father's fortune. The fourth name was that of President Prine.

"Just even, ladies," chuckled J. Rufus, mighty proud of himself. "A hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the penny."

"Oh, we forgot!" suddenly exclaimed Violet. "We didn't collect anything for the expense fund. We always——"

"Great Jehosophat!" Blackie Daw had jumped from his chair as the door opened, and, with a pale, drawn face, had thrown up the window. "Get out of here!" he yelled, while Wallingford and the girls rushed to the other window and looked down into the street.

"Where'll I go?" asked Toad Jessup calmly, closing the door and leaning against it. "They put me off that street car, and I had to walk clear back from the country. There's a man out there has a skunk farm."

"Get upstairs into the auditorium!" ordered Wallingford, gasping for breath. "Put your clothes in a suitcase, and have it sunk in the canal! Blackie, get a machine. We'll all go for a ride."

The girls were still giggling when, as they drove swiftly along the cool evening air, J. Rufus began to chuckle.

"That expense fund," he explained. "We'll drive straight back to town. I want to find that real estate fellow."

The town awoke unusually early next morning, scented for blocks around with a stir a pungent something which spurred into instant activity every revulsion possible to the human system. The town moaned and uttered one agonized word:

"Skunk!"

Never, in all the history of civilization, had there been such an overwhelming, persistent, devastating odor as that which permeated and saturated the sweet breeze of the morning. There was no escape from it; there was no hiding; there was no relief. The town might as well have been drenched that morning, for every citizen, irrespective of age, sex or color, was compelled to use one hand to close his or her olfactory organ. For a time the disaster was so bewildering that its source could only be conjectured, but at nine-fifteen Wallingford's telephone bell rang.

"Hello?" responded the faint nasal voice of J. Rufus.

"Is that you, Wallingford?" was the nasal reply. "Well, this is Prine. What do you mean by filling that shanty next to my store with skunks?"

"They're necessary to my business," twanged Wallingford. "I'm collecting them as fast as I can. The Keeko Chemical Company is to manufacture the strongest disinfectant in the world and skunks——"

"What?" The tone was as explosive as possible to a man who was holding his nose tightly shut. "Well, you can't do that!"

"Why can't I? It's my lot. Bought a hundred-dollar option on it last night, and I'm going to start building my factory to-morrow."

A choking, gasping silence. Then——

"You infernal grafter!" Another silence. "Well, how much for your option?"

"Ten thousand dollars and send it over in currency."

Half an hour late, the five strangers hurried out to the bus their expense money added to the restitution fund. The hotel attendants were holding their noses; the passers-by on the street were holding their noses; the motormen on the street cars were holding their noses; old men and young men, little children and women were at the same involuntary obedience to nature's first law. It was a city of left elbows held at right angles to the face.

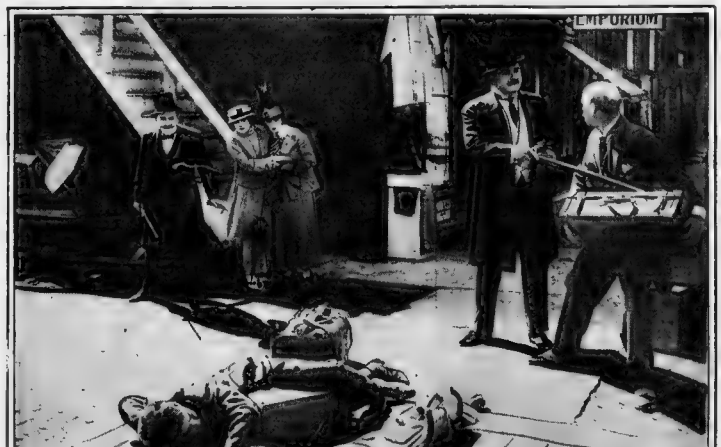
The president of the reformed People's Bank rushed out of Prine's Emporium as the bus started.

"Wait a minute!" he choked, changing hands to get at his handkerchief. He saw the Warden orphans in the bus with Blackie and Wallingford and Toad Jessup, and his eyes fell while a bewildered expression came into his face. It was a city of left elbows held at right angles to the face.

Were these girls at the bottom of his misfortune? Just then the wind shifted, and he shook his unengaged fist.

"What are you going to do with those J. Rufus leaned out of the bus window, his hand, holding his nose firmly with his right hand, beamed genially on the sufferer.

"Oh, these? Keeko skunks," he considered "They go with the property, Mr Prine."



What Happened Outside Mr. Prine's Emporium.

This is from the motion pictures of "The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford," by the Famous Pathe Players.

THE END OF ADVENTURE FOUR

Next Sunday another Wallingford adventure—"The Lilac Splash." And don't forget that you can now see to-day's adventure and those of previous Sundays in wonderful Pathe motion pictures. See list of theatres where the Wallingford pictures are being shown on another page of this paper to-day.

FADS AND FANCIES

LATEST FASHION HINTS

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS

LATEST STYLES BOTH SMART AND WEARABLE AND NOT A BIT RADICAL

Russian Models Dominate American Autumn Fashions. It Is Noted.

EARLY in the season some disappointment was expressed that the new mode had nothing strikingly new to recommend them to the attention of the majority of women who look for transition of styles along with the changing of the seasons.

However, the lack of novelty—meaning in the American sense lack of fantastic features—has proved the highest quality of such clothes as Paris has sent and which have been adapted by American makers for their special clientele.

A review of the Autumn fashions makes it at once apparent that the models are very wearable, such, in fact, as a woman of refined taste can put on with a feeling of comfort allied to an assurance of up-to-date effects in colors, lines and fabrics.

Of course, it is always necessary for those buyers and importers upon whom the responsibility falls of viewing the collections of French couturiers and of making selections for their particular houses to include certain striking models, bizarre in lines and almost chromolike in color association whereby to attract the eye of the casual spectator or the regular customer.

Such models have been lavishly supplied heretofore, because it has become an established thing for the foreign dressmakers to design theatric-looking garments wherewith to whet the sartorial appetite of Americans, both in and out of trade. Such are never offered Parisians, except to excite their ridicule and to hold the American customer in contempt.

FEWER "NOUVEAU RICHE."

This year one finds fewer of the "nouveau riche" models. This may be due to the fact that such of the dressmakers as have been able to keep open their establishments have apparently concentrated on sane ideas. This means that suits, dresses and cloaks are extremely wearable, and that they make a wider appeal to the general public than the freakish designs of other seasons.

Abnormal prices were asked by the French creators for copies of the original garments. It was not so much a question whether the American buyer thought the model worth the price, but one of compulsion. It has been proved to the satisfaction of the greater part of the American public interested in the manufacture and wearing of clothes that American talent has not yet reached that point where it may be depended upon to evolve acceptable dress ideas. Therefore, the French models, good, bad or indifferent, are still essential to the progress of clothes prosperity in this country.

If one were asked the dominating influence in Autumn modes the word "Russian" would fairly cover the question. That influence is not new, since the homely garments of the Slav peasants have served for sartorial inspiration season out of mind. This fall, however, the tradition of fur has given an entirely different aspect to Russian blouses adapted to suit purposes.

Aside from the blouse effects, there are suits whose coat component copies more or less faithfully the military coats of the Russian officers. This does away with the belt feature and substitutes the normal waistline for the vague, dropped line of the blouse. There is a little more display in the silhouette of the military coat than in that of the peasant blouse. The latter, however, is more youthful in its general contour, and therefore finds wider expression in garments designed for misses and for women whose advancing years have not destroyed the charm of youth.

INCHES ADDED TO COATS.

Russian modes have been the means of adding some inches to the suit coat. In several instances the coats reach quite to the knee line, and they are very attractive because they add height to the figure and also because they come as a pleasing alternative to the jacket effects.

In a way the Russian styles have taken the place of the redingote, which was in the air when the war projected on the style horizon. It is reported that Paris still thinks [illegible] of the redingote, but it must be [illegible] that very few garments [illegible] the redingote type have been seen on this side of the At[illegible]

Something of a compromise between the redingote and the Russian blouse is found in suits with coats having very long back effect and shortened front line. As a matter of fact, such models are an adaptation of the Directoire modes. Each season we find an effort to revive the dashing fashions of the Directoire period, in one way or another. Sometimes it is in the collar, or in the rever or the waistcoat, but this season the cost is almost faithfully reproduced, particularly in such suits as have dressy pretentions.

Many of the French style arbiters have adhered to the jaunty jacket reaching hardly below the hips, and in some instances stopping just short of that line. Such coats form fitting accompaniments for too short, swinging skirts, but they are trying to the woman who has an ounce more of flesh than the inexorable law of fashion permits. In fact, they are designed for the slight woman without regard to whether the record in the family Bible declares her to be sixteen or forty.

SKIRTS LESS INTERESTING.

Of course, some attention has been given to the suit skirts, but on tea whole they are less interesting than the coats. The former are, generally speaking, huge in straight lines, very fully gathered into the waistband and flaring at the hem. When there is a yoke it, too, is gathered and not shaped on the close-fitting lines of other days.

The one trimming permitted the tailleur skirt is the band of fur or the wide braiding about the hem. When there are pockets they are introduced in wing-like effect and give an extension line through the hip.

A strong rival to the tailored suit is found in the street dress of serge, satin or velvet. In fact, the French artists have taken particular delight in making the daytime frock irresistibly attractive. At one time this might have affected the vogue of the suit, but nowadays a woman does not consider an additional garment or style an incumbrance, but, on the contrary, gladly adds it to her extensive wardrobe, and finds the appropriate occasion for its use.

Cotton-back velveteen is one of the favored materials for the street garment, whether it is of the suit or dress persuasion. It is being employed just now in black, dark brown, dark green, wine, navy and battleship gray. Its one trimming is fur, and to this is added occasionally bits of embroidery in floss or metallic threads. Velveteen, despite its suggestion of cotton, is not cheap in the formal sense of the word. The quality has been wonderfully improved during recent years, and in its best grades velveteen is both dye proof and pile-proof. Perhaps it is because of this that the one-time plebeian fabric has been advanced to a worthy place among fashionable materials.

Broadcloth is extremely popular for suit and dress development, and there are French serges exceedingly soft in quality and durable in the wearing. Paris never tires of navy serge season in and season out the highest couturiers use it for both suits and dresses.

The military note is maintained in a Hussar hat of sealskin the feminine concession being a giddy butterfly arrangement

The pictures on this page every Sunday are reproductions of styles which will be worn by very well-dressed women during the late Fall and early Winter season.

A Callot model of green grosgrain has the new distended skirt; the shawl collar and band are of skunk

Of Directoire persuasion is a taillleur of navy blue velveteen, completed with choker and cuffs of black and white fur.

Lavallieres Are Still Modish

LAVALLIERES are still modish but it is considered smarter to wear a narrow band of velvet with a jewel pendant in the front. Chains of knotted pearls make a sort of modified dog collar which will take the fancy of the woman with the swanlike neck. For the extremist there are necklaces which follow the base of the throat across the front and hang down the back, reversing the old order of things. These, by the way, are intended to accompany the dress with a high front and decollete back.

Spangled Allovers Shown in Many Dressy Models

THE social season opens formally about the middle of November, when the International Horse Show and the initial performances of the opera call society from its more or less distant haunts, and the worst-ed activities of the social season are resumed.

Already sartorial preparation has begun for the early scheduled events. Dressmakers are busy submitting designs for dresses and wraps, and milliners and furriers are having their share of attention from those who feel it obligatory upon them to uphold the standard of America as the home of well-gowned women.

Evening gowns and mantles are receiving particular attention. The former, in many instances, fresh affairs of net encrusted over their entire surfaces with bead embroideries, or they are of satin or two-tone silk with lavish embroidered motifs used about the hem of the skirt or on the bodice.

A tremendous amount of metallic lace enters into the composition of the evening frock. Many of these laces have been imported from France and Switzerland, and aside from the flounces they include galloons, bindings and fringes. Spangled allovers are also indicated for dressy models. In fact, everything seems to scintillate and glitter, even when the colors are subdued or of the pastel order.

MIST GRAY TULLE

One of the prettiest frocks seen recently is of mist gray tulle mounted over flesh-colored satin. The model is cut in princess style and shows long, short lines, embroidered about the hem with iridescent pearl paillettes. This ornamentation reappears about the waist, being spread out front and back in corselet suggestion.

The neck is round and the sleeves are of the tulle, dropped in V outlines from the shoulders and terminating in a puff-like arrangement. The ensemble is so simple as to call forth an exclamation, and yet it is in its very simplicity that the chief charm lies, along with the color combination.

A new idea in the evening frock is to have the arms entirely covered by a tulle or mallne sleeve, that is of course, transparent and which adds to the loveliness of the arm such sleeves, by the way, are adapted from the style introduced last Winter by Mrs. Vernon Castle in one of her dance frocks and called, earlier in the season, the "Watch Your Step" sleeve.

The salient feature of this particular type of sleeve is the widened line from elbow to wrist. This feature has been greatly exaggerated in recent dresses and bids fair, before the season is well advanced, to fall back into the "angel" sleeve of other days.

Quite unconsistently, but modishly, these net sleeves are weighted with bands of fur, which, aside from their trimming mission, serve to bring out the fine lines of the waist and head projected therefrom. Dresses designed for informal daytime occasions sometimes incorporate a transparent yoke of tulle, so that one can be said to be covered while to all intents and purposes the frock is a demi-decollete.

PANNIERS ARE BACK.

Panniers are back in full force. One may dislike them, but one cannot get away from them. They distend the hipline and add apparent bulk even to the slim figure but in looking about for some new feature with which to stamp the sartorial season of 1915-1916, the foreign designers evidently traced the fashions backwards until they came to the exuberant effects depicted in the paintings of Watteau, Fragonard, and others of that ilk, which found animate expression in the costumes of Marie Antionette and the ladies of her court.

In some instances the pannier has only a one-sided effect. This gives its modern exponent rather a lopsided appearance, but with her slimmer corset lines she is better able to carry off the unusual effect than would have been possible with her eighteenth century predecessors. For example, Agnes has sent to us a charming model of two-tone apricot in faille weave. One side shows the garment fitted closely to the figure in semi-princess lines, while the other is poked up in a modernised edition of Watteau. The seamed side terminates in a flat plait arrangement.

The bodice is of the cross-over style, following a V-shaped decollete yoke of silver and faille. Across the back appear bands of nattier blue velvet ribbon, and a cluster of flowers posed at the left side of the bodice front disposes tiny blossoms of the same tone.

WITH SILVER THREADS

Like many frocks of a similar period, the silk is embroidered with silver threads and is raised to reveal a foundation of piece of silver lace. It has no reeds or extension devices of any kind, and therefore is less stiff in line than the vast-and-out hoop or crinoline effects, which the fashion arbiters insist upon advocating and which the majority of women are attempting to resist. It may be that in the long run, for want of some worth-while novelty, we shall all be prevailed upon to accept the farthingale styles.

New Neckwear Black and White

A GOOD deal of new neckwear is in black and white combination. Also there are guimpes and collar sets shown in colored organdie. Very high chokers are completed by bows of black net and lace, employing yards and yards of the latter, but so arranged that there is no sense of unusual quantity or bulk.

Not the least attractive in the Autumn neck finings are the fichus of Georgette crepe, mallne or sheer organdie. They are excellently in with the new type of dress, with its indented waist line and full skirt. Moreover, they are very youthful, and will, therefore, make a wide appeal to women of all ages.

One must not overlook the ostrich plume which are to be revived with just now. They are being offered in all the fashionable colors, so that they may accord with the various and clothe of the all costume. Some of these boas are full enough to go about the throat and be caught in front with a velvet bow and ends. Others are much longer and have the ends adorned with chenille tassels. Such colors as Bordeaux, Tyrean purple, taupe and the ever-popular white and black combinations are in favor.

Shadow Stocking New Footwear Fad

QUITE the newest fad in foot wear is the shadow stocking. As its name indicates, it embraces lights and shades that run the gamut from the white in the foot to the black in the Knee. Between these two are beautiful introduced gray nuances, including pale dove, Quaker and battleship. The clocks are outlined by two embroidered lines of black.

This type of hosiery is intended for street wear, and may be accompanied by the black satin boot, in case of kid low shoe, for surely there is no sense in having so fanciful a stocking with a high boot.

Nevertheless, as cold weather approaches we may see the high shoe in wider evidence than at present. Already it is projected in soft leathers, not in black only, but in dark blue, bronze and other likely colors. For pedestrian uses, as well as for the skating rinks, shoes will be rim med at the top with fur.

Callot's mannequins wore brocaded boots, not only with daytime models, but also with those designed for evening exploitation.

Newest Styles for Milady Junior

THE importance attached to correct garbing of juniors and misses is evidenced in the greater number of designers and manufacturers who in recent years have devoted talents and efforts to the exploiting of modes for the younger generation. Also one may now find special departures in the large retail shops where the young daughter may be apparelled according to her needs and the purse of the youthful parents, and look distinctive and charming.

No longer are old models cut down to fit the awkward age. In fact, some of the biggest designers in Paris have won their laurels through making dresses, cloaks and hats for children and misses, much of the youthful quality so apparent in the styles for adults is really traceable to the delightful fashions originated for youngsters and then adapted for the grown-ups—quite reversing the old order of things.

For the small child there is a fancy just now for smoked frocks of washable material, either of cotton and linen or of woolen stuff. Challis has been revived in quaint patterns that suggest the Greenaway modes so delightfully illustrated in "Under the Window" by the author-artist whose name has ever after be associated with quaint and picturesque apparel for little people.

A practical idea is to have dresses of plaided or striped ginghams, completed by bloomers of the same material. Children of the kindergarten period are so garbed just now, and as cold weather approaches the cotton fabrics will give way to light woolen. The upper garment is sometimes shaped along the lines of an old-time pinafore or apron, or may be made with a long-waisted body with the skirt plaited or gathered thereto.

Serge remains one of the most desirable fabrics for the development of school clothes. A interday improvement is found in the guimpes or blouse of batiste, lawn or Japanese silk, which may be laundered from time to time and thereby keep the entire garment in a fairly fresh and neat condition. Sometimes the blouse proper is without sleeves, or the sleeves are only in half length, disclosing the under-arm covering of white.

Although plaided silks and woolens have not been taken up as eagerly by the adult class as fashion had anticipated, some compensation for this lack of appreciation is found in its wide appropriation for garments for the younger set. It combines beautifully with velveteen or corduroy, and these two cotton fabrics are in worth-while evidence both for dresses and coats.

There is no color limitation in the velveteens and allied fabrics. Black is used frequently, and dull green, seal brown and navy are prime favorites for juvenile models. As is to be expected, fur enters very largely into the trimming scheme, and it is considered quite good taste to use imitation pelts, the artistic effect being considered more than the intrinsic worth of garniture or fabric.

Girls who have entered their teens are provided with smart suits of the Norfolk order, of cloth or corduroy with the usual choker or muffler of fur. Providing one does not fancy a suit of that particular type, there are fetching little affairs built on Russian lines, and exactly suited to the utility requirements of the transition period.

Every young girl needs a separate coat, and care has been taken to advance the sort that will combine stylish wearing qualities with smart style. Buyers for the big shops, who are responsible for the stocks in the various departments affirm that young girls are quite as critical in their sartorial tastes and just as difficult to please as are their sisters with greater stress experience along with their accumulation of years.

Broad Stitching Used on Gloves

BROAD stitching has reappeared on the backs of gloves intended for street wear, and along with this revival has come black as the contrasting not on white kid.

Sometimes the black is introduced in the form of a quarter-inch band on the edge of the glove, as well as in the stitching of fingers and sides. Then there is the glove with a rever finish, and this is defined by a narrow rim of fur, preferably seal or one of its imitations.

The effect is very modish, and will doubtless seize the fancy of the girl who will select gloves to harmonize with the rest of her costume. Since everything is fur trimmed from hats to shoes, it follows that the fur trimmed hand coverings will surely find a place in the Winter fashions. They fit in logically with the skating outfit.

One may buy fur by the yard and have adjustable, or at least detachable, bands for her shoe tops or for the white spats. This is much more economical than attempting to buy several pairs of shoes or gaiters all trimmed with fur. It goes almost without saying that the fur for the footwear and for the headwear should correspond in pelt with that of the neckpiece and muff or the suit trimmings.

WOMEN AND THEIR CLUBS

Halloween Sale and Bazaar

Halloween at Jamaica Plain is the medium for society in that section to rally its forces for a benefit for the Neighborhood House. This year's sale falls on Friday, October 29, from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m at Eliot Hall.

Miss Dorothy Brewer is directing an entertainment appropriate to Halloween. Mrs John Van Hensen will preside over the luncheon from 12 to 2.

At the bazaar tables will be found bags, pincushions, aprons, art goods, children's articles, household and "Neighborhood" articles, second-hand articles, cakes, candy and flowers.

The list of aids at the bazaar include Mesdames A. W. Mudge, C. S. Peinhallow, O. R. Chadwick, John Dane, Carl Brandt, Robert G. Morse, W. C. Adams, Channing Williams, William Rooney, F. H. Lawler, Emil Mackel, J. J. Holbrook, David M. Ernst, J. D. Field, Mrs. Hudnut, also the Misses Adele Jones, Cornelia Bowditch, Laura Stedman, H. O. Penhallow and Louise Coburn.

MATTAPANOCK HAS CURRENT EVENTS TALK

The Mattapanock Woman's Club, Mrs. Henry Lawrence Fell, president, will meet at 2 30 o'clock on the first and third Saturdays, in Hawes Unitarian Church.

A large number of the members were present at the meeting yesterday, when Mrs. William C. Crawford of Allston gave an interesting interesting lecture on "Current Events." The chairman of social science having resigned, Mrs. William P. Holbrook has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mrs. G. D Brown had charge of the tea room.

FATHERS NOT FORGOTTEN BY MOTHERS' CLUB

Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, president of the Waltham Mothers' Club, announces a full and interesting calendar for the year.

The club will meet on the first and third Wednesdays of the month at 3 o'clock, in Paine Hall, Main street. The complete program is given as follows:

November 3—Mrs East Smith will speak on "Peninsula," Mrs. Lucy Hyde Leslie, Mrs. Mrs. Fuller, hostess of the afternoon.

November 17—Meeting afternoon at 2.30 with Mrs. John W. Cummings, hostess.

November 17—Subject to be announced. Music, Miss L. Marguerite Bolan. Mrs. Winnifred Allen, hostess.

December 1—President's Day. Speakers, Miss Bowen, Miss Long M. Pease. Travel talk, Miss. Bowen. This is

December 15—Subject to be announced. Music, Miss Ruth H. Sprague. Reading, Miss Dorothy Hastings. Mrs. Grace Patterson, hostess.

December 29—Reverse night. John M. Gibbs, Miss Lavia Goodell, Miss Emery. Music, Miss Mabel Spencer, soprano; Miss Agnes Johnstone, contralto. Ralph Johnstone, violinist. Hostesses, Mrs. L. J. Akin, hostess.

January 12—Subject to be announced. Music, Miss L. Marguerite Bolan. Mrs. Winnifred Allen, hostess.

January 26—Children's Day. Speakers, Miss Bowen, Miss Long M. Pease. Travel talk, Miss. Bowen. This is for the children. There will be refreshments and games for the little guests. Mrs. Mary Bowditch, hostess for the afternoon.

February 9—Charles Ellenwood, field secretary, Florence Crittenden League. Mrs. Ada Bertan and Mrs. Della Fuller, hostesses.

January 23—Subject to be announced. Music, Miss Ruth H. Sprague. Miss Mary Bowditch, hostess.

February 10—Reverse night. The latest Greek play, "Electra," by Sophocles, translator. Miss Florence Bowditch, hostess.

February 24—Subject to be announced. Music, Miss Ruth H. Sprague. Miss M Louise Brackett, hostess. Miss Isabel Dimmick, hostess. Mrs. Harry M. Cornell, hostess.

March 10—Subject to be announced. Music, Miss Ruth H. Sprague. Miss Mary Bowditch, hostess.

March 11—Reverse night. Miss Beatrice LaFleur, violin. Miss Mabel Henderson at piano. Far of Port in costume. Mrs. Mary Cornell, Howard Bradley, "Uncle Hiram Has Trouble." Mrs. Lavia Goodell, hostess. Mrs. Mary Bowditch, hostess.

March 25—All day sewing meeting with the president.

April 8—Home economics, Mrs. Norah Johnson Barbour subject to be announced. Music, Miss Field. As all entitled

April 22—Annual meeting. Election of officers.

GYMNASTICS AND SWIMMING CLASSES

The Chelsea Woman's Club has arranged an attractive program of the year, as follows:

October 26—Business and "Board Tea."
November 9—Business and "Board Tea."
November 23—Reading, "The Final Lady of the Revolution," Mrs. Richard Bolland Tolman.
December 7—Lecture on "Immigration" by Miss Gerald de Lemos.
December 21—Christmas Party. As "Auld Lang Syne" January 4—Business and "Board Tea."
January 18—Reading, "The Real Life of Abraham Lincoln," Mrs. Frank A. Day.
January 25—Entertainment and Ball.
February 8—Lecture on Immigration" by Miss Gerald de Lemos.
February 22—Business and "Board Tea."
March 7—Reading, "The Story of Ruth," Mrs. Frank A. Day.
March 21—Annual meeting.

The club will also maintain the State Federation Department of Literature in Conference on January 28.

A preliminary law class has been arranged with Mrs. Pfeiffer as teacher, and a swimming class in process of formation.

An innovation this year is the four gymnasium and swimming classes for women and girls at the Y. M. C. A. under the Y. W. C. A. Committee, with Miss Marian W. Owen, as teacher.

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Reception by Boston Teachers

Cards are out announcing the annual Boston Teachers' Club reception at the Copley-Plaza on Friday evening, November 5, at 8 o'clock, with dancing from 10 30 to 1 o'clock.

An opportunity will thus be given the public to meet socially a body of women whose work and influence in the community is receiving ever-widening recognition.

A number of persons representing various professional and educational interests have accepted invitations.

The activities of the Winter promise to be of more than usual interest, announcement of which will be made later.

The newly elected officers of the Teachers' Club are

President, Dora Williams, Boston Normal School; vice-presidents, Clara S. Cutler, Julia E. Dickson and Bertha F. Sidworth, corresponding secretary, Margaret A. Nichols, recording secretary, Annis R. Mohan, assistant secretary, Esther F. Sullivan; treasurer, Elsie M Blake, Assistant treasurer, E. Lewis Pratt, directors, Dora L. Louis, Lillian S. Allen, Fannie B. Prince, Carrie E. Hoit, Edith A. Scanlon, Rachel Bosonsky, Clara S. Isley and Grace G Starbird

OPENING MEETING OF SEASON AT READING

Under the leadership of Mrs. Hattie L. Sweet as president, Reading Woman's Club has arranged a program of events for this season, the twenty-third year since its organization.

The opening meeting was held Friday afternoon with William Sumner Appleton making an address on "Possibilities of the Parker Tavern" and an historical sketch by Dr Horace G Wadlin. At this meeting the program for the year was announced. The events follow

November 2, stereopticon lecture by Sidney W. Warren Dyer, head of the art department of the Boston Normal Art School, on "Famous Paintings"

November 23, entertainment by Anne Varner Baker, with winning pupils of the garden contest as guests

December 10, "Seeing America in 1915," a talk by members of the club on their vacation experiences.

December 21, reciprocity meeting at which the program will be furnished by neighborly clubs.

January 14, home economics meeting, with Mrs. Norah Johnson Barbour, food manufacturer and lecturer, as speaker.

January 28, selected readings by Joseph C Lincoln, the author.

February 11, readings, "Old Chester Tales," by Mrs Margaret C Deland

February 25, dramatic afternoon in charge of the dramatic committee

March 10, "Local Types in American Novels," by Professor Ellen Terry of the English department of Harvard University.

March 24, open date

April 14, reading, "Daddy Long Legs," by Miss Grace Sage, and violin solos by Elmer Crawford.

April 28, annual business meeting

Meetings of the club will be held in Security Hall, Reading. The club's membership list is now full and there are more than 100 names on the waiting list. The club was organized in 1893, entered the general federation the following year and the State federation in 1895, but withdrew from the general federation in 1908 and reentered it in 1308

UPLAND TO HAVE MUSICAL OPENING

Boston Upland Club of North Reading will hold its opening meeting in the vestry of the Congregational Church tomorrow. Miss Mabel Brown, contralto, Louis Finger, violinist, Harry Smith, cornetist, Walker Chamberlin, pianist, Louis Finger, violinist, and Miss Carrie Upton will be the accompanist.

ADDRESS AND SALE SET FOR THURSDAY

Ladies' Physiological Institute meets Thursday afternoon to hear Edith R. Spaulding, M. D., talk on "Misfits in our Prisons." After the address there will be a sale of home cooked food

(Additional News of the Women's Clubs on Page 8.)

TODAY'S BEAUTY SUGGESTIONS

Face powder simply covers up an unattractive complexion and leaves the looking horrible. Those who have tried a simple spurmax face lotion find it much better, as it removes skin discolorations, such as freckles, tan, etc., and makes the skin smooth, white and velvety. This lotion is made by dissolving four ounces of spurmax in one-half pint hot water, then adding two teaspoonfuls glycerin. This complexion beautifier does not rub off or show like powder, but gives a most refined appearance. It removes both shininess and sallowness, rapidly giving the skin a permanent healthy, youthful appearance.

An especially fine shampoo for this weather can be had at trifling cost by dissolving a teaspoonful of cantbrox in a cup of hot water. Pour slowly on scalp and massage briskly. This creates a soothing, cooling lather that dissolves and removes all dandruff, excess oil and dirt. Rinsing leaves the scalp positively clean, soft and pliant, while the hair takes on a glossy richness of natural color, also a fluffiness which makes it seem very much heavier than it is. After a cantbrox shampoo arranging the hair is a pleasure.—Advertisement.

Men's, Women's and Children's
Fall, Velour and Beaver Hats
Reblocked into Latest Styles
Singer's Hat Bleachery
149 Tremont St., cor. West. Boston

PERSONAL GOSSIP | NEWS of the SOCIETY SET | NOTABLE COMING EVENTS

DOWAGER TELLS WHO'S WHO AT SYMPHONIES, AND WHAT SHE WEARS

Describes Those Little Touches of Costume That Make Boston Leaders of Fashion Distinctive.

By THE DOWAGER.

"Curious how the most interesting thing about any event is either its beginning or its end," remarked a wise old lady at the opening of the Symphony rehearsals.

And "Yes, yes, isn't it?" remarked her companion, who was equally wise since she agreed.

So they both loitered on the spacious steps of Symphony Hall and surveyed the animated throngs of music-seekers through their gold lorgnettes. And they further agreed "Everybody that is anybody is here."

Mr and Mrs. George Inches were there, on the bottom step, with John Lawrence, who had just come down from Groton for the occasion. Mrs Inches was in black, as usual; for with black her heavy white hair is most effective. Her coat was tailored in short vigorous lines, with little ropes of lynx fur running along the edges. A black surah silk turban, combined effectively with straw, drew a powerful contrast with the snowy masses of her hair On her bodice were touches of Irish lace and the insertion with black chiffon.

Mrs John L. Gardiner came up a moment later and passed into the hall, where after chatting with Mr Mudgett, she sought Dr Muck and exchanged a few words about his choice of music for the year. Mrs Gardiner was in a gown of black crepe de chine. Her skirt, done in triple accordion pleated ruffles, was relieved at the waist by touches of exquisite pale lace. She wore a small satin turban (brocaded, white) with roomy ostrich feathers, lace, and a veil. Her wrap was interesting, a sort of cape of lamb's wool that was very short on the shoulders though coming down, both in front and behind in panels suggestive of a lamb's skin

Two of the most striking figures were Mrs George Lee and Mrs. Malcolm Haughton,recently called "our handsomest grandmothers

Handsome they are, obviously but grandmothers—you would never believe it, they are so young. Mrs Lee, petite, fascinating, was in black satin charmeuse, trimmed with soutache braid, and a little white turban with two formidable wings Mrs. Haughton—who, by the way, distinguishes herself by always being late—was in a plain black tailored suit, pin striped, and a large black velvet hat obscured by a black embroidered veil. She had a long black and white silk scarf wound many times around her neck, a single red rose, white spats and rather shiny patent leather boots. (Some people thought the red rose unnecessary?) She gave her niece, the Misses Fenno, children of Mrs. L. Cartaret Fenno of Rowley—gave them, I venture to say, that peculiar glance of inspection which is known in street parlance as the "once over" or the "double O." Or such, I judged, was the private opinion of their governess.

Mrs. N Hugh Cotton, with her sister, Miss Mary Clapp, and her daughter, Miss Eleanor, stopped at the side door to leave a ticket for the deli nent, that is to say, late Mr. Cotton. Mrs Cotton, who looks, as a matter of fact, very little older than her daughter, was in a gown of blue serge trimmed in the narrow silver thread embroidery over gray Miss Clapp was also in blue serge trimmed in French embroidery. And Miss Cotton, a positive blond, was also in blue; and this was a full draped skirt in walking length, with one of those girdles that seem woven in and out at the waist line, orange and red as to color, and fastened in a soft loose knot with hanging ends at the left side

It was a young symphony in blue with three movements

Miss Josephine Rantoul, just up from the North Shore, was extremely pretty in the fluent lines of her own blue serge. The coat had that full ruffled effect in the knee-length skirt—meaning the skirt of the coat —while the collar, a large and deep and square thing, was blue surah silk draped with another collar of sheer white mulle and Irish lace.

Her bodice was white mulle, ruffled in double rows, which formed a stunning jabot affect over the coat. She wore a diamond brooch in the shape of a heart; and a pearl necklace; which were exhibited to good advantage by the Dutch neck of her bodice. Her hat was a peculiarly dear shade of old rose straw, in the shape of a sailor, without trimmings on the crown and only a wreath of rose and silk facing a thee brim.

As usual, as before, and as always, Miss Juliet Higginson was among the clever exponents of style. Her gown was black serge with the variation of elbow sleeves with deep ruffs of black satin charmeuse—an effective variation, to be sure, with long white suede gloves. Her skirt was draped high at the side and caught in a black satin belt that had already formed the deep girdle of the gown. She wore a very large black velvet picture hat trimmed in taffeta ribbons and a heavily embroidered black lace veil.

Perhaps the feature of her dress was a deep square collar of beaver, cut from the stoled up behind, as it (to adopt the modiste's phrase) it had been lined. Her stepmother, Mrs. Francis L. Higginson, was also wearing beaver in her gown, but in a different way, in the narrow edging to her square sand-colored collar. Mrs. Higginson, I should say has at all; and neither did Mrs. F. Shattuck, her mother, whom she brought over in her limousine.

But Miss Higginson's hat walked over from the house and she wore a hat. It was an extraordinary hat, a veritable wonder, but it had to be taken off in compliance with the rules which must have been annoying, since it is just those extraordinary, those wonderful hats which are so difficult to readjust, and all the more so, when, like this hat, they have overballoon veil.

Mrs. James J Minturn was much congratulated upon the success of her recent barbecue She carried in her step the invincible resilience of youth and as she sat listening with her head it seemed as if that resilience were transfusing her strong features with the glow which accompanies it. Mrs. Minturn had on a grey gown of broadcloth in walking length, which displayed very pale gray shoes with black leather trimmings. Her coat was long and was with black buttons. A gunmetal scarf matched her gown. Her hat, a low sailor in black straw, was trimmed in pale pink satin roses with their green foliage. It was carefully worked out, this

Mrs. Edward Brandegee who came in from her suburban residence in Brookline, wore plum-colored broadcloth trimmed in bands of the same shade of silk; a beautiful fur necklace, a hat in the latest style with a high velvet crown, black, with full shirring and a dark veil

Mrs. "Dick" Sears, who had her daughter, Miss Miriam Sears, with her was in black satin Her daughter was in black cloth Mrs Sears had exquisite Russian sables and a shirred hat of black velvet Miss Sears, a pronounced blond, had a white fox neck piece and a large black velvet picture hat Mrs Frank E. Kernohn was in a stunning gown of deep lavender taffeta silk trimmed in cream lace, with a small English walking hat of black straw trimmed in white taffeta bows Baroness Posse, who had just come from a luncheon, where she was invited to meet Lady Aberdeen, was late enough to emphasize the charm of her black satin skirt and her pale silk waist, with its quantities of lace and cloth of silver embroidery. The neck was done in cream lace

Mrs. Frederick L. Milliken, who came over with Mrs. Henry M Forbes, was in brown cloth, with a very becoming hat. Mrs. Forbes was also in brown with a velvet hat, Mrs. Francis W. Peabody, wife of Colonel Peabody, was in black satin Her long coat had deep cuffs of velvet with wide velvet revers and cuffs trimmed with white lace She wore a black satin gown and a large velvet picture hat with ostrich plumes all over it

Mrs. Franklin W. Hobbs had an interesting gown of dark blue taffeta silk with the most severely plain coat imaginable, and a hat, a hat that was an inspiration—black straw piled with roses! Mrs. Charles J. Rich was in a one-piece gown as

Miss Gertrude Baker, from a photograph by Jamieson.

black as atrament—serge, you know, with but one touch of color; and that was a white turn-over collar of linen Her hat was large and flat, and rental, in a manner of speaking, with a dull finish and a serious manner, with those long nonsmall feathers that sweep like wings.

Mrs. John C. Fairchild, I remember, wore a gown of dark blue cloth trimmed in soutache braid. Her girdle was silk passementerie rather oriental. And then there was a picture hat, all black Her furs were a sealskin French lynx

Miss Eliot was gowned in dark blue satin trimmed in soutache braid, also She wore white fox furs and an embroidered white lace veil Her hat was a small white satin toque trimmed with a sheaf of icy quills.

Weddings of Interest to Boston

Time promises to be a generous representation from Boston at the October 30 wedding of Miss Eleanor Bartlett and Carter Phelps in New York.

Miss Bartlett is the daughter of the John P Bartletts of No 257 West Eighty-sixth street and Cheverott, Annisquam, Gloucester.

Mr Phelps is a Yale 1914 man, son of the George R. Phelpses of New York, and grandson of Oliver P Carter, president of the Bank of the Republic, now the First National Mr Phelps, Sr., was a Yale '79 man

The bride-elect has taken a leading part in Annisquam's social life, which centres at the yacht club, where so many Greater Bostonians are leaders.

Miss Alice Gordon of Washington will be one of Miss Bartlett's bridesmaids.

St John's Church, Jamaica Plain, has been selected for the wedding November 6, of Miss Mary Warner Penhallow, known as Polly among her friends, and Gardner Swan, Harvard '06, of Jamaica Plain

The bride-elect has long been identified with Summer social life at Misquamicut, where her parents, the Charles Sherburne Penhallows have a Summer home and are Magnolia residents of long standing

Mr Swan is the son of the Charles H Swans of Storey place, Jamaica Plain

The ceremony will be an after noon function at 4:30 o'clock

Mr. Swan and his bride-elect are to live at Hingham

There is North Shore society interest also in the November 6 wedding at Philadelphia of Miss Hope Truxton Brale of Dover to Oliver Cromwell, son of Mrs. E. T Stotesbury, a former marriage. Mr. Stotesbury is the father of Mrs. Sidney B. Hutchinson of Beverly Farms colony and the Cromwell family has passed several Summers at Misquamicut.

The Stotesburys have begun work on a $450,000 mansion in Philadelphia residence, Quaker City society is anticipating the first entertainment there, which will doubtless be in honor of young Cromwell and his prospective bride

Mrs. Walter Brooks, Jr., is Mrs. Stotesbury's daughter

Mrs. C. Howard Clark Jr of Philadelphia and West Manchester, Philo Vicomte and Vicomtesse Henri de Jouvy of Washington, who are annually entertained at "Swiftmoor-

Friars Crossing, and Miss Marion Perno of Boston are at Hot Springs, Va

Mrs. Amory A. Lawrence, Mrs Francis Henry Appleton Mrs. Nathan Matthews and Mrs. Harry B

Hall are Bostonians at White Sulphur Springs, Va., also Mr. and Mrs Albert C. Burrage, Miss Elizabeth A Burrage and Miss Corning Scarle

Mrs. Horatio N. Slater is at the St. Regis, New York

Outdoor Girl to Make Society Bow

ONE of the Boston debutantes whose coming-out party will prove an important event socially to the younger set is Miss Gertrude Baker of No. 58 Commonwealth avenue, who was active in a number of last season's functions Miss Baker was a waitress with a group of popular sub-debutantes at the Episcopal City Mission Copley-Plaza Christmas sale last November She also took part in other social affairs for charity

Miss Baker will make her social bow in the same season with her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Baker of No. 19 Harvard street, Brookline.

Like her cousin, she is fond of outdoor sports, and is popular with the season's buds.

Many Events on November Program

By BETSY BOSTON

Although Indian Summer's charms are manifest in keep many prominent members of society at seashore and country homes, social activities in town will certainly lead them to the city's social arena for the brilliant early season pending.

A favorite of New York's smart morning functions of several are seen gathering on the morning musicales, Monday morning, November 1, Mme. Gadski and Johannes Sembach of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Beatrice Harrison 'cello, will inaugurate the series that is to bring so many distinguished singers and musicians to Boston

A "gift sale" at Copley Hall November 2, 3 and 4, will introduce a novel social function of the season for war relief

Wounded soldiers in France are to be the particular beneficiaries. The proceeds will be turned over to Mrs Blair Fairchild. Mrs. J. Grant Forbes and Mrs Edith Wharton novelist are distribution in Paris

The Vincent Club girls are to take active part. Miss Margaret Thomas will have charge of the tea room, which accounts for Miss Thomas' frequent trips to town of late from Bride's Crossing for committee meetings. Miss Thomas is wearing a very smart green broadcloth this Fall with beaver trimmings Her hat, a severe postillion black beaver of the sailor shape is also adorned with a band of beaver Long black pendant earrings were also worn with this tailleur

The Parkman girls, Mary, Edith and Penelope, are pledged to conduct a table, and Susan Sturgis is to supervise the vendors of French artificial boutonnieres, which milady must seemingly wear again this season to be de rigueur

A "melting pot" reminiscent of European royalty's an idea for war funds and suffragists' sale for their cause, to be a feature of the sale. Mrs Charles R. Sturgis will be in charge of the silver and avoid "cast aways" that society will spare

Joseph Linden Smith of the Copley Society will be the artist, genius to the decorations, while the Misses Eleonora Sears, Antine Weston and Elizabeth Millet will be floor walkers

Mrs. Fairchild's photogravia of stag celebrities, a hat table, Vincent Club girls making and selling home made candies and fudge, stalls of novelties, war postcards and a children's grab will be other features

There will be no admission fee so that patrons should be most generous buyers. The "gift sale will be held under the patronage of Madame Arthur J Richmond, Charles Fairchild Henry Parkman, Bayard Thayer C P Curtis, R. J. Lane, Paul Thorndike, J. H. Miller, John L. Gardner, Harrett Wendell, J Murray Forbes and the Misses Evelyn Sturgis and Ellen Bullard

The Armenian victims of the European war will receive society's beneficent attention through the grand opera recital of "Die Meistersinger" at Jordan Hall the afternoon of November 1

The artists will be Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Marion Lina Tufts Miss Nevin was heard at Pride's Crossing, Marblehead Neck, Newport and Bar Harbor, the past season for Polish relief, in connection with John Herman Loud, the Boston organist

A second recital by the Misses Nevin and Tufts will be given November 15, when "Hansel and Gretel" will be presented

The third November week, which opens on the fifteenth, will mark society's reception or a four weeks season of grand opera, in conjunction with the Pavlowa Imperial Ballet Russe, the latter appearing at every performance

The many debutante affairs during November should make the grand opera season a brilliant social medium for bringing this large coterie of young women into society's most exciting limelight.

Despite these social and war relief demands, Boston Mona's philanthropies are not being forgotten in the round of expectant gaieties of a pleasurable nature

Mrs. Frederick Cunningham of Ivy street, Brookline, is chairman of the big gathering of 200 members of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions to be held November 8 at Hotel Vendome

The Milk and Baby Hygiene Association of Boston which is doing such a heroic work among babies at Greater Boston's milk stations, will receive the proceeds of Miss Ruth Draper's program of original monologues, to be given Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 16 at the Toy Theatre

Other events equally prominent patronesses for this affair Miss Elizabeth M Garrill of No. 234 Commonwealth avenue is chairman of the Talitha Cumi Home Fair, which is to be held Nov. 17 at Hotel Vendome

An early December event is the Elizabeth Peabody House Fair, to be held at the Copley Square Hotel, Miss A A Shaw of Wilson street, Brookline is chairman for this event which is always one of the active co-operation of many of Boston's social leaders

Mid-December will witness the inauguration of the Sewing Circle League's activities

Work for Polish relief promises to take an important place in [illegible] particularly [illegible] after the recent intimate appeal of Paderewski and Mme. Paderewski's doll sale

Talk at Vendome and the Tuileries

The [illegible] Club will inaugurate [illegible] November 16 at the Tuileries [illegible] the chairmanship of Mrs A J Bowen of Watertown The Saturday Morning Club starts its Winter program November 20 at the Tuileries The opening meeting of the Hemenway [illegible] was held Thursday at Hotel Vendome

Clubs Busy with Plans for Season

The [illegible] Club will inaugurate [illegible] November 16 at the Tuileries [illegible] the chairmanship of Mrs A J Bowen of Watertown The Saturday Morning Club starts its Winter program November 20 at the Tuileries The opening meeting of the Hemenway [illegible] was held Thursday at Hotel Vendome

Plan Dances for Sub-Debutantes

Next season's list of debutantes will enlarge their social ranks Harvard and undergraduate acquaintance in the Winter of the sub-debutante dances to be held at Hotel Somerset. Mrs. Henry S. Grew of Boston and West Manchester and Mrs Henry Nichols will be matrons

Mrs. Pitman Gives Tea in Brookline

Incidental to the Suffrage Bazaar at the Copley-Plaza was the tea Mrs. Benjamin F Pitman gave at her Carlton street residence Brookline, Monday afternoon It was comp imentary to the co-operative spirit shown by the "Nobody Home" players at the bazaar

Mrs. Evans Leaves for California

Mrs Robert Dawson Evans has closed her estate at Burgess Point Beverly, for the season As Mrs. Evans and her sisters, the Misses Alice and Belle Hunt, are in mourning for their mother, they have left Boston for several months stay in California

Myopia Club Plans for a Drag Hunt

The annual meet of the dragHounds of the Myopia Hunt Club will be held at South Hampton, N. H., October 30. A special train will leave Hamilton at 12:20 p m. for the Norfolk Hunt Club for a dinner-dance Friday evening

Miss Slocum to Make Debut Soon

At a reception and dance, Thursday at the Brookline Country Club, Miss Margaret Slocum will make her formal debut. Miss Slocum is the daughter of the William H. Slocums of Jamaica Plain

SOCIAL NOTES

Mrs. Charles F. Aldrich and her daughter, Miss Beverly Richards, a debutante of last season, have returned to town from their sojourn at Purinton Inn, Stockbridge. Mrs John T Burnett of Boston is at the same inn

Mrs. Samuel Carr of Boston and West Manchester and Mrs. Richard H. Weld of Boston are Autumn visitors to Stockbridge, registered at Red Lion Inn

Mrs. Arthur S. Hunnewell of Wellesley is entertaining the George Batt Blakes (nee Hunnewell) of Lenox for an extended visit

Miss Pauline Pollard a Vincent Club girl, is one Pre-Japan November 1. Accompanied by her parents, the A. Wilder Pollards, she left in July on the Harvard excursion to the Pacific coast and Panama. The Pollards continued their journey to Japan. Their Summer home at Eastern Point, Gloucester is still open, where other members of the family will await their return

Miss E Prescott Rowe of Brookline, who was at Magnolia this Summer as guest of the Houghton cottage, has been the guest of her parents, the Lemuel E. Livingstons, at Rockmere Park, Bronxville New York

Augustus P. Loring, Jr. and family will pass the Winter at Dedham crossing

In the death of James Ware, a street sweeper old and [illegible] Cambridge lost one of its [illegible] characters. Mr. Ware, who [illegible] Shores family, and [illegible] attendance in many [illegible]

Mrs. Mary Bloomfield Onahan, president of the Chicago Historical Society, is the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Magner Sullivan, at their home on Beacon street, Brookline.

Invited to A Ball of Society [illegible] Miss Mary C. Sears, Miss James H. Beal Mrs. William H. Beal and Miss William H. Lincoln will compose a Boston party sojourning at the [illegible] Hotel White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

[illegible] Mrs. Edward Dana Duran [illegible] Miss Mary Lee Hall [illegible] Miss Mary Lee Hall [illegible] Miss Mary Lee Hall

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEWS of the WOMEN'S CLUBS

SCHEDULED SOCIAL EVENTS

Federation Will Vote on Neutrality

By invitation of the Lothrop Club of Beverly the Fall meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in the Baptist church of that city and Abbott Street, Beverly, on November 5.

The speakers will be Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon and Thomas Mott Osborne. An amendment to the bylaws will be considered to make the federation committed to a neutral position on political questions and controversies.

The report of the nominating committee, the result of the suffrage vote, which was passed at the May meeting [illegible] will be the principal business of the day. In addition to the above [illegible] the program will be [illegible] the club presidents.

WEST CONCORD HAS A VARIED PROGRAM

[illegible] Monday, at which Mrs. Jessamyn Stanley will be the guest of honor. The club will meet at 1 o'clock and luncheon will be served at 1:30. The program will be [illegible] and third Monday evenings [illegible] and the opening one will be taken [illegible] November [illegible] the annual election of officers [illegible]

OLD BELFRY CLUB HAS LONG PROGRAM

The program for the twenty-fourth season of the Old Belfry Club, Lexington, today [illegible] four events. The [illegible] opened Monday with an [illegible] with music by Edward Hoppe. Tomorrow evening the opening concert will be given. The calendar follows

Oct. 25—Open night, music by Edward Hoppe. Nov. 8—An entertainment program to be announced. Nov. 22—Lecture by Lucy Huntington Cooke on "Dramatic and Dramatic Progress." Dec. [illegible]—Last party.

[illegible] Jan. [illegible]—Annual meeting and election of officers.

LEXINGTON MUSICAL CLUB PROGRAM GIVEN

The Lexington Musical Club this week announced the program for the new year. The first meeting occurs on November 3 in the home of Mrs. Hush D. McLellan, No. 45 Percy road, Lexington. The other meetings are as follows: Miss Ruth Sherburne, No. 364 Massachusetts avenue, December 11; with Miss Lilley O. Smith, Oakland street, January 5, 1916; with Mrs. Richardson, No. 71 Hancock street, February 2; Mrs. Edmund S. Kelley No. 8 Edgewood road, March 1; and Miss Anita K. Dale No. 2 Chandler street April 3. The club announces a series of four morning talks by Olin Downes, pianist and musical critic, in the home of Miss Ruth Sherburne, No. 364 Massachusetts avenue Lexington, as follows: November 22, Modern Russian Music and Contemporaneous Masterpieces; December 6, The Artist and the Artist; and December 16, Jean Sibelius, the Tone Poet of Finnland.

How French Soldiers and Sailors Are Treated

French soldiers and sailors are being treated with Cadum ointment during the war, 200,000 boxes of it were ordered by the Minister of War and approved by the Director of the Health Department. Those high officials know what they were doing because they could see on each box the names of the various ingredients of which Cadum is made. No matter how many things you have tried, you can take fresh courage, because Cadum ointment is a remedy for skin diseases that is different from anything else. It stops itching at once, and begins healing with the first application. Obstinate skin troubles such as eczema, pimples, sores, eruptions, ringworm, chafings, etc., yield quickly to its wonderful soothing and healing properties. Trial box, 10c.; large box, 25c.—Advertisement.

Mrs. Berenson to Lead Jewish Women Council

Mrs Arthur Berenson is the new president of the Boston Council of Jewish Women A Winter's program of unusual interest and value will be furnished the membership this season under her direction. Mrs. Berenson is also an active member of the Professional Women's Clubs and contributes her fine voice to many of that club's delightful musical programs

Business Women's Tea Today

Miss Bessie Levine and James J Whalen are to be hostess at the first musical and tea of the season at the Business Woman's Clubhouse, No 141 Howdoin street, today from 4 to 8 o'clock Miss Grace H Parker will preside at the tea table, where the new china service presented by the Current Events group will be used for the first time, and Miss Isabel L. Albee, Miss Julia W. Bingham, Mrs. Katherine Silver and Mrs. Mary Harris will assist in serving A table d'hote supper will be served from 5 to 7:30 for the first time at the clubhouse, in response to many requests for Sunday service in the dining-room

On Tuesday at 7:45 Dr. Agnes C Vietor will give the second in her series of talks on Indigestion. The evening's topic being "Symptoms of Indigestion Due to Disease of the Digestive Organs Part I."

Wednesday, at 8 p m., the first of the Winter's club suppers, which are held in the Twentieth century club at No [illegible] Joy street to turn a profit [illegible] will be in charge of Carroll J. Swan as the supper [illegible] Tickets [illegible] necessary. It will be necessary to order tickets from the clubhouse at No 141 Howdoin, street not later than tomorrow

Saturday night a Hallowe'en party at the clubhouse will be confined to members, and those in charge of the merry-making need to know by Thursday the names of those intending to be present. The committee of arrangements consists of the Misses Bertha M Nelson, Christine Perry, Maude Kendrick Emma Puffer, Anne W Chipperdale and Alice M Moody

"SONGS OF HIAWATHA" AT JAMAICA PLAIN

The Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club will open its season in Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, Tuesday afternoon The program will be in charge of the hospitality committee, Mrs Thomas G Rice, chairman. Scenes of Hiawatha with musical interpretations will be given by Grace Nelson Cole, reader, and Emma Dexter Jones, pianist. The club's year books are also an active and interesting season of social and educational privileges with current events as well as opera talk by Haydn Owen Hubbard

TO ELECT DELEGATES TO FEDERATION

For the purpose of electing delegates to the Fall meeting of the State Federation at Beverly a business meeting of the Forightly club of Wakefield will be held Thursday afternoon in the Wakefield Town Hall. Mrs. Frank L. Pearl, the choral class will begin work and will be held Wednesday mornings in charge of Mrs Arthur H Whitney, chairman of the music committee

DR. C. J. HAWKINS AT MELROSE HIGHLANDS

Dr. Hawkins [illegible] will [illegible] time before the [illegible] Melrose Highlands Woman's club [illegible] on Wednesday "Bright Spots and Wild Hearts of Our Northern Woods" will be the subject, and will be illustrated with stereopticon views

Women's City Club Plans Lectures

Members of the Women's City Club are looking forward with great interest to the club meeting to be held next Thursday at Pilgrim Hall when Frederic C. Howe of New York will speak on "The City—A Menace and a Hope. Mr Howe is Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island and author of books on city government

The lecture is introductory to a lecture course, planned by the civics committee, on "Democracy in Action—The City," which begins November 1 This course, which aims to present the theory of city government, will be led by Attorney Charles L. Carr

Other speakers will be John F. Moors on "City Government," Louis K. Rourke on "Public Works," Joseph Lee on "Public Education" and David B. Shaw on "Penal Institutions."

Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, will be the guest of honor at a dinner Friday evening A lecture on "October 30 Is Coming for Spring Garden Bulbs" will be given on Thursday morning in Pilgrim Hall The speaker will be Fletcher Steele, a landscape architect

The second in the series of informal club teas will occur on Tuesday afternoon, when Miss Flora MacDonald, secretary of the club, will preside. Other hostesses will be Mrs Sydney Dreyfus, Mrs. E M. Greene, Miss Ursula Noyes and Mrs. Louis E. Kirkstein.

LYNN HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN OPENS SEASON

The active season at the Lynn Home for Young Women commenced this week when three classes under the direction of Miss Zelma Montrose appeared on the opening night ready to devote their time and energy in supplying articles for the poor of the city. Miss Emma F. Cooley, who conducted the gymnasium classes last year, has been reappointed and this season she will have full charge of all gymnasium classes

SUFFRAGE DISCUSSION AT SWAMPSCOTT

At the next meeting of the Swampscott Woman's Club, November 1, the much-discussed matter of suffrage will be taken up, together with several interesting other club questions. The president will appoint the club delegates to the State Federation meeting, November 5, at [illegible]

Superfluous Hair Removed

Without Injury to the Tenderest Skin by Using

Crown Depilatory

All Trace of Hair Removed in 5 Minutes

50c and $1 at All Druggists

Trial Bottle, by Mail, 15c. Direct from Manufacturers.

Improved Metal Cap Specialty Co., Inc

378 SUMNER AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Presidents of Clubs to Be Honored

Presidents' Day" will be the first November event observed by the Brighthelmstone Club. It is scheduled for Monday afternoon, November 1, in the clubrooms on Cambridge street

In the absence of the president, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell presided at the meeting on Monday. After a spirited discussion it was voted that the delegates to the meeting of the Federation at Beverly, November 5, go instructed as to the sentiment of the club in regard to the proposed amendment to the by laws

The meeting was in charge of the entire committee. Mrs. Karl Killburn, chairman, assisted by Mrs. Charles Ross by Harry Tinkham and a talk by Miss Mary Bedard director of the Instructive District Nursing Association

D. A. R. CHAPTERS TO MEET IN BOSTON

Mrs. Charles Henry Ferguson will entertain members of General Joseph Hiker of Marlborough and John Hancock Chapters, D. A. R., Tuesday afternoon, at Gardiner Hall, Hemingway street

In the receiving line will be Mrs Harlan W. Dyer, regent of John Hancock Chapter, Mrs. George H. Ireland, State regent, Mrs. Frank A. Bond, past vice-president general, and Mrs. Lillian A. Hunter, regent of [illegible] Chapter

Mrs. Ferguson will be assisted by the young ladies of Gardiner Hall [illegible] of the Conservatory of Music, who will contribute solos. The address of welcome will be given by Mrs. Dyer, and will be responded to by Mrs. Hunter

The State regent and Mrs. Bond will also speak. Others who will attend are Mrs. Harold Crosby, regent of the Lexington D. A. R. Chapter; Mrs. Davis, State vice-regent and Mrs. Allen

DR. JOHN B. MAY TO TALK ON "THE BIRDS"

Dr. John B. May will speak before the members of the Home Club of East Boston on October 29 on "Our Neighbors, the Birds. The talk will be illustrated and music will be furnished by Miss Helena L. Polsius

Before a large audience on Tuesday evening Miss Erdine Cowlishaw gave a recital of what is sometimes styled the masterpiece of Bernard Shaw, "Man and Superman." Preceding her presentation, Miss Cowlishaw gave a sketch of this modern playwright. The evening was in charge of the Art and Literature committee, Mrs. A. L. Tallman, chairman. Notice was given of an afternoon of music and story telling on October 27, when there will also be a food sale to add to the reserve fund of the club

Perkins Institute Is to Be Visited by Club Members

Through the courtesy of Edward B Allen, members of the Roxbourne Club of Roxbury will visit the Perkins Institute for the Blind Thursday afternoon.

At 2:30 o'clock the Watertown [illegible] station will be open to the club and children of members are invited

The first November meeting comes on the second and Mrs Clara Bancroft Beatley will lecture on "The Wider Sphere for Women." Mrs Frederick H Eaton and Mrs Irving B. Upton will be the hostesses. Tea will be served

The first meeting of the club was held on Tuesday at Masonic Hall, Roxbury. The president, Mrs John W. Sanborn, welcomed the new members. Mrs. were Nelson Bowers Mason Fiore, soprano soloist, gave a group of songs. Mrs. James Tucker told of the recent convention at Portland, Oregon, and Mrs Frank Tupper rendered several [illegible] The [illegible] Refreshments were served

PRESIDENTS' DAY FOR PRESS WOMEN

Presidents' Day was observed by the New England Woman's Press Association at the Somerset with short [illegible] Presidents of federated clubs of greater Boston as guests A Spanish-American program was presented, by Mrs. Jessie F. W. Terrell, social and literary leader of Havana, [illegible] resume of Spanish-American history by Mrs. Anderson [illegible] on the social side of the Spanish-American people based on his visit two years ago with the Boston Chamber of Commerce

A musical number was contributed by Mrs. Pearl Lord soprano, with Harold Vinal at the piano. The program was in charge of the president Mrs. Myra B. Lord Following the regular refreshments were served under the direction of Miss Edith A. Ransom assisted by Mrs. Minnie I. White, Mrs. Minna K. Cheek, Miss Harriet Wood Foster, Miss Edith Wade, Mrs. Jessie Lee Bonner Mrs. Lulu S. Upham Miss Clara Bonner Rose Peace and Miss Clara Barteaux poured

The press dent announced a concert to be given at the [illegible] Monday evening, November 8 with Madame Galvira Martinek, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera company, as soloist the proceeds to go equally to the Longfellow Memorial Fund and the association's journal, at fund for the relief of needy members The club celebrates its thirteenth anniversary November 12

PROFESSOR PERRY TO BE SPEAKER AT CONCORD

Professor Perry of Harvard College will deliver a lecture on "Rashions in Literature" tomorrow afternoon, at a meeting of the Concord Town Woman's Club in the Concord Town Hall

Bazaar for Holidays Nov. 16-17

The patronesses for the Florence Crittenton bazaar at the Copley-Plaza Hotel November 16 and 17, from 10 a m to 10 p m are Mrs Rudolphe L. Agassiz, Mrs. Oliver Ames, Mrs Lars Anderson, Mrs Stephen L. Bartlett, Mrs Walter C Bailey Mrs Reginald W Bart Mrs Harold J Coolidge, Mrs Lewis A Crossett Mrs Frank A Day, Mrs Benjamin F Dutton Mrs Endicott Endicott Mrs Eugene N Foss Mrs J Lewrgston Gradon, Mrs George S Harwood Mrs John Hayden Mrs Francis J. Higginson Mrs Henry Hornblower Mrs Francis J. Hower, Mrs Charles W Hubbard Mrs Roland H Jordan Mrs Eben D Jordan Mrs Henry F. [illegible] Mrs Leland Mrs Thomas N. Perkins Mrs James F Lord Mrs William H Lincoln Mrs Wilson E Maddock Mrs William A Paine Mrs Alexander Porter Jr Mrs Henry H Proctor Mrs Henry R. Reed Mrs Francis W. Sargent Mrs Charles S. Sedgwick Mrs Galen L. Stone, Mrs Washington B Thomas Mrs George N. Tower Mrs Edwin S Webster Mrs C. Minot Weld

Articles for the holiday season will be on sale Luncheon will be served from 12 to 2 and there will be tea and music from 4 to 6, with refreshments and music in the evening

PLAN 10 WEEKS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDY

Mrs. A N Winslow of Chestnut Hill is chairman of the class for the discussion and study of international problems, which begins its work on November 8 to continue for ten weeks

The class will meet on Mondays at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon street, at 10 o'clock with day and hour subject to change by vote of the class

Dr George W. Nasmyth will conduct the class for the first four weeks other lecturers to be announced later

The committee welcomes all those who are seriously interested in the present and pressing international problems

BOSTON PROOFREADERS TO HAVE BANQUET

The Boston Proofreaders Association will hold its annual banquet at the Copley Square Hotel Saturday evening, October 30 at 7 o'clock, preceded by an informal reception Arrangements for this banquet and the after dinner program are in the hands of a committee Mrs. Alice E. F. Alderson, Mrs Elisabeth Merritt Crosse, Miss Julia G Tobin, Miss Harriet Wood with Mrs Myra B. Lord as chairman Mrs Pearl Loud is to give two groups of songs with Harold Vinal as accompanist, and Miss Frances Gaskell will contribute violin solos.

Musical Program Presented Before Dorchester Women

The Dorchester Social Club of Women with Mrs. Charles Lewis as president has instructed its delegates to the Beverly session of the State Federation to vote for the proposed amendment to the by-laws At last week's meeting the president was in the chair and an unusually fine program was presented by Carl Herrmann, violinist, Miss Belle Gardiner soprano and Miss Gladys L. Hunter accompanist Tea was presided over by Mrs George Parker and Mrs John Leowell, with Mrs Jaarnik and Mrs Henry Freeard

Former Presidents to Address the Dorchester Club

Three former presidents of the Dorchester Women's Club will speak at the Tuesday meeting which is in charge of the department of social science. Mrs. Ruth Wood Rose, chairman The talks will be on "Our Changing Civilization" and Mrs. Elsie Bolster will speak on "Character Building." Mrs Dean on "Social Service of Letters," and Mrs. Frank I Young on "Preparing the Child for Citizenship"

Miss [illegible] May Morris will sing

TWO MEETINGS ON NOVEMBER PROGRAM

The West Medford Women's Club which was organized last January, and has a membership of 100, with a waiting list, has just issued its year book Mrs James J O'Connell is the president and a most interesting Winter is promised for its members

The month of November has two meetings, the first and third Thursdays, which are to be held in Smith Hall [illegible] Harvard avenue, at 2:30 p m

At the meeting on November 4 Mrs Elizabeth Curry Maloney, State Superintendent, will address the club on the topic "Mothers' Aid" The business for the afternoon are Mrs Matilda E Bates and Mrs Florence Eastman

The second talk will be on "Travels Abroad" by Mrs Elizabeth K Lunde Mrs Mary D Tirrell will be the hostess and the music will be furnished by Mrs Lena M Taylor and Mrs Flora A. Taylor

QUINCY CLUBHOUSE INTERESTS WOMEN

Quincy Women's Riverside Club will hold a special business meeting Wednesday afternoon to discuss plans and other matters in connection with the proposed clubhouse for the several women's clubs As a result of the clubhouse plans all of the women's clubs of Quincy are arranging unusually active programs

Boston Women to Phone 'Frisco

The first dinner of the Boston Women's Publicity Club will be held Tuesday evening at the Hotel Thorndike and will be attended over by Mrs George Brewster Griffin. The speakers will be Mayor [illegible] and Thomas J Feeney of the telephone company

Through the courtesy of the company Boston women will have the opportunity at this dinner of talking to [illegible] in San Francisco Plans to [illegible] Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. [illegible] Feeney will be the representative [illegible] West

Mrs Caroline B Nichols [illegible] the club's report to the [illegible] Mrs Arthur Eaton president will [illegible] the [illegible] Mrs Hemenway [illegible] Mrs Hemenway [illegible] Mrs Bolster will speak on "Character Building" Mrs Dean on "Social Service of Letters," and Mrs. Frank I Young on "Preparing the Child for Citizenship"

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TO CONTINUE STUDY OF GREEK DRAMA

The Auburndale Review Club Mrs Arthur Eaton president will continue the study of Greek drama this afternoon at the home of Mrs Hemenway [illegible] Mrs Bolster will speak on "Character Building" Mrs Dean on "Social Service of Letters," and Mrs. Frank I Young on "Preparing the Child for Citizenship"

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DRAMATIC EVENING AT COLLEGE CLUB

The College Club of Reading is to give a dramatic evening November 19 in Security Hall, when the [illegible] Rose of Plymouth Town" will be presented for the benefit of the club's scholarship fund. The [illegible] are President Mrs Alice B. Richardson, Mrs Raymond Brandon, secretary Mrs Warren Cudworth, treasurer Mrs [illegible] Mrs Herbert Richardson and Miss Helen Davis.

"SHAKESPEARE DAY" COMES TOMORROW

Shakespeare Day will be observed by the Pilgrim Woman's Club tomorrow afternoon [illegible] honor of the poet's anniversary Songs and readings will be given by Miss Lyda Romeiser.

For Other Club News See Page 6.

A Woman's Mirror

OWING to happy recovery of health by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound thousands of women throughout the world once more enjoy the reflection they see in their mirrors.

Nothing is so pleasing to the eye as a happy, robust, healthy woman, but owing to some curable disorder peculiar to their sex many women suffer week after week and month after month. Without complaining, they do their duty like soldiers until all beauty and freshness of features are gone; premature old age appears and their mirrors tell a sad and disheartening tale. Many women owe their health to

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Here are three out of tens of thousands of Genuine Testimonials:

An Operation Avoided.

"I suffered from female troubles so badly that I had a great deal of pain, and if I slipped on a stone in walking, or got the least jar, it would hurt me terribly. I continued to get worse until I had spasms, and was advised that I would have to go to the hospital for an operation. I could not do it, and one day a friend called and advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for she said she had the same trouble dreadfully and could get no help until she took it, which cured her. Therefore I began taking it, and after the first bottle I was better, and four bottles have entirely cured me of the trouble."—Mrs. Ella F. Rice, 152 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.

In a Short Time I Recovered.

"I suffered from female trouble so that the best physicians advised me to go to the hospital for an operation, because they thought there was something growing in my left side which would have to be taken out. I refused and instead sent to Lynn before for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and took it according to directions. In a short time I recovered enough to do my work, and later was able to make the trip to Decatur, Ill. I know the Compound worked a miracle in my case, and I have recommended it to many persons and told them what it has done for me."—Mrs. Laura C. Griswold, 2300 Elk, E., Williams Street, Decatur, Ill.

Makes Change of Life Easier.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me a world of good, and I want to recommend it to others who suffer as I did. When I began to take it I was passing through change of life. I was very nervous, could not sleep nights, and had a great deal of pain and soreness. I was advised to have an operation for pain but they did not think I could live through it. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and have come out all right. I think every woman in this condition should rely on Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at this time of life, as it is such a good remedy."—Mrs. A. Bawnigan, 57 Knickerbocker Avenue, Paterson, N. J.

A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can be proved to have done it, must be regarded with respect. This is the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cannot be equalled by any other medicine for women.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

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Intimate Peeps at our American Beauties No 4

"The Mirror" Posed Especially by **Emmy Wehlen**
(Whom America Has Adopted)

"Here You Are"

"Two Heads Are Better Than One"

"The Last Touch"

"Just Resting"

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

New Proof That MONKEYS and MEN Have the Same Ancestry

STRIKING RESEMBLANCE Found Between OUR FINGER PRINTS and Those of APES

A SCIENTIFIC inquiry, perhaps the most curious ever undertaken by the Government, has recently occupied the attention of the United States Navy Department. It relates to the finger prints of monkeys.

The department maintains a Division of Finger Prints for administrative purposes, every enlisted man in the navy being represented in its records by impressions of his ten fingers, to serve as a means of identification.

Not long ago the Chief of the Division, J. H. Taylor, thought it would be interesting to obtain some finger prints of monkeys, in order to compare them with those of human beings, and, at his suggestion, the work was undertaken by Miss Gertrude M. Sullender, a finger print expert, at the Central Park Zoo, in New York.

The results obtained were far more remarkable than had been expected. Some of the most striking of them were as follows:

Monkeys are the only existing animals that make finger prints like those of human beings.

The higher the type of monkey the more human like are its finger prints.

The gorilla, which is the highest of all monkeys coming next to man in the scale of animal creation, makes finger prints that are hardly distinguishable from the human.

All this seems to be the best sort of evidence in support of the Darwinian theory, that man and monkeys are descended from the same original ancestry.

The monkey finger prints have undergone most painstaking examination at the Navy Department in Washington, where it was found that the finger prints of a gorilla might easily be mistaken even by an expert for those of a man accustomed to perform hard manual labor.

Examination of the finger tips of a person who does no hard work with his hands will show that their convoluted lines are very fine and delicately marked. In the case of a bricklayer, on the other hand, the little ridges are much broadened and thickened—a modification of structure due to hard usage.

If you will carefully inspect your own hand you will find that not only the finger tips but the whole palm is covered with such ridges, so arranged as to form a most elaborate and curious pattern. It is like a highly complex puzzle, the ridges being so numerous that if they could be separated and placed end to end they would extend for a distance of several miles.

It is exactly the same way with a monkey's palm—as will be seen by a glance at the accompanying pictures, which are prints made at the Zoo in Central Park. The monkeys' hands were inked for the purpose and then pieces of paper were pressed upon them.

The monkeys did not seem to mind. They submitted to the performance under the direction of their keeper. Being very fond of him, they were willing to do anything he wished. Under other circumstances they would have rebelled.

Imprint of a Mandrill's Right Palm. Note How Close the Resemblance Is to the Imprint of a Man's Palm Shown on the Right

Imprint of a Man's Right Palm. Science Declares That No Two Human Beings Have Palm Patterns Exactly Alike.

A Gorilla's Finger Prints—From Left to Right—Index, Middle and "Ring" Finger. Even an Expert Can Hardly Distinguish These from Those of a Man Engaged in Hard Manual Labor.

Finger Prints of Human Beings. These Show Precisely the Same Patterns as Those of the Gorilla and Other Members of the Monkey Family.

Out at the Bronx Zoological Park, in New York City, there is an orang-outang eight years old and nearly as big as a man. It is the largest ape we have ever had in this country, enormously powerful and dangerous. Miss Sullender tried to get prints of his palms, but he declined to submit to the process. She did obtain hand prints and finger prints of another orang, three years old, at the Central Park Zoo, however.

Also she secured prints of the palms and finger tips of two gibbons, three species of baboons, a Java macaque, a ringtail monkey and a lemur. One of the baboons was a mandrill from West Africa and, like all baboons, is ferocious. The gibbons come from southeastern Asia, and are the most marvellous of acrobats; when on the ground they walk erect, like a man.

Lemurs are not monkeys. Found chiefly in Madagascar, with fox-like faces and soft fur, and about the size of a cat, they appear to represent the original stock from which all the monkeys (and, through the latter, man) are descended.

The lemurs are related to the monkeys, but the finger prints obtained from the specimen at the Central Park Zoo show no ridges. They are mere blurs.

The highest of all monkeys—i. e., nearest to man—is, as already stated, the gorilla. Next in rank comes the chimpanzee, then the orang-outang and then the gibbon. The orang is native to southeastern Asia; the gorilla and chimpanzee are African. Next after these four are the baboons, which are found in both Africa and Asia.

The finger and palm prints obtained by Miss Sullender, when compared by experts at the Navy Department, corresponded in every case to the relative rank of the monkeys as long ago classified by naturalists. The higher the monkey the closer the resemblance of his prints to those of a human being.

If you will examine your foot you will discover that not only the "balls" of the toes but the entire sole is covered with a pattern of convoluted ridges closely resembling that of the palm of your hand. Toe prints would be just as good as finger prints for purposes of identification, if it were desired to use them.

It is the same way with the sole of a monkey's foot. Miss Sullender got a number of impressions of the toes and soles of simian "subjects" at the Zoo. When examined and compared, they gave the same results as the finger tips and palms. The higher the monkey the more elaborate and human-like its sole pattern.

Compare the ridge pattern on the palm of your right hand with the pattern on the sole of your right foot and you will find the two surprisingly alike. The likeness extends even to small details of the convolutions. It is the same way with a monkey. The ball of your right thumb has substantially the same pattern as the ball of your right great toe; ditto with a chimpanzee or a baboon.

These patterns are handed down by inheritance from parent to child, like other structural peculiarities. The time may yet arrive when claims of descent, or of relationship, will be proved or disproved by palm prints and sole prints. Such an extension of the system of identification by finger prints would be very interesting.

The first great detective story ever written was Poe's "Murders of Rue Morgue." Two women were strangled to death, and the ingenious investigator (prototype of Sherlock Holmes) proved that the crime must have been perpetrated by a giant ape. The ape materialized when looked for, being kept as a pet by a sailor. Doubtless he left finger prints which would have rendered the authorship of the murders obvious offhand to Miss Sullender if, possessing such knowledge as she has recently obtained, she had been employed on the case.

Take another look at your hand and you will discover some other things about it that are interesting. The skin that covers it is like a glove, the palm of which is made in a separate piece, of a different material from the back. Structurally speaking, at all events, it is very different. It is the only part of the body (except the sole of the foot) that is hairless.

The palm of your hand and the sole of your foot will not tan or freckle under any amount of exposure—the reason why being that the skin contains almost no coloring matter. This latter fact is markedly shown in the case of a negro, whose palm is hardly darker than a white person's.

But how about the complex ridge pattern? What does it signify? For what purpose is it provided by nature?

This is easily explained. Each ridge is merely a roof to cover a row of little conical elevations called papillae, every one of which contains the end of a tiny nerve. Beneath the outer skin (epidermis) of your palm are hundreds of thousands of these nerve ends and the arrangement of their rows is marked by the ridges.

Your principal contacts with your physical surroundings are through the medium of the palms of your hands and the soles of your feet. Hence it is that nature has provided those parts of your body with so elaborate an arrangement for purposes of touch perception.

There are in the world about 1,700,000,000 people, and the palm patterns of no two individuals in all this vast multitude are alike. The Finger Print Division of the Navy Department classifies all such prints as of 1,024 primary types and about 11,000 secondary types. Beyond the latter are an infinite number of points of minor difference.

All finger patterns exhibit one or more of the five principal features known respectively as the "whorl" (lines making a complete circle), the "loop," the "arch," the "tented arch" (which is sharper) and the "delta"—the last being a divergence of the ridges. Y-fashion. All five occur in monkeys, as shown by Miss Sullender's prints.

Why HENS Are Good AIRSHIP SPIES

A STUDENT of natural history publishes in a German scientific paper an odd article on the use of animals to signify the approach of enemy aeroplanes.

The writer, who is evidently quite serious, has noticed that the sight of certain animals is much keener than that of human beings, and comes to the conclusion that birds have the most alert vision, and that hens and pigeons are the birds most get-at-able, most easily trained and most reliable.

Hens protect their chickens against soaring birds of prey which the sharpest human sight cannot discover, and pigeons will fly in any weather and are extraordinarily docile.

The cooing of a hen or a pigeon to announce the approach of an aeroplane is much easier than one would think.

According to this German writer the best method of training the fowls to be aeroplane spies is to place them in pens in the vicinity of a descending air machine. As soon as the airmen land he is to rush at the unfortunate fowls and behave them with a rod.

This practice is to be repeated until the hen or the pigeon believes his life to be endangered by anything on a large scale descending from the skies. After a week or two of this the terrified birds will strain their vision skyward all day long, and the remotest speck in the vault of heaven will flutter the dovecotes and hencoops as nothing else would.

Another bird which adapts itself to this military service is the common crow. He has most extraordinary eyes, which enable him to see in front of him and behind. An object for which a man requires a telescope is easily discovered by the crow without any telescope.

Crows are very wise creatures, says the German writer, and once you catch your crow and train him you will be surprised at the results.

Who OWNS THE BULLET That Hits You?

ONE of many odd questions raised by the war has to do with the ownership of extracted bullets.

Just now this is being debated with considerable vehemence in German newspapers, and in some law periodicals as well.

As a rule, a patient likes to retain the bullet extracted from his body as a curiosity. On the other hand, the surgeon likes to keep it as an illustration of his successful operation, especially if lecturing before medical students or writing to his medical journal.

A judge in Berlin has decided that a wounded soldier has a perfect right to the bullet that lodged in his body, because, when it reached him, it was legally subject to nobody's ownership. The enemy relinquished its ownership in sending the bullet forth.

This question of no ownership does not give the surgeon who extracts the bullet any right to it, even if the wounded soldier be unconscious and unable to assert his claim.

Should the surgeon, nevertheless, retain the bullet extracted by him the soldier has a good cause for damages against him.

Other jurists, however, assert that the enemy does not lose its ownership after the firing of a bullet; that ammunition belongs to the State and not to soldiers.

Whoever comes out victorious in a battle has a right to all the ammunition that has been fired and which can be recovered from the wounded or dead. At any rate, no matter whether the bullet can be considered ownerless or State property, no individual owns it.

SAVAGE MINDS Just As GOOD AS OUR OWN?

CIVILIZED man has so long scorned the savage races as mentally inferior that it will be hard for him to become accustomed to the idea that even the republican Fiji islander is his equal in intelligence. Yet this is exactly what is being found to be a scientific fact and the world must accept it if we are to have any success in civilizing the lower races.

According to this revolutionary idea the difference between us and the savages is not one of mental capacity, but rather of the objects upon which that capacity is exerted. A man may, for example, display just as much intelligence in tracking a kangaroo through the bush as in solving a problem in higher mathematics.

What makes the savage a savage is not the lack of intelligence, but the fact that his intelligence is exerted largely upon foolish superstitions. The contents of his brain differ from ours in kind rather than in breadth and depth.

Dr. Alfred C. Mayer, of the Carnegie Institution, finds some interesting evidence to support these arguments among the Fiji Islanders, who are the lowest, most cruel and most repulsive of primitive savages. In his opinion the Fijians are to-day more orderly and sober than, and quite as contented as, any peoples of European ancestry. Incredible as it may sound, there is less illiteracy among them than in the State of Massachusetts.

Even fifteen years ago, according to Dr. Mayer, you were safer in any part of Fiji, even though your host knew how a white man tasted, than you would be in the streets of New York or any other civilized city. In disposition, the Fijians are not unlike ourselves. It is only in their time-honored customs that they are barbarous.

The scientist who wants to find the lowest type of human beings should not look for them in Fiji or other far-off wilds, but among the degenerates who crowd the slums and tenderloins of our greatest cities. No matter how low a savage may be he has no characteristics which are not retained in at least some slight degree by the most highly civilized men.

The one great difference between the savage and civilized man is that the former clings to the past, while the latter is always looking to the future. Civilization's systems of thought and life are constantly progressing, but the savage's systems are held stationary by customs and religions of a long-past age. We are ruled by imagination, but the savage's world is dominated by a nightmare of tradition.

The reason why we have persisted in misjudging the savage's mental capacity is because until lately we have never taken the trouble to study it. He may know nothing of our classics and little of what we call science, but if we could follow him into the woods, as Dr. Mayer followed the Fijians, we would be amazed at his knowledge of the uses of every plant, tree and rock and his intimate acquaintance with the habits of the animals.

Few scholars of our boasted civilization have memories equal to those of some savage priests who can call off the ancestors of their gods through hundreds of generations without omitting or misplacing a single name. In his complex religious ceremonials and in the arts of war and the chase the savage displays an intelligence quite equal to our own in breadth and depth, although of an entirely different kind.

To achieve civilization a race must conquer itself and each individual must master the savage existing within him. The fact that we have not yet succeeded in doing this Dr. Mayer advances as the reason why cultured man has never civilized a primitive race. Under our domination, as is well known, the savage either dies or becomes a worthless parasite or a helpless slave.

If we are to hope to civilize savage races which have not yet been wiped out of existence or hopelessly ruined by our unscientific methods, we must study the savage mind more closely than we have ever done and learn to appreciate its equality with our.

Science Explains HOW FEAR KEEPS US ALIVE

By Dr. William Lee Howard.

WITHOUT the instinct of fear neither man nor animal would survive.

But, of course, this fear must be a right and reasonable fear—the anticipation of pain or destruction.

The knowledge that certain conditions must be avoided if one is to survive, brings fear when these conditions are present or probable. Hence fear causes one to protect oneself, so that the man or animal who rightly fears may live his allotted time.

As an illustration: The coyote is a wily animal and gets his food by stealth. He has learned the power and tricks of man—he fears him. Before starting to hunt his prey, rabbits, quail and other birds, he carefully snuffs and sniffs around to get the scent of man or dog. He hides in bushes and among rocks to peer for his enemies. He has learned to fear traps and pitfalls and now seldom falls into them.

But he has not learned to fear flying things overhead because they never killed or caught him. An aeroplane means nothing to him, and one cannot scent a man overhead, unfortunately for its game, after knowing all on the ground and around him is clear of enemies. So he is now being hunted and shot by men in aeroplanes. If any of his tribe remain, experience will bring fear of aeroplanes, and until some newer method is devised, the coyote will survive. So you see in this sense of rightful fear, fear is a great educator.

Fear does not mean cowardice or timidity; it means intelligence. It is not emotion in the strict sense of this term. Strong emotions paralyze fear, frequently the muscles, and in extreme cases the heart. In this latter condition we say the person "died from fright." Fear and fright are not the same states—quite the contrary.

Fear is the only, and also the greatest factor in making medical progress. The fear of shock following surgical operations has caused methods to be discovered which will eliminate or decrease shocks. The woman who fears to trust herself in the hands of an unknown surgeon or one with a dubious reputation, has a right sense of fear. On the other hand, one who will not, under the best circumstances, submit to a necessary operation is possessed of frightful cowardice.

When cholera or any other fearful epidemic appears the fear that it will spread causes every true doctor to pitch in and prevent its spreading. The fear of this is just and orderly—constant. The state of mind which causes people to flee their friends, or a doctor to flee his duty, is a fright from cowardice.

There is another state of mind which is about half-way between educational fear and cowardly fright. It is generally excusable. For instance: The fear of excruciating pain in the dentist's chair. True, this old fear has been of great value in that much of the old, painful ways have been abolished. But so powerful are early impressions and experiences—especially during adolescence—that many middle-aged persons who were tortured by dentists when young become frightened at the thought of again sitting in the chair of agony. Only by a new experience can this real fright, not real cowardice, be cast out of the mind.

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Why The "Doll Faced Girl" is the Wife to Marry

Because, Says This Newest Theory of Eugenics, She Is Glad to Stay at Home, Nurse Many Babies, Cook, Wash Dishes, Darn and Be a Loving Companion, While the Cultured College Type Is Not

The Doll—The Type, Dr. Johnston Says, of the Best Wife.

A First-Class Type of the Popular Doll-Faced Girl, Ivy Close, Who Won the National Beauty Prize in England, Surpassing All the Intellectual.

The Cultured Advanced College Type Which Dr. Johnston Thinks Is Not Nearly So Successful as a Wife as Is the Doll-Faced Girl.

By Dr. Henry L. Weston,
The Well-Known Writer on Medicine and Eugenics.

"THE doll-faced baby-eyed girl with pinkish teeth and down-covered face is the ideal mother."

This remark is the latest interesting and suggestive contribution to a very widely discussed subject by Dr. Willard H. K. Johnston, of Chicago. It was made by the doctor in the course of a lecture at Syracuse, N. Y., advising young men what kind of a woman they should marry in the interests of the future of the race.

The need of good mothers, women who will raise a fair number of healthy children, devoting all their energies to their maternal duties, is a grave problem, in the opinion of many scientists and social reformers. "Eugenic congresses," "race betterment congresses" and "motherhood congresses" have been held chiefly to promote this object. There is even a "school of mother craft."

One of the great obstacles in securing the ideal mother, from the scientific and hygienic point of view, is the attitude of the ordinary man. He persists in proposing to some scientifically undesirable ideal of his own. He is smitten with a girl because she is "stylish," or because she has such beautiful eyes or for some other frivolous and perhaps "dysgenic" reason. It was this aspect of the question that Dr. Johnston was discussing particularly when he impressively urged his hearers to wed "the doll-faced, baby-eyed" girl.

It is to a great extent a psychological problem to induce the man to seek the "doll-faced, baby-eyed" one, if he can be persuaded in his mind that she is the most desirable, he will feel the same emotional warmth for her as for the at present more popular and picturesque types of womanhood.

In order to emphasize the type of girl he advised young men to marry, Dr. Johnston drew a picture of the opposite type, the one who, according to him, makes the most undesirable mother—if she becomes one at all.

"This woman," said the learned doctor, "has bold, staring eyes, large, square, white teeth and her skin is perfectly clear of hair. She has a hard, clear-cut profile and a slender, boyish figure. She is not soft and round and plump as a woman should be. She is, I believe, generally termed 'stylish' among the young people.

The word 'housework' excites the greatest contempt and loathing in her. Indeed, it has been known to cause her to give an excellent imitation of fainting.

"In darning socks she frequently sews the heel firmly to the top and an infant who cannot discuss the latest novel with her bores her to extinction. There is but one room in the house that is to her liking—the library. In fact, she is a most intolerable fireside companion.

"The doll-faced, baby-eyed woman, on the contrary, is never really happy until she is married, with a home and children of her own. They dote upon domestic life and fairly croon to themselves when they see a pile of dirty dishes waiting to be washed.

"The woman with down-covered face is not so highly developed mentally as the smooth-faced woman. She is nearer to the child and a relic of a simpler state of society. But she has the primitive instincts and these are necessary to the salvation of the race. The call of motherhood is deep within her, and without husband and children her life is only half lived. Her kind is growing rarer as the race becomes more highly developed and a taste for more refined and artificial forms of femininity is cultivated. We are getting intellectual and fashionable women at the expense of the mothers, which is the explanation of the ever-increasing plague of race suicide.

"The smooth-skinned women are generally unfitted to bear children. They are the fruit of the present artificial civilization which is devitalizing the world. Young men will do well to bear in mind the indications I have described. They are not absolutely infallible, but in perhaps nine cases out of ten they will prove correct."

Dr. Johnston's remarks have excited great interest among many earnest men and women who are endeavoring to encourage ideal motherhood and promote race betterment in various ways.

There is a good deal of common sense and a genuine basis of scientific truth in Dr. Johnston's remarks, although I must say that they were expressed in remarkably popular language.

The ideal mother should be a healthy, vigorous, normal woman, with an abundance of reserve strength and no nervous disorders. Her mind need not be highly cultivated. The normal woman should certainly possess more childlike characteristics than the man, but to argue that this shows she is "an undeveloped man," as Herbert Spencer and others have done, is rash, for the child evidences more of the higher characteristics of humanity in the shape of its head than the adult man.

The woman's head and face should be babylike. Perhaps the most conspicuous and distinctive of all the characteristics of the male skull is the prominence of the glabella or bony projection over the nose, and of the ridges above the eyebrows; that is to say, men have overhanging brows. These are little marked in the normal woman, while they do not exist in children. They develop at adolescence in the man and increase with age and form a distinctly retrogressive character, being exaggerated in many lower races and to an extreme extent in the anthropoid ape.

Associated with these bony prominences in men are large air sinuses in the forehead, which in women are usually much smaller.

Apparently many of our women today are tending towards a bony masculine type of face. With this development it is probable that some other changes in the physical structure of a similar tendency are occurring. It would seem that these changes unfit a woman, more or less, for the role of motherhood.

Nature made women more like children chiefly in order that they might be with children and care for them. It is the woman's nature to be happy, restful, to be willing to stay in the same place and to do the same simple tasks day after day. She has infinite patience, but she is unfit for violent exertion and for tasks of great difficulty, whether physical or mental. She is a reservoir of force, but not an expender of it. Evidently the characteristic I have sketched as those of the normal woman would belong to the "doll-faced, baby-eyed" type of girl so warmly commended by Dr. Johnston.

It is the man's nature to roam the earth, to fight, to labor and to strive, seeking new triumphs over nature and his fellow man, fresh progress for our so-called civilization. He knows the joys of victory, the agonies of defeat and the miseries of failure. If the woman also aims at this strenuous goal she unfits herself to be a mother, and thus all the painfully achieved progress of our civilization will have been undertaken for nothing.

Havelock Ellis, the English writer, has recently suggested the desirability of having older mothers and younger fathers than are usually found in our educated classes.

"Yaerting, the German authority, says Mr. Ellis, 'notes that the most eminent geniuses have most frequently been the sons of fathers who were not engaged in intellectual avocations at all, but earned their livings as simple craftsmen. He draws the conclusion from these data that strenuous intellectual energy is much more unfavorable than hard physical labor to the production of ability in the offspring. Intellectual workers therefore, he argues, must have their children when young, and we must so modify our social ideals and economic conditions as to render this possible. That the mother should be equally young is not he holds, necessary, he finds some superiority, indeed, provided the father is young, in somewhat elderly mothers, and there were no mothers under twenty-three. The rarity of genius among the offspring of distinguished parents is attributed to the unfortunate tendency to marry too late, and Yaerting finds that the distinguished men who marry late rarely have any children at all. Speaking generally, and apart from the production of genius, he holds that women have children too early, before their physical development is completed, while men have children too late."

The question of securing better mothers for the race was also the subject of earnest discussion at a recent congress in San Francisco. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, the well-known eugenist, called attention to the great increase of degeneracy which, he declared, could not be remedied unless we gave attention to the problems of motherhood.

"We are actually building up a race of lunatics, idiots, paupers and criminals," said Dr. Kellogg. "These unfit persons already have reached the proportions of a vast multitude: 500,000 lunatics, 50,000 criminals, 100,000 paupers, 90,000 idiots, 90,000 epileptics, and we are supporting these defectives in idleness like real aristocrats, at an expense of $100,000,000 a year.

"This mighty host of mental and moral cripples is increasing, due to unrestricted marriage and other degenerative influences, at a more rapid rate than the sounder part of the population, so that they are bound in time to constitute the majority unless some check is put upon the increase. Every one of these lunatics possesses the right to vote, even in States where women are not given the right of franchise.

"The breeding of women that will produce healthy offspring is at the bottom of the question of race deterioration," continued Dr. Kellogg.

"Look at the French. The French woman is nothing but a bifurcated lead pencil and she cannot rear the proper child.

"Contrast her with the German woman—broad, strong and well built. Her Romeo can put his arms around her with a feeling that he is holding something besides whalebone.

"The campaign for eugenic weddings is a great thing, but we have yet to overcome the professional honor of physicians, who will not tell us which young men are unfit to wed.

"One requisite to improve the conditions of parenthood is a eugenic registry which would register two classes of persons. First, those who, on examination in relation to personal characteristics and family pedigree, are found to measure up to the eugenics standards. Second, the children born of parents whose pedigree and physical characteristics conform to the required standards. Such a registry would be the beginning of a new and glorified human race which some time far down in the future will have so mastered the forces of nature that disease and degeneracy will have been eliminated. Hospitals and prisons will be no longer needed and the golden age will have been restored as the crowning result of human achievement and obedience to eugenic law."

Dr. H. A. Sargent, of Harvard University, severed the modern life, attributing the decline of births to extreme poverty, extreme luxury, flat dwelling and the speed of business.

"The ruin of any nation starts when its better class women cease to become mothers," he said. "It follows that superior races do not have as many children as the inferior ones, destroying. It would seem, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. To-day that is so, but it is because the question is not one of the fittest surviving, but the fitting of as many as possible to survive."

Dr. H. H. Reid, of the same congress, sketched the ideal type of woman who should be sought as the mother of the future race. His conclusions were essentially the same as those of Dr. Johnston, but a very interesting point of his address was the stress he laid upon the desirability of the brunette as a mother. He considered that the brunette was much better fitted than the blonde to resist the climatic conditions of America and the degenerative tendencies of our city life.

Why Men Should Wear Peek-a-Boo Clothes

MEDICAL SCIENCE is strongly recommending that we do away with the heavy woolen underwear of our forefathers and adopt something of women's plan of dress which will allow the skin to breathe as nature intended.

Thomas A. Watson, one of Alexander Bell's chief co-workers in the invention of the telephone, is a well-known exponent of this new theory. It is a common sight to find Mr. Watson out in the woods on his estate in East Braintree, Mass., chopping down trees on cold Winter mornings without any clothes above the waist-line and with very light clothes below.

He has devoted much study and research to this and other problems of hygiene and as a result of his investigations has been a strong advocate of light cotton underwear the year around. His magnificent physique vouches for the truth of his theories.

The skin, according to Mr. Watson, must be as open as possible to the air if we would avoid colds, pneumonia, and kindred ills of the breathing organs and throat. The skin is nature's filter and evaporator for the poisons of the circulation. When we seal it up in air-tight woolen underwear, the process of elimination of the toxins is cut off and choked up, with the result that instead of coming outward through the pores, all are driven inward to inflame the lungs and overwork the kidneys.

This theory of skin-breathing does not mean that we should suddenly throw off all our heavy underwear and expose ourselves to the elements. Instead, the change must be gradual and accompanied by sufficient exercise to keep the circulation strong and the body in a glow.

It is a well known fact that the throats and lungs of women are very much stronger than those of men and that there is a very much smaller percentage of tuberculosis among them. The reason is simple. Their peek-a-boo waists and negligible collars allow the pores of the throat and chest to breathe freely and and to become inured to exposure.

An Indian was once asked by a white man why he could go about half naked in cold weather without catching pneumonia. The Indian asked if white men covered their faces in Winter. The answer was negative. "Then," he said, the reason is plain, "Indian is all face."

If a man stops to count the layers of cloths around his neck when he wears an overcoat and a turn-over collar, he can count something like ten layers. His throat will soon become too weak to allow him to go out safely in the Winter at all unless in some way he can learn to lighten his collars and get along without some of his heavy woolen garments.

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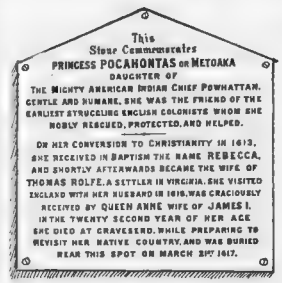
Unhappy Pocahontas

Newly Discovered Facts About the Indian Princess Whose Blood Flows in the Veins of President Wilson's Bride-Elect

THE announcement that Mrs. Norman Galt, who is to become the wife of President Wilson, is a descendant of Pocahontas lends peculiar interest at this time to newly discovered facts concerning that unhappy Indian princess.

Every native American treasures memories of school days bright ned by the Fourth Reader romance of brave Captain John Smith and the lovely and heroic daughter of Chief Powhatan. How the gallant English officer of a Virginia regiment was praised and honored for his soldierly qualities by the great chief, yet was tried and condemned to death at a council of braves for the good of the confederated tribes; how he calmly awaited his head to receive the blow from the savage executioner's club at was to dash out his brains, and how the tender and loving Pocahontas rushed from her father's side and laid her own head upon that of the condemned officer barely in time to stay the fatal stroke and save Captain Smith's life—this, in history and in legend, is one of our country's proudest historical possessions.



Memorial Tablet to Pocahontas in St. George's Church, Gravesend, England.

In spite of doubt expressed by some historians that Pocahontas actually saved the life of Captain Smith in the manner described in the legend there is no doubt at all that she was the loveliest, tenderest, most intelligent and greatest of all native American Indian princesses. Her father, the great Powhatan, lives in the history of Colonial times as the ablest and most noble of all the celebrated rulers of confederated Indian tribes. His personal demeanor, his customs and his court were, in fact, little short of regal. All these attributes his favorite daughter, Pocahontas, inherited and adorned with her beauty and her fine personality.

Until she met, and loved, Captain John Smith, her prospects were those of a princess royal, beloved by a whole nation—barbarous, but still a great and powerful nation. In her own natural right no royal princess ever had better prospects of a useful and happy life.

But the mingling of the white and the colored races has always proved disastrous to the latter. The very superiority of Pocahontas caused her aspirations in that direction to bring the greater and swifter misfortune upon her. The brave and gallant soldier whom she loved and saved did not love her. He treated her with the utmost consideration; but went away to England and forgot her.

Then came the second misfortune of this unhappy princess. Another gallant English officer in that same Virginia regiment fell deeply in love with her. She could not love him as she had loved the other. But the spell of the dominating white race had seized upon her fine mind and heart. In April, 1614, she formally espoused the Christian faith and was married to the English officer, John Rolfe.

Following are the known essential facts about Pocahontas and her descendants.

The Princess Pocahontas was daughter of Powhatan, Werowance (chief mystery man) and ruler of all the Indian tribes of the Potomac region.

Pocahontas (born about 1595) is supposed to have been nineteen years old when, in 1614, she married John Rolfe, first secretary of the Colony of Virginia. She died in England in 1617, leaving one child, a son named Thomas.

Thomas Rolfe married Jane Poythress, the issue being one child, a daughter named Jane.

Jane Rolfe married, in 1675, Robert Bolling, the first of his name in Virginia, who had come to the Colony as a boy of fourteen. He was twenty-nine years old at the time of his marriage. He was a son of John and Mary Bolling, of Tower street, London.

Jane (Rolfe) Bolling died within a year after her marriage, leaving one child, a son named John.

John Bolling lived and died at Cobbs, on the Appomattox below Petersburg. He left one son and five daughters.

This son's great grandson, Archibald Bolling, was the father of William Holcomb Bolling.

Mrs. Galt, the President's fiancee, is a daughter of William Holcomb Bolling.

The new discoveries about Pocahontas above referred to will be seen to bear out in quite a marvellous manner the existing records of her death and burial in England—the completion of the tragedy of her life which has all the inevitableness of the tragic plays of the old Greek dramatists.

Two years after her marriage to John Rolfe Pocahontas went to England with her husband. Her beauty, her intelligence and her great personal charm gave her instant success in aristocratic English circles. She was presented at the Court of St. James by Lord and Lady Delaware and the Bishop of London gave a great reception in her honor. Not only was she a distinguished princess, but she was the first native American Indian to be baptized a Christian and brought into the fold of the English Church. She became the idol of English aristocratic social life, in fact was treated in every way like a princess royal.

Captain John Smith was a distinguished hero of the English colony of Virginia. He was also basking in the favor of aristocratic English society—which undoubtedly was somewhat disappointed that he had not proved equal to the demands of established romance and married the heroine who had saved his life.

The emotions of Pocahontas upon suddenly meeting Captain Smith can readily be imagined. Being a princess, all the social distinctions showered upon her had not in the least turned her head. Of a barbarous race, her natural emotions had not been sapped away by the hollow conventionalities of civilized society.

Was the shock of again meeting the man whom she had so perfectly loved the beginning of the tragic end? At any rate we know that in 1617, little more than a year after her arrival in England, Pocahontas's life ended in a most lamentable manner.

Old accounts agree that she went into a sudden decline and so longed for the scenes of her girlhood that her husband started with her back to Virginia. They got as far as the sailing port of Gravesend, where Pocahontas was stricken with that then most dreaded of diseases, smallpox, which was epidemic at the time. She lived only a few days. A tablet placed in St. George's Church, at Gravesend, perpetuated the leading facts of her life and burial—in the inscription reproduced on this page.

The body of Pocahontas was supposed to have been interred in the chancel of the church. But now we have excellent reasons for believing that the circumstances of her actual burial were in keeping with the lamentable tragedy of her life. The disease of smallpox was then so virulent and dreaded that its victims were put under ground as hastily as possible and without ceremony. And this custom is borne out by the recent discovery of what archaeologists believe to be the actual bones of the ill fated princess in an uncared for spot at some distance from the church in which the tablet to her memory was placed.

Pocahontas was the only Indian woman in England at the time this graveyard was in use. The bones were accompanied by many small relics, such as beads, which might have belonged to an Indian woman.

The workmen who discovered the bones were excavating for the foundation of a new building near the old White Post Inn. A man digging a hole came upon what at first he took to be a curious smooth stone. His pick struck against it and the second blow drove a hole in it. Then he picked the object up and found it was a human skeleton. The earth was carefully removed in the immediate vicinity and the entire skeleton was brought to light. The spot was a few yards to the west of an old path which ran through to the Lennox road, and the body had lain with its face with the feet to the northeast, and close to a very old hedge.

Mr. Hotter, of the firm of Clements & Hotter, who were in charge of the work, laughed when he was told of the skeleton and remarked jocularly, "Why, here is Pocahontas."

"It is the skull of a woman," said this man, "and she was undoubtedly an Indian woman."

Without the least hint of where the skull came from the expert went on to demonstrate the reasons of his belief, and even went so far as to add a very decided opinion that the original owner of the skull in question must have been possessed of rather more than the average share of brain power and character. Forthwith Mr. Tucker had him home to Gravesend and quietly went to making further excavations at the spot where the skeleton was unearthed, hoping to find other things that might give some definite clue to the identity of the dead woman. Careful, detailed search within a radius of several feet brought to light various articles, including several nails, some bits of iridescent glass or pearl, a thin tile backed with Roman cement, a small piece of gold wire worked into an ornamental pattern, to which was attached a strand of straight black hair. They are such articles as would probably have been buried with Pocahontas.

All these circumstances point very strongly to the probability that the skeleton is that of Pocahontas herself, despite the doubt cast on its identity by those who claim St. George's chancel as her place of burial.

Canon Gedge, the rector of St. George's, thinks it probable that the skeleton is that of the Indian princess, who holds such a high place in the history of Virginia.

The spot where the skeleton was found is right on a line between St. George's and St. Mary's churchyards. That she was lying face downwards was only another link in the chain of evidence, for those who deposited her body under the sod would have made great haste, and might even have tumbled her into the grave without regard to decorum, anxious only to get away from danger of contagion from the disease of which she had died. The shallowness of the grave is explained by the fact that it is almost on a line of a path that has been in use from time immemorial, and that the earth has probably been washed away during the centuries which have elapsed since the interment.

That the skeleton should be in such a good state of preservation is due to the chalky soil, the gravel bed above the solid chalk being only a few feet thick, in fact just exactly the sort of formation in which the bones of many Roman soldiers have been found well preserved in a neighboring part of England.

Unhappy Princess Pocahontas! For years after her death the power of her father, the great Chief Powhatan, was still undiminished. But for the spell of the white man, she might have fulfilled the career of a princess so beautiful and gifted. Perhaps she might have influenced a lasting peace between her native nation and the white colonists. Her fine qualities of mind and heart justify that assumption.

Instead she failed of a woman's greatest desire, died unlearned when hardly past the period of girlhood, and suffered a form of burial that was virtually an indignity.

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Captain John Smith as "Admiral of New England"

Pocahontas Saving the Life of Captain John Smith—From the Familiar Old Painting.

Pocahontas From a Portrait Believed to Have Been Painted in Virginia. Old Prints of It Are Inscribed "Pocahontas, First Colonial Dame of America."

Pocahontas and Her Little Son, Thomas Rolfe, From the Portrait Discovered at King's Lynn, Norfolk, England.

What the Stars Foretell for November

THE November lunation forms a triangle with Jupiter and Saturn, the latter elevated at the important angle of the figure, and the luminaries afflicted by Mars.

Disorder ramifies through various channels of the body politic, and widespread dissensions pervade both national and local issues, with a reactionary spirit in election results. In New York the new Constitution fails of endorsement in many of its essential features, and the woman suffrage question is very probably fated to rejection.

Mars rises with place of the August eclipse in the quarterly chart, preceding the election, and many of the portents there hinted at will be in evidence in the present period. This will be especially noted near the 10th, with Mars square Sun exactly on that point. Frightful accidents on land and sea, fires and explosions, strikes and casualties in war munition factories, earthquake shocks and destructive tidal waves are concomitants of this aspect.

An early and severe Winter may be expected. Eastern and coast regions will experience disagreeable phenomena between the 5th and 13th, beginning with electric sharpness and ending with cold winds and a severe cold snap. Northwest winds and a clear atmosphere will mark the 11th and 12th. The third week brings a higher temperature, a falling barometer and considerable rain. Cold follows on the 22d, with blizzardlike conditions about the 24th. Rain and sleet may be expected at the close of the month, with earthquakes in various quarters.

Specific incidents predicted by the stars include the following:

November 4—Short-circuiting on electric lines a serious accident on an elevated railway. A traffic company in difficulties. Serious trouble for war munitions plants. The criminal classes very active.

November 8-9—An important diplomatic transaction effected and the Mexican problem clarified. A new development in the Naval Advisory Board.

November 10—Earthquake shocks in the Pacific.

November 13-14—Accident to a school or moving picture theatre. Money centres benefited at this time, also shipping and foreign interests.

November 23-25—Traffic impeded by weather conditions. Stock market unsettled. Death of an aged financier.

Persons born between the 6th and 9th of January, April and July, or between the 9th and 11th of October of any year will have Saturn afflicting their Sun during November. They will be affected by colds, rheumatism and splenic troubles, as well as by tedium in business affairs. The same holds true if born in the Fall of 1850, Winter of 1851, Summer of 1857, first nine months of 1864, Winter of 1866, Fall of 1868, first half of 1869, Fall of 1872, Summers of 1879 or 1886, 1888, or Fall of 1892.

Those born between the 8th and 12th of March, May or November of any year are under the favorable auspices of Jupiter. New opportunities will open for them and they should seek promotion and advancement of interests. The stars hold out like promise if born in Spring of 1848, Summer of 1852, Winters of 1856, 1858 or 1860, Winters of 1868 or 1870, Fall of 1875, Winter or Fall of 1887, Summer of 1891, or in 1895.

Why Not Tax Foreign Actors?

Wilton Lackaye Complains That Dramatic and Operatic Stars Come Here from Other Countries and Earn and Take Away Enormous Salaries Which Are Free from Taxation, While American Actors Have to Pay Their Income Tax

Caruso "Giving Us the Laugh" as He Sailed Away Last Season with His Untaxed Thousands.

What Some Foreign Stars Earn!

Caruso	$2,500 a Performance.	Harry Lauder	2,500 a Week.
Olive Fremstad	1,000 a Performance.	Forbes-Robertson	2,500 a Week.
Emmy Destin	1,000 a Performance.	Bernhardt	3,000 a Week.
Cyril Maude	5,000 a Week. (Owning His Own Production)	Vesta Victoria	2,500 a Week.
Gaby Deslys	3,000 a Week.	Marie Lloyd	2,000 a Week.
Pavlowa	2,500 a Week.	Kitty Gordon	1,500 a Week.
		George Grossmith	1,000 a Week.
		Leon Errol	1,000 a Week.

Harry Lauder, Jokingly Called "The Plunging Scot," Because of His Economical Proclivities.

WHY does the Commissioner of Internal Revenue exempt one of the largest classes of foreigners doing business in this country from payment of the lawful tax upon income gained here? This class is composed of actors and other members of the theatrical profession. And, as stated by Mr. Wilton Lackaye in his illuminating article printed on this page, they not only outnumber native Americans in that profession, but successfully exert a competition which actually "smothers" native talent.

As Mr. Lackaye aptly remarks, "The hands across the sea get into our pockets over there and also over here. They get us coming and going."

Mr. Lackaye has promised his fellow "pro-American" actors to go to Washington and see the Commissioner about it. As he shares with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree the Svengali powers which caused the play of "Trilby" to make a dozen fortunes here and in England, Mr. Lackaye seems to be the logical selection for that mission. Perhaps he will be able to hypnotize the Washington authorities, as he hypnotized Trilby, and have this discrimination stopped.

English competition is the most numerous and the least grateful. If English actors are compelled to pay tax on the incomes they gain here by "making faces for us," possibly—as Mr. Lackaye suggests—they may cease "making faces AT us" when they start home with "buttoned up pockets."

By Wilton Lackaye.

IN the matter of income tax I'm no neutral—I'm pro-American. I believe that most of the members of my profession who are American citizens feel the same way about it. They ought to, anyway, for they are fairly smothered by competition from abroad which gets off scot-free. English and other European actors have to pay income tax at home. When we go over there we have to help them support their governments out of our incomes. When they come over here—as they do, in multitudes—and swell their incomes out of all previous proportions, while ours are correspondingly reduced, they're at liberty to pack it all back home with them.

In other words, the hands across the sea get into our pockets over there and also over here. That's the true, up-to-date meaning of "Hands Across the Sea."

They get us coming and going.

It seems to me a little alarming that it should be possible for a man who doesn't happen to be an American to spend a year here, collect, say $100,000, button up his pockets and sail away without even being invited to contribute toward the expenses of a government which made the feat possible. This seems to me just a trifle unjust.

They've done it and are still doing it, whole armies of them. Uncle Sam collected no income tax from the celebrated Kendalls, who, at the close of one American season, were estimated to be $400,000 richer when they sailed home than when they came over. Cyril Maude, as "Grumpy," is believed to have cleared $100,000 without making any pecuniary contribution to the United States Government.

Consider Kitty Gordon, with her $1,500 per week for three or four years, all in American money, with no tax on it. The Lloyds, three or four in the family, most of them with big American salaries; the Grossmiths, the income prince of them all, Harry Lauder. These are familiar instances and barely a hop in the foreign actors' bucket, which American audiences fill to overflowing.

Besides dollars, this country furnishes these thrifty foreign stage people with much ill-concealed amusement, mingled with contempt. Where no "easy" but the sentiment of gratitude would be wholly misplaced.

But we "take it out" amply of the long-suffering American artist. Suppose he wishes to present a new play. He is advised, even under the present tariff, to put what averages 50 per cent on everything which enters into the production; whereas the foreign artist has his production made abroad, brings it over here in bond, carries it all over the United States until it is worn out, and then takes it over to Hackensack and makes a bonfire of it.

Now, what do you say to that? The spectacle is not at all uncommon.

There are a few Americans playing in England—not many actors, but a number of gentlemen endowed with considerable physical beauty, and others engaged for their proficiency in ragtime, which usually interests the typical English audience. The English Government is not discriminating; these pay income tax over there just the same as though they were actors.

When we benevolently exempt the foreign artist from a tax on his income we simply add to his superior advantages over our own citizens. This is putting a premium on expatriation. The American-born artist, say of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has usually established herself as a citizen of a foreign country. That enables Mlle. Ex-Patria to bring sixty trunks into New York without duty. But Miss Lillian Russell, returning from a visit abroad, is obliged to pay by the ounce. That is a fact.

Season after season foreign artists come over here under contract, bringing all their costumes free of duty. They are here to gain bigger incomes than they ever get at home. They are free from the financial responsibilities to this Government which are a tax on their American co-workers. And yet the very next American who returns from abroad with the tools of her trade has to pay by the ounce.

Our own Captains of Industry make these contracts and see the fortunate foreigner in and out of the country free of duty and untaxed, in numbers which literally smother with foreign competition our home industry of the stage. They come over with a free pass, in and out, to make faces for us; and they go back unmulcted, filled with amusement and contempt, to make faces AT us.

In view of the fact that so many of the foreign countries are now embroiled with one another to an extent which makes it hard for the would-be cosmopolitan American to pick a winner, it seems to me that this is an excellent time for us to invoke the spirit of pro-Americanism. We don't want to, and we don't need to, put up any Chinese wall in front of foreign artists. Let them come on over and make faces FOR us, but let us laughingly invite them to join us in paying the income tax. Their contribution would amount to considerable—more than you would believe. And when they have made it a few times they will stop making faces AT us.

I have no objection to foreign artists from the standpoint of art. They have a message for us. Let them deliver it, by all means. The question before us is an economic one. From the standpoint of an economic principle I have the same regard for a foreign artist that I have for a Chinese laundryman. Both pack all they get away with them. Let them pay, like the rest of us. That's what we want.

If incomes gained in the theatrical profession are taxed most of that revenue will come out of the pockets of foreign artists. There are hardly any American actors now. I think there is hardly a theatre in New York where there are not more foreign than American players. Any manager will rather engage a foreign actor than an American. It is not their fault—the public likes it. The public likes to see the foreign name on the programme. It likes to hear the language spoken, don't you see, with a broad "a," and no "h's" at all.

Since the European war began there are more foreign actors here than ever before. They have come over here in enormous numbers, especially from England—perhaps to make room for the Irish in the trenches. Most of them gain tax able incomes. Another thing they do is to reduce American actors' incomes, if not to the vanishing point, certainly to a point where they won't bear taxation.

Whether it is because we are Anglomaniacs, the fact remains that the American playgoing public seems quite agreeable to the situation. There is a class of Americans who like to be considered cosmopolitan, and who appear to define a cosmopolitan as one who sneers at his own country. James T. Fields once said: "I think that a real cosmopolitan should know something even of his own country."

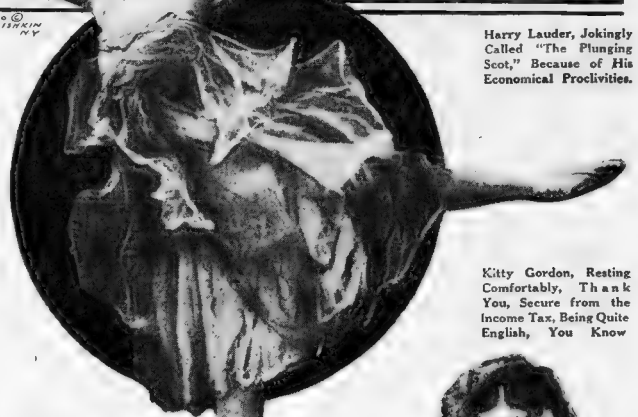
Our American managers began by engaging English actors for types in English plays. That seems reasonable. The public applauded, but so much because these imported actors were familiar with the real life types which they impersonated as because they were luxuries, as most imported articles are. After that the American public were eager to see English actors as any sort of types, real life or fictional. The English actor was planted in this country, and the American actor never dreamed how abundant the harvest would be.

The American managers have continued to be wise—for their box office. They engage English actors to play pure American types, home-bred characters, who refuse to broaden their "a's" and who put their "h's" where they belong.

Consider the case of Mr. Ames, first presiding genius of the New Theatre, built and endowed to foster and protect American art. Mr. Ames transforms his talents, which certainly are respectable, to the Playhouse, and offers a generous prize for the best native American play. Miss Alice Brown, of New England, wins the prize with a drama which is not only American but New England Yankee throughout. Mr. Ames pays the prize money and proceeds to produce the prize play.

Now you would think, wouldn't you, that Mr. Ames would have engaged some genuine Yankee actors for that play? Just as so many managers began by engaging English actors to play English types? He didn't. For the two best native, real live Yankee parts he engaged two born and bred Englishmen—Mr. Herbert Kelcey and Mr. A. E. Anson. The latter had been in this country only a year.

And Mr. Ames himself is a Yankee.



Kitty Gordon, Resting Comfortably, Thank You, Secure from the Income Tax, Being Quite English, You Know.

Pavlowa Who Dances Away with an Untaxed Salary While Her American Sisters Pay.

He pays his income tax—which is where his English actors in Yankee parts certainly had the laugh on him.

It is small consolation that the production was not a financial success. Who can say that it would have been a financial success with Yankee actors in those Yankee parts?

But the moral is there just the same. If we insist on handing our jobs over to foreigners, why not stop there? Why so overdo the generosity business by letting them off in the income tax department?

Americans in my profession have no illusions about the possibility of securing English actors from these shores with threats of putting the income tax onto them. They could pay the tax and still make twice as much money here as they would get anywhere else in the world. No, they won't lose their enthusiasm for American dollars, they will only lose some of their amusement.

Gather them in under the income tax provisions and they will not laugh AT us quite so heartily as they had formed the habit of doing.

In absolute seriousness that is an economic question. This Government levies a tax upon all incomes in excess of a certain amount per annum. It is robbing ourselves to exempt any foreigner whose income is made in America.

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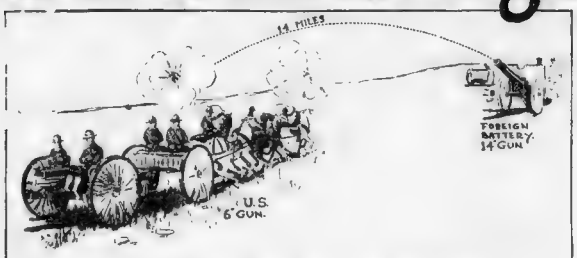
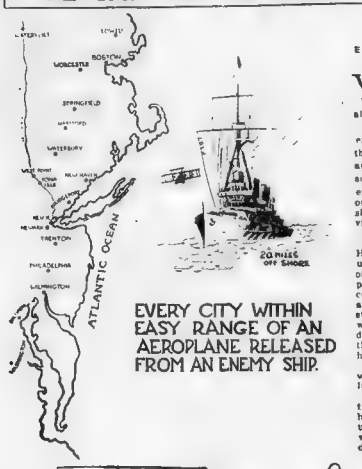
Our Criminal Neglect of National Defenses in the Lig

The Warning and Threat of the Japanese "Ber
Analyzed by an Expert of Our Nation
League, Who Shows How the Japanese Could
Sixty Days Upon the Pacific Coast 350,00
Fully Equipped for an Invasion of the Uni



UNDER FIRE FOR SIX MILES BEFORE WE CAN GET IN RANGE.



EVERY CITY WITHIN EASY RANGE OF AN AEROPLANE RELEASED FROM AN ENEMY SHIP.

TWO VERY BUSY MINE LAYERS TO COVER THE ENTIRE COAST OF THE U.S.A.

THIS IS EXPECTED TO DEFEAT THAT.

Four Instructive and Self-Explanatory Posters Issued by the National Security League to Call Attention to Our Unprotected Coasts and Lack of Preparedness for War.

By Henry Litchfield West

Executive Secretary and Expert of the National Security League

THE revelations of Japan's plans for the invasion and conquest of our Pacific island possessions and our Pacific coast recently printed in this newspaper have aroused widespread interest and comment throughout the country. A translation of the Japanese "Bernhardi," as the book compiled under the auspices of Japan's powerful National Defense Association, which numbers among its officers the heads of that country's army, navy and government, was called, gave not only the reasons why Japan has determined sooner or later upon a war with the United States, but also her reasons for the contemptuous confidence she shows in that book of an easy victory over us.

It may be that this contempt, so plainly sh of the Japanese "Bernhardi," has produced in readers the effect of idle boasting. That this the Japanese master minds that operated in th book knew perfectly well what they were talkin by Mr. Henry Litchfield West, one of the exper tional Security League, in his article upon this

In another column will be found an equally by George Lauferti taken from his book "The the Next War," for which the National Security the sponsors.

YOU do not want war. I do not want war. Nobody wants war. The people of the United States want to live in peace and harmony with all the world

But what they want and what they may have to experience are two entirely separate and distinct things. We hope to return safely from a ride in an automobile; nevertheless we purchase liability insurance. When we go to sleep at night we hope and expect to arise safe and sound; nevertheless we insure ourselves against burglars and fire and sickness. Why should we not do as a nation what we do as individuals?

For the likelihood of war is always with us

The man is a fool who says that war is impossible. He knows in his heart that he is lying to himself. Not until human nature changes, and greed, ambition, love of power and desire for territorial and commercial expansion vanish from the face of the earth will war cease. We are not a warlike people. We love peace and quiet. Yet from the days when our forefathers stood behind the trees and stone walls at Lexington, wars have succeeded each other with fateful frequency during each succeeding generation. Who knows when the next war will be? No one. No man who reads history aright, however, can doubt that war will come

It will not be a war of aggression. We do not covet with envious soul the possessions of any other nation It will be a war of self-defense.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. The truth has passed into a proverb. There comes a period, however, in the lives of nations as well as of individuals, when prudence is lost in self-satisfaction and when foresight and precaution are atrophied by indifference. Such a period has been upon us. Even now we are sleepily wrapped in the mantle of self-content. We stick our heads into the sand like an ostrich and fondly imagine we are safe

We are living in a fool's paradise

Once in a while our smugness and self-conceit get a jolt. It comes to us now in the translation of a book written in Japan and issued under the auspices of the National Defense Association of that country.

This newspaper has done a notable work in presenting a translation of this volume and letting us know the poisoned seed which has been dropped into the minds of one million Japanese—aye, many more than a million, for this figure represents only the copies which have been sold, and it is certain that the readers are a vastly greater number. The translation of this book by Lawrence Mott, the well-known writer, and Mr. Hain Jou Kia, another distinguished writer, gives a picture which is not pleasant to see. It reveals an antagonism toward the United States which no lover of peace between the two countries wants to look upon.

We have no quarrel with Japan, nor do we want any. If trouble comes, it will not be of our seeking. At the same time, let us face the facts as we find them.

Do not forget, first of all, that we came dangerously near to a rupture of diplomatic relations, to say the least, when California enacted its anti-Japanese legislation. Mr Bryan, then Secretary of State, hastened to the Pacific coast to throw the weight of the Administration against local hostility and in favor of the preservation of peace. In the second place—and this is the important fact—the book which this newspaper has presented to its readers would never have been written if the United States were absolutely impregnable on the Pacific coast.

We might as well be frank. There is no sense in deceiving ourselves. The weakness of our defense on the Pacific coast affords the opportunity to inflame the minds of the Japanese people with the desire to inflict a blow It is all very easy to sidestep the situation with a laugh. Nothing is more simple than hurling abuse and scorn at an author who tells us some unpleasant truth.

And amid all the bombast of the Japanese book, adroitly coupled with boasts that are typically Oriental, there is enough truth to sober us into serious thought. It may not be a matter of fact, as the Japanese author asserts, referring to his own nation, that "we can seize the port and fortifications of Honolulu with the greatest ease," and perhaps San Francisco will not fall into Japanese hands like a ripe apple. It is true, however, and this fact ought to be written in capital letters and read from every housetop, that our defense on the Pacific coast is pitifully weak. If we are wise we will exhaust every resource of dilatory diplomacy before we give an opportunity for war. If, however, some nation should ruthlessly disregard our efforts to conciliate and strike a quick and smashing blow we would stagger like a drunken man before we regained our balance

The prevailing idea is that nothing can happen. Is this true? "The popular belief that the United States," says General Adna R. Chaffee, "is free of opportunities for invasion is all 'tommy-rot.'" Homer Lea, in the "Valor of Ignorance," is more definite. "This Republic and Japan," he says, "are approaching, careless on the one hand and pre-determined on the other, that point of contact which is war."

Let us sincerely hope he is a bad prophet. But if, on the other hand, he should have accurately sensed the future, what then?

Are we ready to meet an enemy on the Pacific coast?

Do not take a layman's answer. Ask the trained army and navy experts in the War College at Washington. They will tell you, "No." They will tell you, also, that they have been endeavoring to prepare for years for the contingency that may arise and that their plans for defense have been whistled down the wind by the men in Congress who should have given them money and authority. They know definitely how many Japanese could be landed on the Pacific coast in sixty days, armed and equipped with ammunition and three months' provisions.

Ask them why there are today 9,200 United States soldiers in the Philippines and 9,000 in Hawaii? Ask them why a mortar-pit at Fort Dupont on the Delaware has been robbed of two of its mortars in order that they may be shipped to Honolulu? Ask why a handful of men are guarding the approaches to the eastern cities, leaving the Atlantic Coast practically defenseless, while troop-ships laden with soldiers have hurried to the Orient?

The Orient, mind you, not the Pacific Coast. Manila and Honolulu loom large in the sky that is so far west that it is east. But what about Portland and Seattle and San Francisco and Los Angeles?

Yes, what about them?

As these words are written there is not a single first-class battleship on the Pacific coast.

Let this almost inconceivable fact be repeated. At this moment there are no first-class battleships on the Pacific Coast.

The active fleet consists of the armored cruisers Maryland and Colorado, the third-class cruisers Chattanooga, Cleveland, Denver, New Orleans and Raleigh, the gunboats Annapolis and Yorktown and a torpedo flotilla.

Brave are the officers and men who man the guns of this toy squadron and courageously would they defend the nation's honor! How long could they maintain an unequal struggle with a fleet of armored battleships? Not long. The answer was spoken by Napoleon long ago. "God," said he, "is on the side of the heaviest artillery."

And these nine ships—these third-class cruisers and a couple of gunboats—guard fifteen hundred miles of the Pacific coast! Can any one, in his sane senses, call this preparedness? In the event of war, it may be said, the Atlantic fleet would be sent to the Pacific. Yes, and leave the Atlantic coast with nothing! The Panama Canal was built to save distance for the navy. Suppose there should be a slide in the Culebra cut? This occurred only a few days ago and navigation was held up for a week. Or suppose some one, as the Japanese Bernhardi suggests, with a stick of dynamite disabled one or two locks? What then?

Of course the way around South America would still be open. But, oh, the days, the weeks, the months of anxious waiting as our ships moved down one side of the continent and up the other! Homer Lea is authority for the statement that in time of peace, under the most favorable circumstances, it required four months for an American fleet to pass from the Atlantic bases to the California coast. He points out that in time of war this period would be prolonged. "International laws," he says, "prohibit belligerents from sending more than three warships into a neutral port at one time. They cannot remain longer than twenty-four hours and cannot take on men, munitions nor supplies other than enough coal to proceed to the next port. The same ships cannot again enter that port within a space of three months. These prohibitions force the American navy in transit to depend entirely upon auxiliary ships for their sustenance and coal."

In view of all this, ought there not to be an adequate battleship fleet on the Pacific coast?

In other words, ought we not to be prepared?

So much for the present lack of naval defense. The story of the land forces is one of inadequacy and weakness, both as to men and guns. From the Canadian line to the Mexican border there are five defense districts on the Pacific coast. One of these is located at Los Angeles. But Fort McArthur is not yet completed, and no troops are stationed there. Its value as a defense is still in the dreamy future. The other four districts are known as San Diego, San Francisco, Puget Sound and Columbia. The figures showing the number of mortars and guns in the forts of these defenses are before me; but I shall not present them in detail, even though they are undoubtedly in the war offices of every foreign nation. Suffice it to say that there are only four 14-inc hundred miles of Pacific secondary guns, ranging are much more numerou modern artillery fight t than toys. The world k used in the European w the weapons with which addition to this most of protected from the rear.

The force to handle th

There are only 420 m in the Columbia district, and 1,260 on Puget Soun total of 3,075 men, and pleted the detail for tha the other forts. Peter w

If the country wants t defense which should b that instead of 3,075 me four times as many as should be at San Diego a of 420, and at San Fra All of the troops now at coast would not be su defense alone. If Fort fense, is to be fully ma 700 men stationed there should be increased from of Columbia from 240 to

This is what should be dispute the figures. But is the question which th gress.

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If threatened by this would have to rely for tary experts call "a mob pressive; the reality is regular army of the Uni try could be assembled i gregate more than 30,000 back from the Philippin bing of even 30,000 men every soldier out of ever the other forty-seven Sta

Now for the other side. War College in Washing could land 350,000 men days, with three months'

How could this force be transport fleet, as shown forty steamers, with a t a minor transport fleet troop capacity of 85,291, army transports alone, a ships which could be utili United States has a tran a troop capacity of 15,7 port ships on the Pacific

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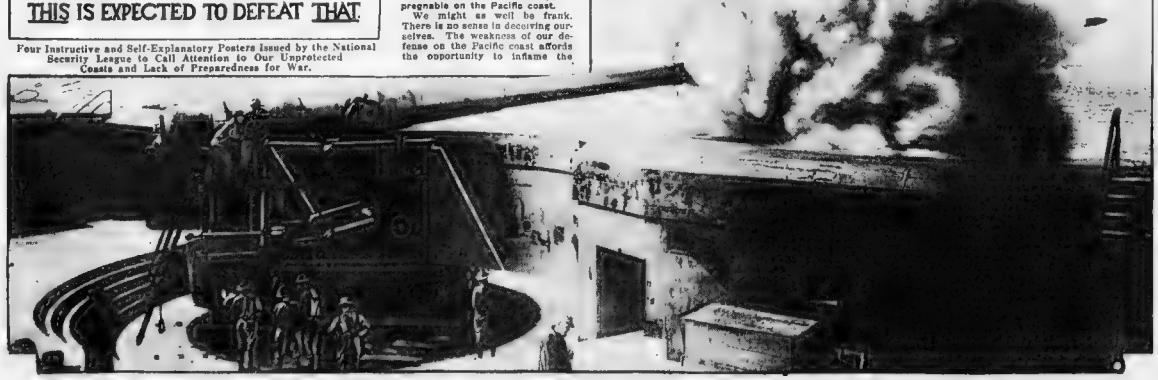
The facts which have to be controverted nor d

The country must be of our unpreparedness fo

Fortunately this is n patriotic activity of our Security League, which lay the facts relating to before the people and necessity for action. Co upon which national def

For years the men t fense have been telling C They have seen their r mendations ignored. Th exist. The lessons of C plain to be ignored. Nev with a warning from Jap it may be the handwri



A Remarkable Photograph of One of Our New 14-Inch Guns Being Fired. The Projectile Is Seen Just in Advance of the Cloud of Gas Ejected. This Powerful Weapon Compares Adequately with Japan's Big Guns—But We Have Only Four to Guard the Entire 1,500 Miles of Our Pacific Coast.

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"The Awakened East"—By Rene Lelong

This painting by the celebrated French artist has created wide comment, because students of world politics see under its weirdness and fantasy the spirit of true prophecy. Japan is shown leading the Chinese hordes to battle against the West, while Kuan-ti, an ancient Chinese warrior, deified and worshipped as the God of War, drives the Chinese Dragon on, and the Chinese Goddess of Destruction, shown as a ferocious and emaciated figure, urges the yellow hosts forward.

Why a Japanese-American War Is Logically the Next Great Conflict

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(From "The United States and the Next War," by George Lauferti)

NEVER in the history of the world has the spirit of strife been abroad as it is to-day.

All Europe is ablaze; civil war rages in Mexico; a sword of Damocles hangs perilously suspended above the Balkans, ready to drop and sever their cobweb of peace.

Italy, fully armed, has cast her lot with the stronger of Europe's contending factions, as soon as she seemed sure of the fortunes of war.

Holland and Switzerland are armed to repel aggressions which seem inevitable in this battle of the giants. Norway, Sweden, Denmark have armed and allied to defend to the last their mutual interests.

Africa is in arms.

Revolt in India is imminently possible.

Turkey and the Moslem world are in the throes of their death fight.

Japan, not content with participating in the cancerous European conflict, must needs seize this opportunity, when the civilized countries of the white world have thrown off their mantle of Christian restraint, and seek to solidify the Orient into a real and tangible "Yellow Peril." For under the guidance of Japan's cleverness and ambitions China's wealth and millions are a power to be reckoned with.

We, the citizens of the greatest civilized power, have two duties plainly before us. First, the duty to ourselves, our homes, our country and our sovereignty. Second, and higher still, a duty to the white people of the world. Engaged in internecine war, blinded by petty hates, passions and commercial jealousies, the Caucasian race does not see the menace that impends.

Fully occupied with their European wars, England, France and Germany are not capable of offering real resistance to Japanese aggression. Exhausted by these same European wars, England, France and Germany will not be able to offer real resistance to Japanese aggression.

It remains for us alone to police the white world, to protect it, while our blood brothers fight among themselves. And it will remain for us alone to reorganize the white world into a unit capable of defending itself after the frenzy of our people across the sea abates sufficiently to allow us to help them bind up their wounds.

England and Germany are fanning the flames of national hates, passions and rivalries, ruthlessly, selfishly, inhumanly, to the debilitation of the Caucasian race. Meanwhile Japan prepares to strike.

Let us exert our influence to narrow the conflict, not to spread it. Let us endeavor to conserve a certain amount of the blood and treasure of the innocent countries, while England and Germany, the real contenders, fight until one or the other shall be exhausted. Or, failing in that, let us organize what we can of the Christian world into a power for the preservation of the white race.

In all events, we must save our own resources in their entirety for the coming conflict with Japan.

In the present inflamed state of mind of the world every combatant nation would long hesitate before too seriously incurring our displeasure. But in the light of an ultimate British victory let us examine the possibilities of the situation. England, "Perfidious Albion," has ever used her insidious diplomacy to the destruction of her commercial rivals. In combination with Russia, Prussia and Austria she crushed France at the height of her power. In the war of the Crimea she turned against her former ally, and in conjunction with France and Turkey broke down the dawning power of Russia. Now to complete the cycle she combines with Russia and France to crush Prussia (Germany), Austria and Turkey. England, never a true friend, never our friend, will surely grow jealous of our coming commercial prosperity. And, lest that prosperity become supremacy, she might not hesitate to aid and abet with money and necessities of war her ally, our logical enemy, Japan.

England has an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan. In accordance with the terms of which Japan has already done an appreciable amount as England's ally in the present struggle, and has volunteered to furnish and maintain a quarter of a million men in Europe if the allies so desire.

The combined English and Japanese navies have almost four times the strength of ours in dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts. In scout, patrol and aeroplane strength the disparity greatens immeasurably. We have only twelve naval aeroplanes. To cope with Germany, Great Britain must have at least a hundred.

Germany's commerce has been swept from the seas, yet her coasts have been saved by three factors which we lack—limited extent, Kiel Canal, submarines. We cannot limit the extent of our coasts, fifty times in extent than Germany's; a canal similar to the one at Kiel would serve no purpose; but we can build submarines.

Forget the Philippines, which we should, but cannot, protect; forget the Hawaiian Islands, Samoa and Porto Rico, our sole insular possessions; forget Alaska, with its wealth of natural resources; forget the Panama Canal, which does not begin to have the fortifications of the Dardanelles, and with which we have no direct lines of communications; sacrifice all these precious possessions on the altar of the goddess of disarmament—but remember our seaports, our coasts and our country.

In the event of a war with England and Japan combined let us picture our position. Troops pouring from Canada into Alaska, occupying Alaska; fortifying the Canadian boundary against us. A mere ten army corps sent over, veterans from the European struggle, would more than cope with all our immediate resources, militia as well as regulars.

These British units could engage all our forces while a single Canadian contingent invaded and conquered Alaska without opposition. Our concentrated available strength engaged in a futile effort to hold the gigantic Canadian frontier against an equal number of seasoned troops with less than ten army corps, four hundred thousand men, the number that in modern warfare as exemplified in Europe are concentrated on a fifty-mile battle front!

What merit it that we could counter the invasion of the United States by an invasion of Canada? How could an invasion of the barren wastes of Alberta and Columbia, or even the grain-producing State of Manitoba compensate us for an invasion of California or the Middle West, or the conquest of Ontario and Quebec for the loss of New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio?

Meanwhile the Japanese navy would engage our Pacific squadron, less than half its size; Great Britain would overwhelm our Atlantic fleet, less than one-fourth in size, and there would remain submarines and two mine layers possibly between our coasts and the enemy fleets. True, New York, Boston, San Francisco have coast defences, but there are innumerable strips of coast where an enemy fleet could force a landing for its transports. And New York, Boston and San Francisco have practically no land defences.

The American people have been lulled into a false sense of security by the erroneous belief that the expansion of the yellow peoples, when it becomes necessary, will come by way of Asia and Europe; that in the far distant and altogether improbable future outpouring of the yellow hordes of barbarians, America will be the last stronghold of the white race. First, the expansion of the yellow people is necessary to-day. Secondly, that expansion will come by way of America, the least populated, least exploited, least protected, richest country of the white world. The segregation of the white and yellow races means war—to be delayed perhaps, but not to be avoided.

Japan realizes this. Count Okuma, Premier of Japan, realizes this. In the "Shin Nippon," a Japanese monthly periodical, appeared the following over his signature:

"Thus those who are superior will govern those who are inferior. I believe within two or three centuries the world will have a few great governing countries, and others will pay homage to the mighty. In other words, four or five great countries, each having a population of half a billion, will be developed, and the other countries will be attached to these great ones. For instance, England, Russia, Germany and France may be such countries. There may be one or two other independent countries. In that event woe to the nations governed! WE SHOULD FROM NOW ON PREPARE OURSELVES TO BECOME A GOVERNING NATION, NOT A NATION GOVERNED."

Perhaps there is nothing sinister in the omission of the name of the United States from the category of governing nations. But at least it proves conclusively the relative importance in which Japan regards us in any event, we too must prepare, as Japan is admittedly preparing.

"But there is no friction between the yellow and the white," the unthinking are prone to say. "Why raise the time-honored bugaboo of a 'Yellow Peril'! The mere fact that in times gone by segregation has bred war proves nothing in the enlightened period of civilization sure to follow on the heels of this final war. The yellow and the white will live side by side in harmonious contentment and amicable trade rivalry. On what can you predicate the inevitability and, more chimerical still, the proximity of race war?"

Friction exists; causes of friction exist; circumstances still prohibiting the eradication of the causes or the amelioration of the friction exist; forces which foster, encourage and aggravate the causes and the friction itself exist both in America and in Japan.

To support the contention that friction exists one has only to have recourse to the files of the contemporary Japanese and American press. To support the contention that causes for friction exist one has only to briefly refer to such questions as American exclusion of Chinese laboring classes, the California land question, the Japanese emigration question. America excludes Chinese labor because its admission would be and will continue to be prejudicial to the best interests of the white laborer, who cannot compete with the yellow because of a different race standard of living. California does not and will not permit Japanese to become land owners.

Therefore the injured pride of Japan caused her to restrict emigration to the United States.

The question of the open door in China, over which Japan seeks to exercise a Monroe Doctrine of her own, is so important as to require constant agitation, in the course of which all matters of difference are threshed out again and again. The necessity for expansion of over-populated Japan is another question in the course of whose determination all matters in dispute, especially in regard to colonization or emigration, must be agitated.

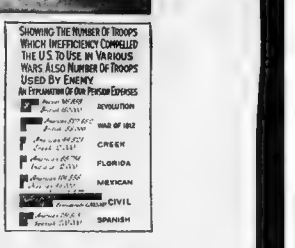
Wherefore it seems that the sleeping dogs of America-Japanese discension will not lie undisturbed. Add to this the fact that there is a strong war party in Japan, the Samurai, and the strong peace-at-any-price party in America, the stand-patters, and we have a dangerous state of affairs.

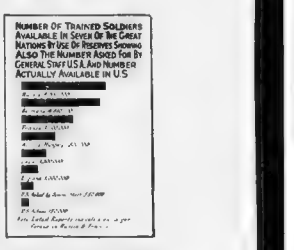
The United States must weld all the white races of the world together, as it has already welded the samples in its American laboratory.

To keep pace with Japan's organization of China into a storehouse of blood and treasure for the advancement of her imperial dreams, we must act, and act quickly, in organizing first ourselves and then our race brothers across the sea.

First we must, therefore, correct our military policy, or, better perhaps, our lack of military policy. Not to encourage the growth of a military party, not for offence, conquest or even the exaction of reparation from our erring blood brothers in Europe, but to assume in the council of nations a position consistent with our dignity and worthy of the course we advocate, the promulgation of a real working basis for a closer alliance of interest among the white nations by the practice of international law interpretable by the international courts and enforceable by the international arms of a new race empire; to assure ourselves of the strength and power that will compel attention and harkening.

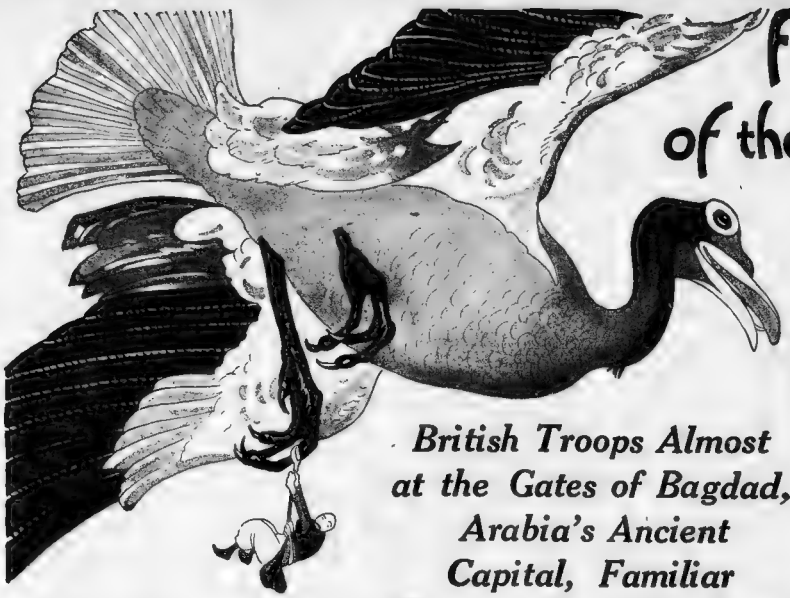
For soon all Christendom united will have to fight a war of self-preservation against China and Japan. This union of the Christian powers must be fostered and aided by the United States, not only for the sake of humanity and to insure a permanent uninterrupted enjoyment of the pursuits of happiness, but to prevent a possible reapportionment of the territory of the world





Two National Security League Posters That Carry a Lesson.

Fighting for the City of the Arabian Nights



An Illustration of Sinbad the Sailor's Astonishing Tale of How He Found the Roc's Egg on a Desert Island, Filled His Pockets with Diamonds and Was Carried Away by an Enormous Vulture.

British Troops Almost at the Gates of Bagdad, Arabia's Ancient Capital, Familiar Through Our Childhood Memories of Sinbad the Sailor, the Roc's Egg, Aladdin and His Lamp and Many Fabulous Wonders

How the Terrible "Genii" Appeared to Aladdin, From the Fascinating French Illustrations of "The Arabian Nights," by Edmund Dulac.

THE dispatches from London have announced that the British forces fighting the Turks were advancing [illegible] on the way to Bagdad.

[illegible] according to dispatches, is about to capture the City of the Arabian Nights!

Does not that thrill the imagination of everyone who has felt the charm of the impossible old stories of magicians, flying horses, distressed princesses and "Sinbad the Sailor and the Roc's Egg"

Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp"

"Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves?"

Perhaps Tom my Atkins will be wandering about the streets of Bagdad soon looking for an Aladdin's lamp in the [illegible] or going in to have his beard cut at the barber shop where the great Haroun-al-Raschid used to [illegible] disguise to hear the gossip of the city.

The advance upon Bagdad is part of the British campaign to invade Turkey-in-Asia from the direction of the Persian Gulf. The dispatches have already described the successful landing of the British army from India at Basrah where the united Tigris and Euphrates rivers flow into the Persian Gulf.

The British forces have fought their way successfully past the Garden of Eden, the ruins of Babylon, Nineveh and other famous sites of Biblical history. Scientists have pointed out the scene of one battle as the probable spot where Adam and Eve were driven by the Angel with the flaming sword out of the Garden of Eden.

Now they have passed from Biblical realms into the land of the Arabian Nights, from the region of serious, [illegible] subjects and stone temples into a land of fairy magic and romance.

According to the last reports the British were within seventy-five or one hundred miles of Bagdad, and it is said that their outposts are now within sight of its fabled mosques and minarets.

Most Americans know that Bagdad is a Turkish possession, and they think of it loosely as a Turkish city. In reality the Turks are just as much invaders here as on the territory of the ancient Byzantine Empire, at Constantinople and in the rest of their European territory. At Bagdad the barbarous Turks have conquered and oppressed the civilized Arabs, who once made the city and the surrounding territory a centre of art and industry.

Bagdad was founded by the Caliph Abou Giafar al Monsur about 762 A. D. and named by him Medinet-es-Selam, meaning "City of Salvation." Its present name, Bagdad, is a popular one said to mean "Garden of Dat," a famed Mussulman Deity.

During five centuries it was the rich and brilliant capital of the great Arabian Empire, which at one time extended from the heart of Asia to Gibraltar in Western Europe.

It was in the days of the Caliph Haroun-al Raschid, whose name means "Aaron the Just," that this empire reached the height of its power. He lived from 786 to 809 A. D. All the lands from the Indus to Gibraltar obeyed his rule, and Bagdad became a great centre of learning and civilization. He made successful expeditions into the Greek Byzantine Empire, forcing the Emperor, Nicephorus, to pay tribute, while he entertained friendly relations with Charlemagne, the greatest northern European monarch of that day. In fact, some Germans have sought to justify the Kaiser's dealings with the modern Turks by referring to Charlemagne's relations with Haroun-al-Raschid.

The Arabs of Haroun-al-Raschid's time were the most learned mathematicians, astronomers and scientists of their time. They were infinitely more advanced than any of the European nations of that day. They taught the beginnings of all the principal sciences to Europe. It is hardly necessary to explain that "algebra" is an Arabic word and that we find important traces of their terms and methods in many of our sciences to-day.

Haroun-al-Raschid was the great ideal of the Oriental monarch, one who is perfectly just and personally administers justice to all his people, even to the poorest of them. It is said that there was no man, even if he were a peddler or a street sweeper, who could not gain a personal audience with this Caliph with a little patience. This ideal of a monarch lingers among the people of the East to-day, although, of course, it is seldom realized. One of the difficulties which the English and other Europeans find in governing Asiatic colonies is that their important officials are not sufficiently accessible to the poor people.

The Asiatics have a certain tendency to what Americans call "democracy," but, strange to say, they expect to find it combined with absolute despotism. Haroun-al-Raschid appears to have been the best example of the democratic, just and benevolent despot. In his passion for justice he wandered about the city in disguise, listening to what the people were saying about him and his officials, and often risking his life by venturing into strange places and rough company.

"In the days of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid—blessed be his memory—there lived in the city of Bagdad——"

This is the commonest beginning of the stories in "The Arabian Nights," more correctly termed, as in Sir Richard Burton's translation, "The Thousand Nights and a Night." The beginning is, of course, a tribute to the great popularity of the Caliph at the time the stories were gathered together, for they had been current for many centuries in various Asiatic countries.

Here, for instance, is the beginning of one story that tells of the Caliph's wanderings in Bagdad.

"The Caliph Haroun al-Raschid one day commanded the Grand Vizier Jaaffier to come to him as nee the night following. 'Vizier,' said he, 'I will take a walk round the town, to inform myself what people say, and particularly how they are pleased with my officers of justice. If there be any aemined whom they have cause of just complaint, we will turn them out, and put others in their stead who shall officiate better. If, on the contrary, there be any that have gained their approbation, we will have that esteem for them which they deserve.' The Grand Vizier being come to the palace at the hour appointed, the Caliph, he, and Mesrour, the chief of the eunuchs, disguised themselves so that they could not be known, and went out all three together.

"They passed through several places, and by several markets. As they entered a small street, they perceived by the light of the moon a tall man with a white beard."—and so on.

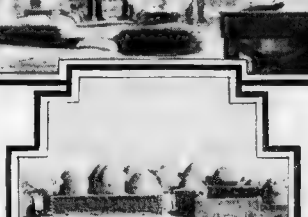
Perhaps the most entertaining view of the Caliph's character is given in the story of Aboulhassan, who sat on the bridge and entertained strangers to Bagdad. The Caliph came along in disguise, feasted and drank with Aboulhassan, and then gave him a sleeping draught. While Aboulhassan was in this condition the Caliph had him carried to the Palace and put to bed, so that he woke up in the morning imagining he was Caliph and thinking that the harem belonged to him, and continued in that belief for several days. One wonders if there are any monarchs like Haroun-al-Raschid to-day.

The Arabian Empire fell into decay like other human institutions, and successive savage races from Northern Asia overran it. Houlagou, a grandson of the terrible Monzol chief, Jenghis Khan, captured and sacked Bagdad in 1202. Later it passed into the possession of the Koriouli Turks for a period. Then it was conquered by the ferocious Tartar, Timerlane, and later it fell into the hands of the Persians. The Turks conquered it again in 1638 when the Sultan Morad made it definitely a part of the Ottoman Empire.

In spite of its many miseries and misfortunes Bagdad retains much of the beauty and interest that marked it in the days of the Arabian Empire. It has "narrow picturesque streets thronged in ordinary times with brightly dressed Orientals and its old houses with overhanging balconies by the Tigris are very beautiful.

Before the war it was quite a prosperous commercial city and there were plans to make it still more so. In fact its development was one of the most serious points of rivalry between the Germans and British.

A British Force Encamped Among the Palm Trees During the Campaign for Bagdad.



Ancient "Beehive Village" at Moselmieh on the Road to Bagdad Where British and Turks Are Now Fighting.

Bagdad before the war carried on large export trade in textile fabrics, gold and silverware, horses, dates and carpets. It has some beautiful mosques and ruins of its ancient city wall are still visible.

Within the city and in the vicinity are many interesting remains of the great Arab period. There is the magnificent tomb, which the Caliph Harun-al-Rashid raised to the memory of his wife, Zobeida, whom he loved with a devotion that proves that Mohammedans may possess the highest domestic virtues, and that these were not newly discovered by Americans.

The remains of Arab architecture in the city gates and other buildings show that it was very beautiful, and call up a vision of a fascinating city "in the days of the Caliph Harun-al-Rashid."

The Caliph of Bagdad was ex-officio Commander of the Faithful—that is, the temporal ruler of Islam. This title was arrogantly seized by the Sultan of the Turks, and its powers have been exercised by him from Constantinople, thus removing it from the region where it belonged historically. Many Moslems undoubtedly desire to see the headship of their faith restored to Bagdad.

Many English writers are discussing the prospect of destroying the Turkish power and making Mesopotamia, including Bagdad, a British colony. Some suggest the restoration of Arabia in some form, either as a monarchy or a republic under British protection.

Perhaps we shall soon hear that candidates are wanted for the throne of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, and that new stories may be added to "The Arabian Nights."

Kay Nielsen's Curious Conception of the Sultan to Relieve Whose Ennui the "Arabian Nights" Stories Were Told.

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"Peek-a-Boo" Hats and Stripes

The New Hats to Keep the Cold from the Fluffy Girl's Nose, and Other Winter Novelties

A Startling Coat of Black and White Striped Velvet, With Black Fox Fur Collar and Cuffs
("Lucile" Model)

One of the "Peek-a-Boo" Hats of Black Tulle and Bronze Satin
("Lucile" Model)

One of the New Evening Dresses of Old-Blue Taffeta and Blue Silver Lace
("Lucile" Model)

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

VERY recently I discussed the new "Topper Hats," which are decidedly meant for the tailor-made girl. But here is something also entirely new which the tailor-made maid cannot wear at all, and which is designed especially for her "fluffy sort" of sister.

It is the "Peek-a-Boo" hat, and it can be gotten up in any number of combinations of materials—that is, nets and tulles combined with satins or velvets. Of course, as one must look through the visor, this must be of diaphanous material. They can be used for afternoon wear, or, in more elaborate shapes, for the evening.

The one illustrated in the centre of this page is an afternoon hat of black tulle and bronze satin, with a tall wisp of citron ostrich at the back. Don't you think these are comfortable for a cold Winter's day? For between this young lady's high fur collar and the brim of her hat, which shields her nose, there is not much chance for old Jack Frost.

The combinations for evening wear can be as fairy-like or as gorgeous as is possible to conceive. For instance, a charming little cap of brocade with a little flare at the edge from which drops pale pink net, and this ends in a broad band of silver just around the nose and mouth. The effect is somewhat like the "yashmak" which the Turkish ladies have made so well known.

In the upper right hand corner is shown one of the new evening dresses in old blue taffeta and blue and silver lace. Everything about it is new and most characteristic of the things that are to be worn this season. There is the old-fashioned "bertha," with the line off the shoulders, and a little pointed bodice. The skirt is draped up on each side, and is caught with a cluster of many colored flowers. A little cap of blue lace is worn with it and puts a finishing touch to the costume, which really carries the modern girl back to the time of her dear grandmother.

Stripes were worn last season, to be sure, but after all is there anything quite so startling and really good looking? On the left is a startling coat of black and white striped velvet, with black fox fur collar and cuffs and a wide band of the same fur around the bottom. A little black velvet hat with a brilliant orange ostrich pompon is worn with it.

Quite in line with the revival of a number of quaint, old-fashioned things are the pantalettes. From the day some seasons ago that the "harem gown" dawned upon us there has been a strong urge toward this idea for women. Whether the insistent, ever-growing demand of "Votes for Women" has had anything to do with this yearning for masculine shaped attire I do not know. But here let me remark in passing that the gown is the oldest form of dress for a man and the bifurcated garments the oldest for women. At any rate, the pantalette is with us. It is actually conceived to take the place of petticoats, and they do not resemble the old Turkish effect at all.

Of course this fashion is going to have its exaggerations and absurdities. In its best form it is a sort of a princess slip in which the upper section is utilized for a blouse. After the dress skirt is slipped on very little of the pantalette is disclosed to gaze. It does not reach to the shoe tops, and glimpses of it simply give the impression of a petticoat.

Contrasting colors are sought in these pantalette effects, and some of them are sumptuous indeed. I have seen one in which the pantalette is made entirely of satin, lavishly trimmed with gold lace, and still another made up of row after row of the most exquisite lace imaginable. There is no denying that the pantalette is going to be very useful for the dance.

Another of the new oddities is the reappearance of the wide sleeves, and I have seen one of the French models where the sleeves measured fully three-fourths of a yard across. The slimness of the upper part of the figure is kept because the shoulders are extended to form a sort of fitted cap for the wide arm covering. This kimono shoulder acts as a point from which to hang large puffs of the sleeves. The kimono is used also in some gowns where the foundation skirt has the whole hem wadded after the manner of this Japanese garment.

Of course, as I have said, the colors on most of the models will be immense. So will the cuffs be, and next week I will show you a very odd and, I think, charming new dress in which these wide cuffs have been utilized in a new and useful way.

And, by the way, the fur cuff is likely to be popular as a shoe top adjunct. These shoe top cuffs are detachable, and the fur may match that of the scarf or of the muff. While the belt is going out of favor, still girdles and sashes are not lacking in the new models. So far as the placement of the waist line is concerned the choice is wide. If one decides on the elongated effects, then she may keep to the type of corset that she has worn for the last two or three years. If, however, she elects the short fitting line, it will be necessary to adopt one of the new corset models, with the nipped-in waist designed for the foundation of just such girdle effects.

And, to go back to furs again and to the manifold uses, one of the most interesting is the set composed of hat and scarf. Hats are small or big; and the fur on them is frequently used for the entire crown; but by far the smartest models employ a quilled effect of fur and caught up on one side with some novel ornament. The general shape of the matching scarf is that of the "choker," and there are no depending pieces. Sometimes the top is covered with soft fur instead of quilling, and a rosette grows on these [illegible] probably be made all of fur.

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LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York.

A Door of Escape From Sunken Submarines Found At Last!

Diagram Illustrating the Navy Department's Plan of Submarine Rescue.

The Disabled Submarine Lying on the Ocean Floor. | Members of the Crew Putting on the "Escape Dress." | Stepping Out Into the Ocean from the "Escape Compartment." | The Crew Safely Out and One Beginning to Ascend. | By Dropping Their Belt Weights the Crew Rises to the Sea's Surface. | Kept Afloat by Their Dress Until They Are Rescued.

Important New Devices Adopted by the U. S. Government to Enable Crews of Disabled Under-Sea Boats to Get Out of the Death Trap

SINCE the sad disaster of our submarine F-4 off the harbor of Honolulu the Navy Department has perfected a device which in many cases would enable the crew of a sunken submarine to get away safely to the surface of the ocean. This consists of an "escape compartment" in combination with a protective garment, called a "submarine escape dress."

The "escape compartment" consists of a small chamber in the bow of all our submarines now under construction and to be built. This compartment is contrived on the principle of the diving bell: the pressure of air inside being made to balance the pressure of water outside. Thus, when the "escape door" is opened permitting egress from the submarine in a manner to be described, the sea will not enter and the men can step out.

As might well be imagined, this would not do this with any sort of safety, especially in a great depth of water—unless equipped with special life-saving apparatus. Accordingly, they will put on, when seeking escape by such means, the "escape dress"—a costume somewhat resembling a diver's dress, but differing from the latter in certain very important particulars.

The Navy Department has been working on this "escape dress" problem for a long time past, and the apparatus shown in the accompanying pictures is its choice. Experiments with it have proved that the wearer can remain under water for an hour without drowning, being provided with the requisite oxygen for breathing purposes. This, indeed, is the most important point in which the equipment differs from that of a diver. The latter gets his supply of fresh air through a rubber tube communicating with the surface of the water; but, of course, the man escaping from a submarine enjoys no such facilities, and must carry his breathing conveniences with him. These consist mainly of a steel flask of oxygen and another steel flask of potash—the latter to absorb the carbonic acid from the expired air.

It will be understood that, in order to enable the man to breathe, it is not necessary that he shall be supplied with large quantities of air. He can breathe the same air over and over again for an indefinite time, if its excess of carbonic acid be removed and its oxygen be replaced. The oxygen is provided in the form of a solid peroxide of sodium, the flask, packed with the peroxide, serves as a generator.

The garment proper consists of a rubber coat, made sweater-fashion, with a metal head-piece attached. In front of the head-piece is a small round window through which the wearer can look. Beneath the rubber coat is a cork jacket; and the belt that secures the coat about the waist is furnished with hooks, upon which are hung heavy leaden weights.

Suppose a case where something goes wrong with the internal mechanism of a submarine. When it is sought to bring her to the surface, she fails to respond. The situation is desperate; there is nothing to do but to try to save the lives of those aboard. Hitherto there has been scarcely any practicable means of accomplishing this; the boat has been an iron coffin for her crew. On one occasion, because it was the only chance, a young American naval officer, Kenneth Whiting, was blown out of a submarine through a torpedo tube, and lived to tell the tale.

But the diving compartment solves this problem. A man clad in the safety costume above described steps into the chamber and closes the door behind him. Then turning a lever he fills the chamber with sufficient compressed air to keep out the water which would otherwise enter when the sea-door was opened. He then opens the door to the water, and the compressed air forces him out into it. The door is closed by mechanical means and the water again displaced. The next man enters and repeats the operation until the entire crew has been released.

The Mask and Front of the New "Escape Dress" Adopted by the United States Government for Use by Submarine Crews.

All this requires, of course, the application of power, and it will be asked how, if the engines go out of business, the power can be gotten to displace the air in the chamber and so on? This is done by the power of the enormous storage batteries which all submarines carry for under-water cruising, and which is not liable to become disabled. Of course, if storage batteries and engines both fail to work, the escape chamber would be useless as there must be power to displace the water.

In the same way the new devices are of course no protection against a sudden ripping open of the submarine, either by explosives or collision.

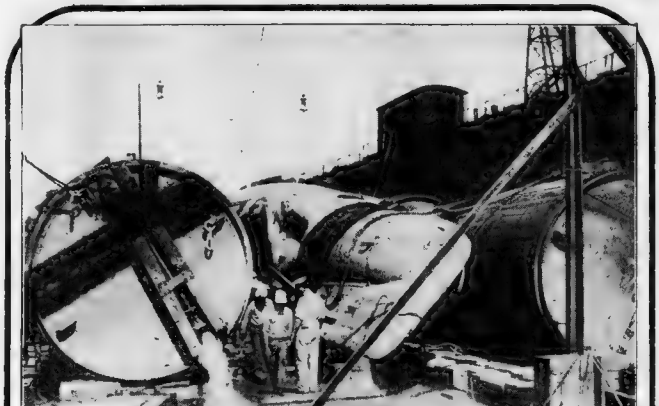
Again, there is left the problem of the last man. It is the unwritten law of the submarines that one man shall volunteer in case of accident, to stay behind until the rest of the crew escape. It will be possible for this one man to let himself out, but it will be difficult.

After the crew has escaped they will find themselves, perhaps, standing together in a group on the sea-bottom, alongside of the disabled submarine. Somewhat of their surroundings is distinguishable in a dim, greenish light. They can breathe comfortably. The leaden weights hung on their belts steady them while standing, helping them to maintain an upright attitude.

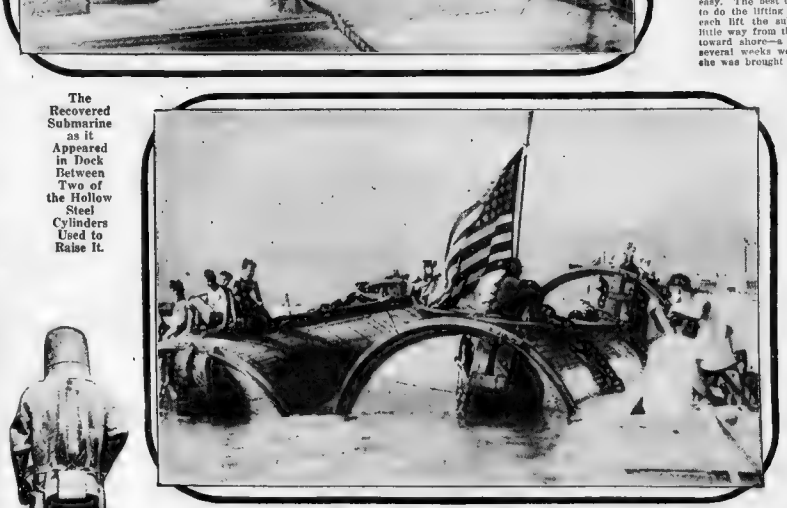
Obviously, however, the thing of immediate importance is to reach the surface of the sea, and this is easily accomplished by detaching and dropping the weights—one at a time, lest the change of pressure be dangerously rapid, giving rise to bleeding at the nose and other unpleasant effects. Brought to the surface by their cork jackets, the men will have at least a chance of being picked up. They cannot help remaining afloat for an indefinite time, alive or dead.

The modus operandi from beginning to end seems simple enough. But, in order to minimize risks as much as possible, the Navy Department will require regular and frequent "submarine escape" exercises by the crews of our submarine boats—drills in which the equipment here described will be used.

The Department's advertised requirement was for "apparatus providing means whereby a man can escape from a sunken or disabled submarine [illegible] any depth not [illegible] minutes." These conditions seem to be met by the newly accepted form of equipment, a very noteworthy advantage of which is that oxygen is yielded by the generator automatically in only the quantity needed, so that the air inside of the helmet-like headpiece remains always the same in density and composition.



The Recovered Submarine as it Appeared in Dock Between Two of the Hollow Steel Cylinders Used to Raise It.



The Hollow Cylinders Holding Up the F-4 and Carrying It to Honolulu Harbor.

Back View of the "Escape Dress"

There are occasions when, in time of war, it will be desirable that the crew of a submarine should be able to leave her while she is lying on the bottom. Perhaps this might be done for the purpose of cutting the electric cables controlling a mine field, or to clear a channel of mines under the very guns of a vigilant foe. Stepping out in their undersea dress, and provided with oxygen for an hour's breathing, they should find such operations attended with no great difficulty. [illegible] under-water [illegible] are dealt with by a powerful sub-aquatic searchlight of the kind provided for the newest submarines. In order that the latter may enjoy a certain measure of vision in the depths.

The raising of the sunken F-4 was one of the most ingenious feats the Navy Department has ever attempted, and credit for it belongs mainly to Constructor J. A. Furer, U. S. N., who, confronted with what was practically a new problem, and unprovided with means for solving it, extemporized apparatus for the purpose and brought the submarine up out of the depths, finally placing it in dry dock.

The F-4 was not one of our newest submarines, nor one of our biggest. She was 140 feet long. Our L boats are 160 feet in length, and we have an M boat that is 180 feet. The F-4 carried twenty enlisted men and two officers. On March 25 she started for a practice cruise from the harbor of Honolulu. Just outside the harbor she submerged, and she did not come up again. After a while it became manifest that something had happened. Oil and bubbles were noticed on the surface, and, with no other clue to her exact whereabouts, a search was begun. It was difficult work, the only method practicable being to drag for the submarine with a hawser suspended between two launches.

Finally the submarine was definitely located, in 300 feet of water. But then what was to be done? There was no apparatus at hand with which to lift her, even if steel hawsers—mere ropes would not accomplish the purpose—could be passed beneath her. And how adjust the hawsers? Divers declared that it was out of the question for them to go down to such a depth.

In the neighborhood of New York, however, the Navy Department had been for some time engaged in making diving experiments with special forms of apparatus which rendered it possible to reach nearly, if not quite, that depth. A cablegram was dispatched to Washington, and in response half a dozen expert divers with the requisite equipment were sent to Honolulu.

While they were on their way, Constructor Furer improvised lifting apparatus from such material as was at hand. He commandeered two dumping scows, each of which had two rectangular holes in its bottom. Across each hole he extended two shafts taken from the machinery of sugar mills on the island. Between each two shafts he hung a steel hawser, so as to form a loop 300 feet long, and so arranged that it could be drawn up when desired by means of a hoisting engine mounted on board a scow.

The steel hawsers, of requisite length and strength, were not to be obtained in Honolulu; they had to be fetched from San Francisco. But, when the above-described apparatus was ready for use, it provided four great steel loops, lowered to the bottom from two scows, and which could be pulled up by winding upon the pairs of shafts with the help of the hoisting engines, together with whatever load they might carry.

It was the divers' task to descend to the bottom and pass the loops around the submarine. As may well be imagined the job was one of enormous difficulty. No diver had ever tried to work at such a depth before, and the dangers he might had to encounter, owing to the great pressure and other circumstances, were appalling.

Nevertheless, they did it. They found the submarine lying on her starboard side, partly buried in mud. In her stern were gaping holes, and another big one was torn in her bow. Nobody knows how these structural damages were incurred, they may have been due to explosions of hydrogen gas generated by the electric batteries.

This, however, was only the beginning of the job of raising the boat. The weather became very bad and continued stormy, greatly augmenting the difficulty of the task. To operate the hoisting machinery while the light barges pitched and tossed on the waves was far from easy. The best that could be done was to do the lifting a little at a time. At each lift the submarine was raised a little way from the bottom and dragged toward shore—a performance in which several weeks were consumed. Finally she was brought well inside the harbor entrance, where she [illegible] only fifty feet of water, [illegible] which anything fit their wits, engines and hoisting machinery was found unpracticable. For the task. It was up the completion of to Constructor Furer to invent something else, and this he promptly proceeded to do.

Already, indeed, he had solved the problem in his mind. He had sent to San Francisco for six huge steel cylinders—"pontoons" they are technically called—which were specially built at the Mare Island Navy yard. When they arrived, he filled them with water and sunk them alongside of the submarine. To the latter the divers secured them securely, three on each side.

With each pontoon was connected a long rubber tube, the upper end of which was attached to a pneumatic engine in a boat on the surface. Air was forced through these tubes into the steel cylinders, driving the water out of them. When by this means the water was replaced with air under pressure, the pontoons were converted into floats, and up they rose to the surface, bringing the submarine with them. It worked like a charm.

This accomplished, the hapless craft was easily transferred to a floating dry-dock, where she now lies. Her starboard side within the hull, was found to be deeply covered with sand and mud, mixed with battery-plates, remains of dead fishes and other debris. Later on, human remains were discovered, though nothing very recognizable. In the months during which the submarine lay at the bottom its interior had been invaded by the crabs and other marine creatures with which those waters swarm. A dental bridge was the only clue to the identity of one of the enlisted men.

It was really a wonderful achievement. So far as the salvage of the submarine is concerned, it had no value, for the boat is merely so much worthless junk, utterly beyond possibility of repair. But the Navy Department deemed it a matter of duty and decency to recover what it could of the remains of the twenty-two gallant men who, none the less because it was in peace and not in war, gave their lives in the honorable service of their country.

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New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

How Science Can Help You To GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

SCIENCE is invading the kitchen. The housewife is getting to be an exact thinker. Instead of doing things by "rule of thumb" and in obedience to traditional methods, she knows the "reason why" of every culinary process, and precision governs even her smallest domestic undertakings

With a view to helping this development along, the Government Bureau of Standards has just issued a handbook of housewifery, containing much useful information and many valuable suggestions. Incidentally it tells the home-mistress how she may get good money's worth for what she buys and how to detect frauds.

It is particularly recommended that the housewife shall possess a set of weights and measures, including a pair of good scales, for checking her purchases, and also for kitchen use. As for the latter employment, the capable home manager no longer compounds dishes with a "pinch" of salt, a "speck" of pepper or a "handful" of rice. Nor does she "sweeten to taste." All such guesswork is replaced by her with definite and measured quantities.

Even measures of temperature are being used more and more in the kitchen. The efficient management of the modern household is greatly promoted by the employment of a few simple measuring appliances, which, including one or two culinary thermometers, may be had at small cost. Automatic measuring instruments for such purposes (among them self-registering scales) are steadily gaining popularity with housewives.

Why Stoves Should Be Black.

Speaking of "reasons why," the kitchen range ought to be black, because it will thus have most efficiency for cooking purposes. The blacker an object, the quicker it will give out heat. A stove nickeled all over yields only half as much heat as the same stove at the same temperature when blackened

On the other hand, the cooking utensils should be bright, in order that they may lose heat as slowly as possible. A bright nickeled or aluminum kettle cools very much more slowly than a black one. But if the bottom is black it will heat more rapidly on the range. The best kettle has a black bottom, the rest of it polished brightly

Baking in an ordinary oven is very wasteful of heat, over 90 per cent of the latter being lost through the sides. The loss would be much less if the walls of the oven were made with a thick layer of insulating material. Ovens in electric ranges are always thus insulated; they have to be so, because electricity, when used in lieu of fuel, is too expensive to be wasted.

The up-to-date kitchen range, whether burning coal or gas, is provided with a thermometer in the oven door—a dial with a hand that indicates the temperature. It is not a very accurate indicator, because the door is never so hot as the rest of the oven and it takes longer to heat up. The difference, however (only 10 to 20 degrees), is not of much importance for the practical purposes of cookery. Allowance can be made for it, and the arrangement is vastly more convenient than that of a thermometer hung inside the oven, to observe which one must open the door.

It pays to buy a first-class refrigerator because it consumes much less ice. The Bureau of Standards says that to protect ice from melting in an icebox by covering it up is a good way to save ice, but a poor way to save food. To minimize the consumption of ice, use a refrigerator with well-insulated walls, and open the doors as seldom and for as short a time as possible.

The cost of ice represents the cost of absorbing heat from its surroundings, the result of which is melting. If the price of ice be 35 cents per 100 pounds, the cost of absorbing heat by this means is more than ten times the cost of producing heat by city gas at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. No wonder, then, that the ice bill of the average household is a serious monthly item. One may stop the flow of gas, but it is not possible to turn off the melting, and so the heat must be kept away from the ice by inclosing it with insulated walls.

Test with a thermometer will show that the air inside of an icebox is much warmer than most people suppose. In the average household refrigerator it is as much warmer than the ice as it is cooler than the air outside But, in this regard, much depends upon the icebox.

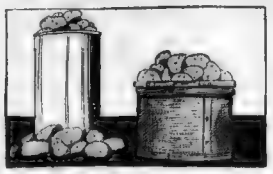
With the room at 90 degrees on a hot Summer day the temperature in the refrigerator may be as high as 72. In a first-class refrigerator, however, properly managed, it may not be over 44. This statement (the result of careful experiments made by the Bureau of Standards) will indicate the worthwhileness, so to speak, of buying an icebox that is correctly built. It will save money in the long run, even though the first cost be nigh.

Other experiments have proved that milk kept at 60 degrees will develop fifteen times as many bacteria in twenty-four hours as the same milk kept at 50 degrees. The same remark applies, approximately, to meats and other perishable foods. It follows, then, that the housewife should put such food supplies in the coolest part of the storage chamber of the icebox, which is in the middle of the shelf, directly beneath the aperture through which the cooled air descends from the upper compartment that contains the ice.

There are now on the market small refrigerating machines suitable for use in place of ice for cooling the ordinary household refrigerator. They resemble, in miniature, the apparatus employed for making artificial ice and for cooling cold storage plants The average housewife has not yet become acquainted with their possibilities, but, beyond a doubt, they will obtain before long a much wider domestic utilization

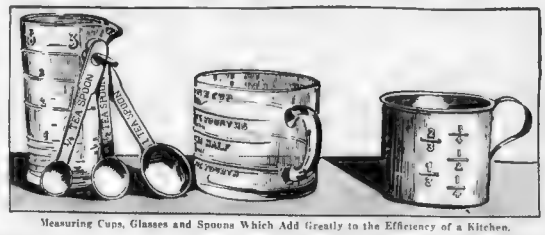
The vacuum bottle for holding hot or cold fluids has become familiar, and is commonly used in many households. It is a glass bottle within a glass bottle, with an airless space of half an inch or less between the two, and the surfaces silver-plated on the vacuum side. Heat is carried mainly by air; no air, no heat-loss by this means. But when the surfaces between the two bottles are good reflectors nearly all of the radiation is cut off, and so there is no passage of heat by that agency. Thus the contents of the double

EFFICIENT METHODS That Must Take the Place of GUESS WORK If You Want To REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING



The "Bottomless" Measure (on the Left) Has the Same Capacity as the Ordinary Dry Measure (on the Right). But the "Bottomless" Measure Has No Small a Diameter That a Proper Heap Can Not Be Obtained, Moreover the Small Diameter Causes Stacking, Which Leaves Large Unfilled Spaces in Case of Bulky Commodities. When the Potatoes in the Right-Hand Measure (Which Contains the Correct Amount) Are Transferred to the "Bottomless" Measure on the Left, the Potatoes Overflowing on the Table Represent the Amount You Are Cheated by the "Bottomless" Measure.

One of the Many Ways of Defrauding Housewives. Below—What Looks to Be a Perfectly Honest Bushel Basket. Above—The Same Basket Cut in Two, Revealing the False Bottom Which Reduces Its Contents by One Fourth



Measuring Cups, Glasses and Spoons Which Add Greatly to the Efficiency of a Kitchen.

ble whether cold or hot, tend to maintain an unaltered temperature, and in the course of twenty-four hours will not lose or gain many degrees.

Just a word or two the Bureau of Standards has to say about the heating of houses. It is but another question of balancing temperatures suitably for the comfort of human beings.

In a climate such as that of New York or Philadelphia the housewife should expect a requirement of one ton (2,240 pounds) of coal for the proper heating per room of her dwelling. This applies to detached houses. When houses are built in rows they help to warm each other (while incidentally keeping off the cold from their neighbors), and so the fuel needed for the individual dwelling is less. Small houses (other conditions being equal) demand more fuel in proportion to their size than large houses, because the outside wall space is relatively greater

Candles (the oldest means of illumination we have, and still widely used) afford the most expensive of all lighting. It costs $2 to burn a candle 1,000 hours A kerosene lamp (reckoned at ten-candlepower) costs only 20 cents for 1,000 candle-hours—which means, that for a given length of time it furnishes ten times the illumination of one candle, while the expense is no greater.

The burning of city gas, at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet, costs only a little more per candle-power than kerosene lamps—the exact figure being 25 cents per 1,000 candle-hours

Nowadays, however, the intelligent housewife is aware that an enormous economy in the use of gas may be obtained by the employment of incandescent mantles. One gaslight with a mantle will afford as much illumination as five ordinary ones, the cost of the light being thereby reduced to 5 cents per 1,000 candle-hours.

The Basis of Household Economy.

But the base of the household's activities is the kitchen It is the source of food supply, out of which all the labor and other essential products of the domestic establishment are derived. The economy of the kitchen is the economy of the household and the basis of its prosperity

The success of the kitchen's economy, obviously, must depend upon judicious management. To start with, there must be avoidance of waste. In order that waste may be avoided there must be careful measurement of what comes in and what goes out

The prime basis of the kitchen system of measurement is the "cup." A cupful of this, half a cupful of that, enters into nearly every culinary recipe But china cups are of different sizes; so, likewise, is the spoon, which is another accepted standard

The Bureau of Standards says that every housewife should have a standard cup, holding eight fluid ounces, or half a liquid pint. Such a cup is divided, for purposes of measurement, into thirds, or fourths, or both. She should also have a set of measuring spoons from a quarter of a teaspoonful up. Neither the ordinary cup nor spoon is adapted for measuring fractions

A set of household weights and measures is the best possible defense against the kind of fraud which in small ways is a constant menace to the household The average housewife scrutinizes the price and quality of the goods she buys, but takes the quantity for granted. For the latter she relies upon the honesty of the dealer, but too frequently her confidence is misplaced. The dishonest merchant, for one of his methods, quotes prices under the market and delivers short weight or measure

If the housewife is not sure of the quantity delivered she does not really know the cost of the commodity she buys. Ice, in particular, is liable to be under weight She ought to weigh it immediately on delivery. If the iceman finds that she is accustomed to do so he will be wary of trying to cheat her

A common excuse of the short-weight butcher when accused is that his meat was trimmed after weighing. Perhaps it was, but the housewife can protect herself from loss of this kind by requiring that all trimmings shall be delivered to her. It is a fair demand, for she has paid for them at so much a pound; and often they are useful for one purpose or another

Where poultry is concerned the housewife may prefer to have the fowls delivered to her drawn and dressed, without heads and feet. Here is an opportunity for fraud But with a little experience she may ascertain what shrinkage in weight may be expected under such circumstances, and if it is excessive her scales will give her warning With fish it is the same way.

She should note that the dealer's scales are correctly balanced before the meat or other commodity is placed upon them. Many scales are "set fast," so as to give under-weight.

She should see that liquid measures are properly filled, and that their entire contents are poured out of them

How to Avoid Being Cheated.

She should make it her practice not to ask for a "basket," a "can" or a "pail" of this or that commodity Nor should she ask for "10 cents' worth" or "a quarter's worth." The quantities represented are too indefinite. She should ask for a "pound" or a "quart" or a "peck," as her requirement may be

In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast States potatoes, apples, onions and similar bulky commodities, as well as dried beans and other small commodities of the kind, have always been sold exclusively by weight There is a growing tendency in the East and Middle West to adopt the same practice. The Bureau of Standards strongly advises every housewife, wherever located, to order all dry commodities by weight, and to insist that they be sold to her in this way. Before long this is sure to be the prevailing method everywhere

There are always many dealers who rely for the augmentation of their profits upon false weights and measures. The housewife should be on her guard against such frauds. Gallon and half-gallon oilcans are often of much smaller capacity. "Quart" bottles are frequently one-fifth of a gallon or less. Baskets may have false bottoms. Indeed of such cheats there is no end.

The law, however, is very stringent against frauds of this kind. If the housewife discovers that a merchant is cheating her by using light underweight, or in any other way, it is her duty to complain to the local Inspector of Weights and Measures. Commonly she hesitates to adopt such a course, because she fears lest she be haled into court as a material witness But this is not necessary All she has to do is to call the inspector's attention to the dealer suspected

For Grey Hair

I Will Tell You Free How to Restore Your Grey Hair to Natural Color of Youth and Look Years Younger. No Dyes or Other Harmful Methods. Results in Four Days.

Let me send you free full information to restore your grey hair to the natural color and beauty of youth, no matter what your age or cause of your greyness This same simple means not only succeeded with myself but with thousands of others, after [illegible] had utterly failed. [illegible] I look years younger [illegible] after how many years [illegible]

[illegible] and happy at last. I [illegible] and to give full instructions [illegible] after how many years [illegible]

GASOLINE FACTS That May SAVE YOUR LIFE

MORE than 35,000 men, women and children are killed and 2,000,000 injured in the United States every year by accidents. Most of these accidents are entirely needless and could easily be prevented by a little intelligent caution The careless use of gasoline alone costs us many lives and millions of dollars' worth of property.

Gasoline is one of the most useful servants we have. Besides running our automobiles, motor boats and farm machinery it is in daily household use for cleaning, for exterminating vermin and for burning in stoves, lamps and torches

But gasoline is a good servant only when treated with proper respect for its explosive, inflammable qualities. Just a little carelessness makes it a more cruel master than fire This is why no woman should experiment with even a tiny vial of gasoline until she fully understands what its properties are and how to prevent their becoming dangerous to her life and home.

Gasoline is a thin, water-white liquid which evaporates rapidly and throws off tremendous quantities of vapor This vapor is highly inflammable when mixed with air and has an explosive power seven times greater than dynamite.

Substances like cotton, linen and silk, especially when unwashed and undyed, become more or less electrified when rubbed or moved quickly in a bath of gasoline, the gasoline becoming negatively charged. Gasoline being a bad conductor, the generated electricity accumulates and reaches such tension that sparks may ignite it and cause fire and explosion.

Weather conditions have a decided effect upon gasoline. When the air is dry and cold it is more dangerous than in warm, moist weather

Science has lately discovered that many fires and explosions in garages are due to sparks of static electricity coming in contact with gasoline

A chauffeur in a private garage at Brookline, Mass., hung a five-gallon can by the bail on the hook of a common self measuring pump. The bail had a wooden handle, which insulated it from the metal of the pump

He had drawn about a gallon when a spark jumped from the can to the pump and set fire to the gasoline He threw the can out of the open door and after extinguishing the fire he repeated the operation with the same can and pump and it caught fire the second time.

In case of fire, tight cans are liable to explode, throwing the burning gasoline all over the premises, thereby augmenting the fire. For this reason, gasoline should be stored outside the house, preferably in safety type cans which have fine wire gauze in neck and spout.

Gasoline used for cleaning should be used outdoors, at least fifty feet from any fire, light or burning substance, never in an enclosed room The heavy vapors travel long distances and are highly explosive Never clean gloves on the hands The rubbing or agitating of cloth in gasoline should be accomplished by means of a dry stick

Gasoline stoves should never be filled with a light or fire within fifty feet of the stove

TEN PAIRS OF TWINS Among Every NINE HUNDRED BABIES

TAKE nine hundred average babies. There will be ten pairs of twins among them This proportion holds true in the United States and England. In Italy or Brazil the proportion of twins would be much less. For some reason that nobody knows, infants in duplicate are not nearly so common in warm latitudes as in cold countries Relatively to population, twins come into the world in Russia three times as often as in Spain

The tendency to produce more than one child at a birth runs in families. It is handed down from mother to daughter. If the former has given birth to one or more sets of twins, the latter is rather likely to do the same thing

Triplets in the United States occur once in every 7,310 births. Once in every 371,125 births the proud—or perhaps indignant father—is informed that his family has been suddenly augmented by four simultaneous offspring. There are in medical history authentic records of twenty-nine instances in which quintuplets have been born

Where mere pairs of babies are concerned, they are of the same sex in two-out of three cases. "Identical twins," however, are always of the same sex, whether boys or girls.

Physiologists differ as to the reason why of identical twins. They are undeniably different from ordinary ones, being in effect one person in duplicate, and sharing, as it were, a single identity. The same mental, moral and physical attributes are common to both. It is as if they were halves of one and the same individual.

Ordinary twins usually resemble each other markedly. It is the identical twins (among the rarest of human phenomena) who can hardly be "told apart" But the most remarkable thing about them is the close moral sympathy that usually exists between them—a sympathy so intense that (unless a vast amount of seemingly reliable testimony on the subject be deemed unworthy of belief) one of them may even receive a sub-conscious impression of an untoward happening to the other, though a great distance separate them at the time.

This curious and unexplained fact in human psychology furnishes the motif for the elder Dumas's fascinating story of the "Corsican Brothers"—themselves identical twins—one of whom, at the moment of his brother's death in a duel, is made aware of the occurrence by a vision, being thereby inspired to avenge the killing

It is claimed by some medical authorities that "coalesced twins"—as doctors call them—such as Chang and Eng, the famous Siamese Twins, are examples of identical twins that have failed to achieve complete separation from each other. Nature at the start meant them to be one individual. Through some freak of physiology, accident, they failed to be quite two

In their day the Siamese Twins were enormously advertised, and through publicity earned a fortune But the phenomenon which they represented is by no means so rare as is popularly supposed. "Coalesced twins" are, it is true, happily infrequent, but to medical men they are by no means unfamiliar, the best consolation in regard to them being that in nearly all instances they die in early infancy

FOR A BAD COUGH.

Here is a fine old-fashioned recipe for coughs, colds or catarrh trouble that has been used for many years with great success Get from your druggist 1 oz. of Parmint (Double Strength) and add to it ½ pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar Take one tablespoonful 4 times a day No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open, air passages of your head clear, up so you can breathe freely. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who has a stubborn cough, or hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.

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ASTHMA.

ASTHMATIC Bronchitis and Night Sweats relieved or no pay by sending [illegible] name to DR. PAYNE, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

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Jimmy—The Worm Turns!

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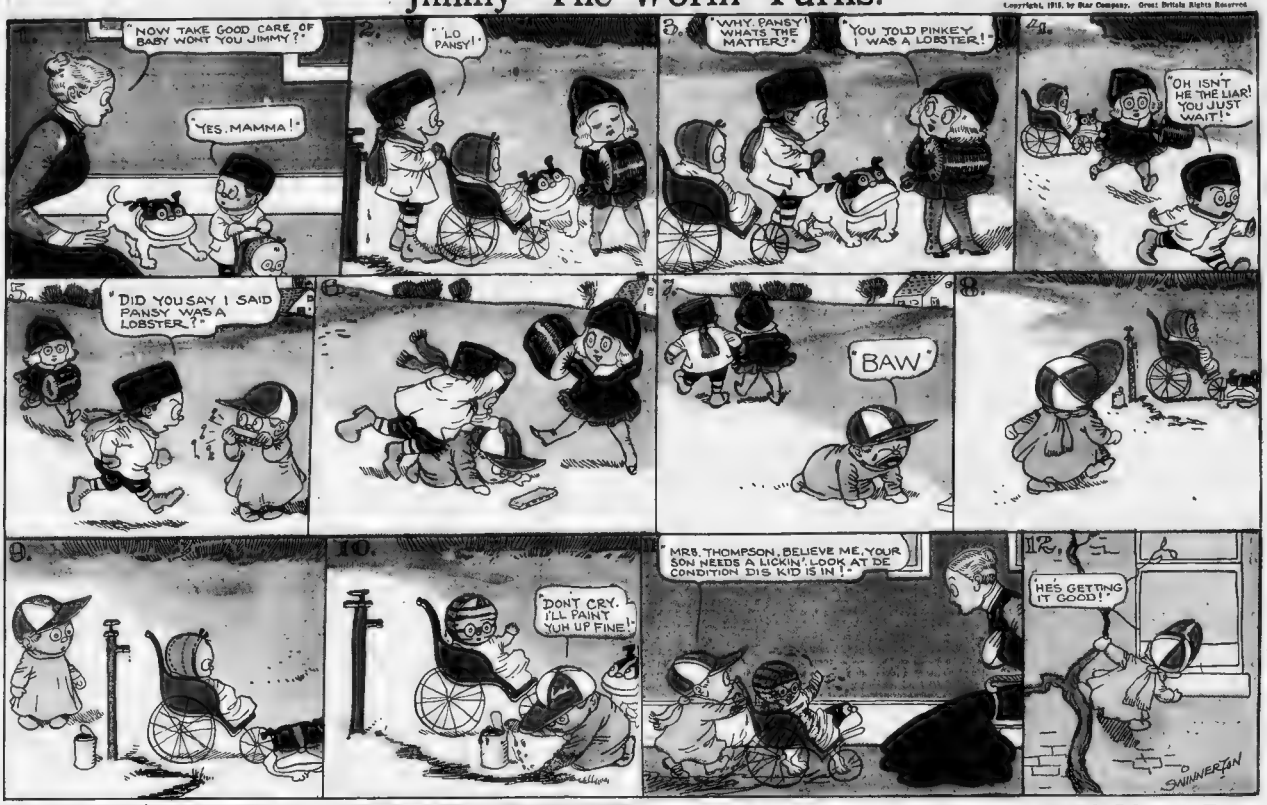

Sunday-American-Examiner—Patterns

Four Simple and Attractive Models, Easily Made by the Home Dressmaker.

THE ever popular frock of serge lends itself readily to various modes of trimming. It may be braid trimmed or have facings of silk or satin. Its serviceableness and good taste make it a general favorite. Sleeves show deep shaped cuff and more fullness.

The Princess styles are bringing plain, rich fabrics into fashion. Jaunty junior suits show plaited skirts and semi-fitted coats with Norfolk plait effects.

No. 1194.—Smart Frock for a Little Miss.

The design is cut on simple lines and is easy to make. The sleeve, in wrist length, has a neat cuff.

The pattern is cut in four sizes—4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size

No. 9781.—Girl's Dress with Chemisette.

The fronts are cut square below a chemisette outlined by revers that meet a deep round collar.

The pattern is cut in four sizes—8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

No. 1496.—Lady's House Dress with Reversible Closing.

How very practical and easy to adjust is this model. No buttons or hooks and eyes over the fronts—just a simple crossing of these parts and a fastening at the back.

The pattern is cut in six sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 8 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures 3 yards at its lower edge.

No. 1145.—Practical, Comfortable Apron.

This attractive model is cut with raglan sleeve portions, to which the back and front portions are joined.

The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large, and requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

To obtain any of these desirable models, fill in the accompanying coupon and mail, with **10 cents for each pattern** (each number represents one pattern), in silver or stamps, to

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FREE TRIAL—NO RED TAPE—On receipt of first instalment we will ship table. Play on it one week. If manufactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This ensures you a free trial. Write to-day for illustrated Catalog, describing Tables, free trial offer, terms of payment, etc.

THE E. T. BURROWES CO., 401 Center Street, Portland, Maine.

Mfrs. of Burrowes Rustless Insect Screens, Burrowes Cedar Chests (81 down—factory prices—write for catalog) and Burrowes Folding Card Tables

50,000 BOYS MADE HAPPY

A MARVELOUS FUN AND MONEY-MAKING

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE

A Box of Film FREE With Your Machine

Description of This New Model Moving Picture Machine

This machine is made of Russian Metal, black Japan, eight-wheel mechanism, which drives the moving pictures; standard double extra reflector, throwing ray of light many feet, enlarging the picture up to three or four feet in diameter; lamp is fitted with a great safety cut-in reverse and produces the brightest light power. Has far greater light power than the ordinary electric light, producing 500 candle power on the screen and bringing out every detail of the picture with pronounced distinctness. A child can learn in five minutes how to run this really wonderful machine.

This Moving Picture Machine, which I want to send you FREE, gives clear and lifelike moving pictures as are shown at any of the regular moving picture theatres. It flashes 16 pictures per second before your eyes. This machine and box of films are FREE—absolutely free to every boy in this land who wants to write for an Outfit, free to girls and free to older people. Read MY OFFER below.

Made $12 in One Night

Received your Moving Picture Machine and am well pleased with it. Made $12.00 the first night and $12.00 the second night. Every boy in the United States ought to have a Moving Picture Machine in his home. There is no end of fun.—T. M. PIERSON, Jr., Wetumka, Ala.

It Is a Beauty

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in telling you I have received my machine. It is a beauty. English language is too weak to describe it. It is a beauty and is well worth the work required by you to do for it. It is a beauty and many thanks for it.—CLARENCE A. WHITTEN, Amherst, Va.

Made $25.00 a Week

"I am making $25.00 a week and more, now that I have the Moving Picture Machine, and some nights $15.00 and $16.00. Thank you kindly for the machine."—J. W. SMITH, Jr., 24 Kramore St., Memphis, Tenn.

My Wonderful Offer to You

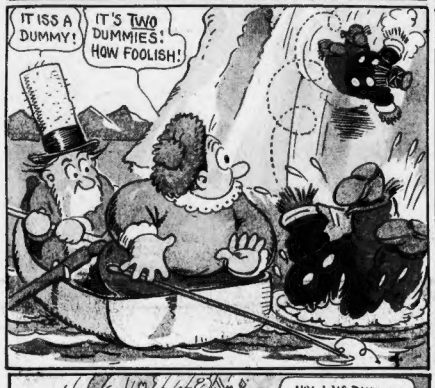
HERE IS what you are to do in order to get this amazing Moving Picture Machine and the real moving pictures: Send your name and address—that is all. Write plainly. Send address very plainly. Mail to-day. As soon as I receive it I will mail you 20 of the most beautiful premium pictures you ever saw—all brilliant and shimmering colors. There are fourteen different pictures in the pictures, all wrought together in the most splendid manner. I want you to distribute these premium pictures on a special 25-cent offer among the people you know. They cannot get these pictures at the art stores at any price. When you have distributed the 20 premium pictures on my liberal offer you will have collected $5.00. Send the $5.00 to me and I will immediately send you FREE the Moving Picture Machine and Outfit and the box of film, all complete, FREE. 50,000 of these machines have made 50,000 boys happy. Answer at once. Be the first in your town to get one.

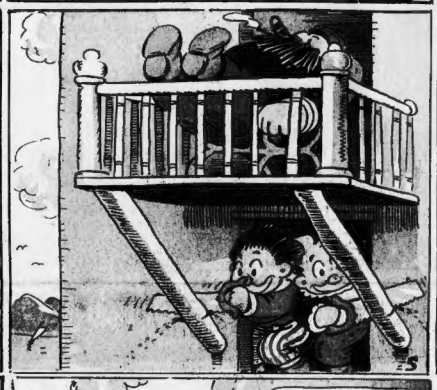
M. DOONAN, Sec'y, 615 West 43d Street, Dept. 127, New York

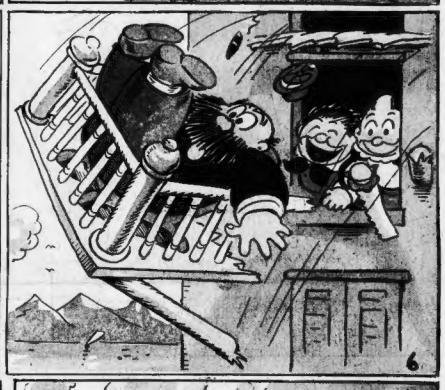
COMIC SECTION
OF THE
BOSTON AMERICAN
October 24, 1915.

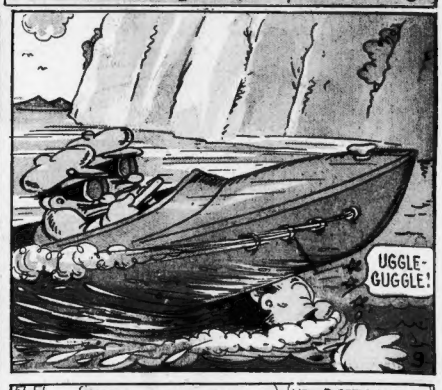
The Original Katzenjammer Kids

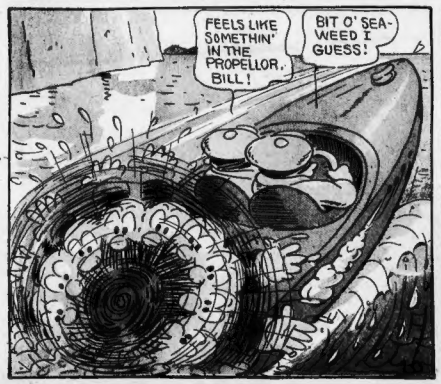
Registered U. S. Patent Office.











UXTRY! HAPPY HOOLIGAN ARRESTED! FULL PERTIC'LERS! TURRIBLE EXCITEMENT!
UNCLE HAPPY
-IS-
PINCHED AGAIN
HAPPY HOOLIGAN
There Will Be Great Doings When He Gets to the Battle Line
Copyright, 1915, by Star Company. Great Britain Rights Reserved.
GUS I VE GOT A CHANCE TO WOIK MY PASSAGE TO EUROPE. IT'S EIGHT MILES TO THE STEAMER · WILL YOUSE LEND ME YOUR MOTOR CYCLE? I'LL SEND IT BACK BY A MESSENGER. HERE'S A DOLLAR.
ALL RIGHT, HAND IT OVER.
GOOD BYE, GUS, I'LL WRITE YOUSE FROM ANTWOIP
CONFOUND THIS SHOE STRING! IT'S LOOSE AGAIN!
CHUG CHUG
I ASSURE YOUSE I DIDN'T DO IT ON POIPOSE. IF YOUSE WILL GET UP ON THAT TRUNK I'LL TAKE YOUSE HOME
IT WAS A TERRIBLE BUMP!
YES I'M ON MY WAY TO THE EUROPEAN WAR. I MIGHT GET PROMOTED TO BE FOIST LIEUTENANT
I DOUBT IT.
CHUG CHUG
I ASSURE YOUSE IT WAS AN ACCIDENT. I DIDN'T OBSOIVE THAT STONE.
I DONT KNOW WHAT KEEPS ME FROM SWATTING YOU
I CANT STOP IT!
YES, THE COUNTRY IS THE PLACE FOR REST AND QUIET.
POP-POP-POP
CHUG-CHUG
WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY IT?
GIVE HIM ONE FOR ME!
STEAMERS FOR EUROPE
WHERE IS THE STEAMER "HIBOINIAN?"
SHE SAILED HALF AN HOUR AGO
Opper

THEIR ONLY CHILD!

It's Just Barely Possible That Snookums May Go Into Vaudeville

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The Cat Led a Dog's Life

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